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Part One
Pages 1-8

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DECEMBER WHEAT BOOMING

A BIG RISE IN THE PRICE ON THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

John Cudahy and His Friends Have a Corner on the Market and Are Pushing the Shorts Hard—They Hold Nearly All the Contract Wheat for December Delivery—At Least 25,000,000 Bushels Under Their Control Now.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Holders of contract wheat for December delivery are beginning to turn down the screws.

To-day's session in the wheat pit on the Board of Trade hitched up the price of December wheat in a manner that promises to make times lively on 'Change. Five weeks ago December wheat ruled steady at 63¾ cents per bushel. To-day the short interests were clamoring for that option at 68⅝ cents.

John Cudahy and his friends are calmly waiting the realization of their sanguine hopes. Cudahy is said to hold nearly all the contract wheat for December delivery billed in the visible supply, and that credits him with at least 25,000,000 bushels. Market prophets are beginning to scent cause for alarm, and it is current that Cudahy does not intend to unload until the staff of life has reached the 100-cent mark.

December wheat closed last evening at 65 cents. The opening to-day marked a brisk demand and a quick jump in the price up to 65⅝ to 65¾ cents. The highest point scored to-day was 66⅜ cents, 1⅜ cents above yesterday's final quotation. Later in the session the price declined to 64⅞ cents, and closed at 65½ cents. The demand continued unabated up to the last tap of the gong, and presaged a higher notch in to-morrow's figures.

There is little doubt among the informed that Cudahy has utilized his recent good fortune to obtain a grasp on the December wheat which approaches dangerously near the "corner" line. When the domestic crop was found to be far below the average, the price of December wheat tightened, and two weeks ago the advances were marked in round figures almost daily. Still, the foreign orders, on the strength of the small yields abroad, came in steadily, and in consequence domestic stores are becoming enhanced in value day by day. As the price went up, John Cudahy became a more and more important factor in the market. Discreet traders got under cover while there was yet time; but to-day's vigorous demand revealed a short interest that will not stop demanding until the price has far exceeded the normal figures.

Another warning note is now being heard from the flour mills of the Northwest. The price of flour has advanced 35 cents a barrel inside of a week, and every indication shows that the price will not stop until it has enrolled itself among the high records of "famine" years. The big mills of Minneapolis and St. Paul are grinding as fast as the wheels will run, and the owners are all filling big export orders. Although exports do not show any big gains at this season of the year as a rule, this, the Presidential year, promises to be an exception.

The big inroads which the export trade is making in the domestic surplus of wheat are such that it cannot continue much longer. The consequence will be a boom in the wheat market that will recall memories of former days, when competition was not restricted to a few pooled interests or rich individuals.

December wheat has a good start, and Cudahy will likely be able to realize heavy gains before deliveries are made.

THE MARKET IN THIS CITY.

Quotations Show a Large Advance on Wheat Prices.

Transactions in wheat yesterday fortified the opinion of some that in the natural course of the market and events the price of 90 cents may be reached. December wheat closed on Wednesday at 70⅞c. Yesterday it reached 72⅝c and closed firm at 71 11-16c, a net advance gain of ¾c to ⅞c. The opening price was 71½c. The advance is 5¼c since Monday and 7⅝c since Sept. 11.

The wheat market was yesterday styled one of conviction rather than speculation and as reflecting the general sentiment that while buoyancy is not to be thought of until the Presidential campaign is over, there is full faith in the future. This condition of affairs is reflected in the dealings in ...sh and May wheat, in flour, and in the ... cereals.

In the grain market, among other explanations of the rise in wheat, was that the surplus from overproduction has been exhausted in Europe, hence the demand for export.

"AL" RUHMAN GOES TO JAIL.

The Husband of Zella Nickalaus Held as a Vagrant.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—"Al" Ruhman, the husband of Zella Nickalaus, was to-day sent to the Bridewell under a fine of $100, which may keep him there 203 days.

He and Zella have been living at various places about the city as long as people would let them do so without paying. Their latest abode was the Grenada, a fashionable apartment house on the North Side. Detective Corbus to-day swore out a warrant for Ruhman's arrest on the charge of vagrancy, and obtaining board under false pretenses.

To-night Mrs. Ruhman was trying to get her husband's release.

No Conference at Gray Gables.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Sept. 24.—There has been no conference at Gray Gables to-day, as anticipated, and none is likely to occur. The President and Mr. Perrine have been fishing all day, and there have been no callers. Secretary Carlisle returned to-day to New-York on the lighthouse tender Rodgers, and Assistant Secretary Hamlin, who came on from Washington to confer with Mr. Carlisle, has also returned.

Private Talk by Clara Barton.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 24.—Clara Barton spoke to-night at the Almon cottage, where she is a guest, to a hundred veterans of the war, who were present in uniform. Miss Barton declined to give out any portion of her address for publication and asked her hearers not to divulge what she said. Her idea is to have no statement of her work in Turkey published before the publication of her formal report.

A POPULIST CHARGES BRIBERY.

What Shepard of Indianapolis Says of an Offer He Spurned.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 24.—Ever since reports became current, at the recent conference of silver Democrats and Populists, that the latter had been offered bribes by Republicans not to fuse with the former, there have been demands on the part of the local press that names should be given.

To-day Chairman Shepard of the Populist County Committee openly charged William A. Van Buren with the attempt to bribe him, and Shepard's son, who overheard the conversation, corroborates his father's statement. Shepard says he was trying to get reduced rates over the railroads for Populist delegates and appealed to Van Buren to assist him. The latter went to Charles W. Fairbanks, but nothing could be accomplished and Van Buren told Shepard that Fairbanks would like to see him.

The next day, Mr. Shepard says, Van Buren entered Shepard's office and after some hesitation said:

"If you will get your party in the middle of the road on the State and National tickets and will give your personal attention to organizing every county, keeping up the Populist ticket, you can have all the money that is necessary or that you require to make a complete and thorough organization, and in addition you can have liberal compensation for yourself." Mr. Shepard says that Van Buren emphasized the word "liberal," but he declared to Van Buren that he had approached the wrong man, and with this remark turned away from him.

Van Buren denies Shepard's story, but admits there was some conversation between them regarding railroad rates for the Populist Convention. The Prosecutor has promised to take the matter up as soon as the Grand Jury meets.

BRYAN'S VOTE FOR WEAVER.

Mr. Faulkner Explains the Candidate's Populist Course in 1892.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Mr. Gorman and Chairman Faulkner discussed to-day the comments that have been made upon the vote cast by Mr. Bryan, in 1892, for Weaver for President, this discussion being precipitated by a telegram from the Richmond Dispatch to Senator Faulkner, asking for the facts in the case. After submitting the dispatch to Senator Gorman, who, in 1892, was a member of the Campaign Committee, the following telegram was sent to the editor of The Dispatch by Chairman Faulkner:

"I have submitted your telegram today, requesting me to explain why Mr. Bryan voted for Weaver in 1892, to Senator Gorman, who was a member of the Democratic Campaign Committee in 1892.

"He says the National Committee, of which Mr. Harrity was Chairman, with Don M. Dickinson, Chairman of the Campaign Committee, determined to request all Democrats in Nebraska and the States west of there to unite with the Weaver people in carrying those States, so as to prevent Harrison from receiving Electoral votes in Nebraska, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Oregon, Nevada, and California, and, as a rule, the Democrats followed the request of the National Committee.

"In addition to this another Democratic paper in New-York, appealed for a special subscription to carry out the plan of campaign determined on by the Democratic Committee.

"Therefore, whatever Mr. Bryan, or any other Democrat, did, in the support of Weaver, was at the request of the National Democratic Committee."

SUICIDE FOLLOWS A FAILURE.

Frederick Boyden of a Chicago Commission Firm Kills Himself.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—The firm of Darlington, Quick & Boyden, commission men at the Stock Yards, failed this morning, and almost simultaneously with the news of the failure came the information from Lincoln, Ill., that Frederick Boyden, a member of the firm, had committed suicide at that place this morning by shooting himself through the head. Mr. Boyden had been paying a visit to his brother in Lincoln, and was leaving to catch an early train for Chicago when he evidently reached the conclusion that he preferred death to life, and shot himself. The firm was one of the oldest and best known among the business houses at the yards.

One of Mr. Boyden's sons said his father had been dealing in wheat on the Board of Trade, and that he was going to close the deal at once. It was the prevailing impression that the Board of Trade speculation had worried Mr. Boyden until he lost his reason.

RETURNS WITHOUT MONEY.

Former Postmaster O'Farrell's Sureties Must Pay Up To-day.

BAYONNE, N. J., Sept. 24.—Without having raised the $1,100 requisite to pay the shortage in his accounts with the Post Office Department, Former Postmaster Edward O'Farrell has returned to Bayonne after a fortnight's absence. O'Farrell visited Chicago and Providence while away, and spent the $500 he drew from the local bank before he left. He had a consultation this afternoon with Recorder Connelly, one of his sureties. To-morrow forenoon his bondsmen will hold a conference with him. The fifteen days allowed O'Farrell to liquidate his deficiency will expire to-morrow.

Split in Mr. Hart's District.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Sept. 24.—At the Democratic Congressional conference of the Eighth Congressional District, which was held here to-day, the Northampton and Carbon County conferrees, eight in number, placed Laird H. Barber of Carbon County in nomination. The conferrees of Monroe and Pike Counties refused to take part in the conference unless their requests be granted that Congressman J. J. Hart be renominated, and that the Northampton conferrees be reduced from five to three in number. The requests were refused, and the six conferrees of Monroe and Pike Counties formed a separate organization and nominated J. J. Hart, the present Congressman from this district.

Lord Russell Leaves Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 24.—Lord Chief Justice Russell left town to-night with his family. He passed the day fishing off West Island, going there in the Dolphin, accompanied by Secretary of State Olney, Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo, Sir Frank Lockwood, member of Parliament, and Bourke Cockran.

ENGLAND MAY ACT ALONE

SHE CAN END THE ATROCITIES IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

Mr. Gladstone Makes a Powerful Speech in Liverpool Against the Porte—He Says that No European War Would Follow Great Britain's Action to Save Christian Lives—The Government Must Be Urged to Act at Once.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24.—Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone arrived here to-day at noon, and were met at the station by a large crowd of people, who cheered the ex-Premier as he made his appearance.

Four thousand persons were present at the mass meeting held in Hengler's Circus this afternoon, under the auspices of the Liverpool Reform Club to protest against the rule of the Sultan of Turkey and the massacres of Armenians in the Turkish Empire. The gathering included well-known men of all political parties, and the audience which greeted Mr. Gladstone, who was the principal speaker, was a most enthusiastic one.

The meeting was presided over by the Earl of Derby. Mr. Gladstone was in excellent health and voice, and was noticeably active in his movements.

Prefacing his remarks, Mr. Gladstone proposed a resolution setting forth that the meeting trusted that the Government realized the terrible condition in which their fellow-Christians in Turkey were placed, and that they would do everything possible to obtain for them a full measure of security and protection. The resolution also declared that the Government would have the fullest public support in whatever steps it might take to put a stop to the atrocities which were being committed in Turkey. Mr. Gladstone, as he stepped forward to begin his remarks, was cheered for many minutes.

A Paper War on Turkey.

Mr. Gladstone said the Turkish Government in 1876 denied that massacres had occurred, but that those massacres had since passed into history as facts. The same system of denials is practiced now, and will be practiced so long as the powers of Europe shall tolerate it. It is to be hoped, Mr. Gladstone declared, that the weakness of diplomacy will be strengthened by this strong nation's voice. The diplomatic representatives in Constantinople of six great powers after the massacres in the Turkish capital brought their courage to the sticking point and addressed a note to the Sultan, informing his Majesty that the atrocities must cease, or that otherwise a prejudice would be created against the Turkish Government. "I," continued Mr. Gladstone, "ask what would the guilty author of these massacres want more than to confine the matter to a paper war?" [Loud cheers.]

The ex-Premier proceeded to instance occasions when England had acted outside of a concert with the European powers. He had seen, he said, the liberation of fifteen to twenty millions of people from the dominion of Turkey. "How," he asked, "had this liberation been effected in the cases of Greece and Bulgaria? Not by the concert of Europe, for several of the great powers looked askance at our action. What is it worth to pay in order to attain the concert of Europe?"

Mr. Gladstone expressed the opinion that the time had arrived to strengthen the hands of the executive branches of the Government by an expression of the National will. This declaration was received with cheers and cries of "Oh!" "Oh!"

Mr. Gladstone said that six great powers of Europe, represented at Constantinople, had failed to make the Sultan fulfill his treaty obligations. The continuation of diplomatic relations with the Sultan had not prevented the horrible massacres at Constantinople, but it had permitted the Sultan to remain the recognized ally of England.

The Resolutions Adopted.

"The resolution which I have proposed observes the rules of prudence, and does not require, even for the sake of a great end, that we place ourselves in a state of war with united Europe."

Continuing, he ridiculed the idea that a state of war would be the result or consequence of England's acting alone in giving an ultimatum to the Porte. He would not be one to plunge England into war, but England would not make herself a slave to be dragged by the chariot wheels of the other powers of Europe. [Cheers.] "England," he said, "had a just right to coerce Turkey, and the first step must be the recall of our Ambassador from Constantinople and the consequent dismissal of the Turkish Ambassador in London. [Loud and prolonged cheers.] That wouldn't cause a European war. [Cheers and laughter.] England could then tell the Porte that she meant to consider means of enforcing her own just demands. We should declare that we would not turn any ensuing war to our own advantage."

Mr. Gladstone, in the course of his peroration, said:

"Let us extract ourselves from our present ambiguous position. Let us renounce our neutrality. Let us, by loyally promising her Majesty's Ministers our ungrudging and enthusiastic support, induce them, by word and deed, to show their detestation of acts which may even yet come to such a depth of atrocity as has never yet been recorded in the deplorable history of human crime." [Loud and prolonged cheers.]

Mr. Gladstone spoke an hour and a quarter, his voice remaining strong and clear to the end. The resolutions offered by the ex-Premier were adopted unanimously.

THE PRESS ON GLADSTONE'S SPEECH

He Suggests Nothing Practical, According to The Standard.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Standard will say to-morrow that Mr. Gladstone's avowal of confidence in the Government will dampen the ardor of a good many of the organizers of public meetings to protest against the Sultan and his rule. The paper sympathizes with Mr. Gladstone's utterances, but contends that he suggests nothing practical, adding: "It was not expected that he would; indeed, he could not offer a remedy other than that which is being applied without increasing the misery which all desire to cure."

Continuing, The Standard says it cannot see what advantage could be gained by the withdrawal of the British Ambassador, unless the other Ambassadors were also withdrawn, which they assuredly would not be. Such an act is only intelligible when it is the prelude to declaring war. If her Ambassador were withdrawn, Great Britain's small influence at the Yildiz Kiosk would become none, and the field would be absolutely open to intrigues, which even now it is not easy to counteract.

The Standard asks what is likely to be gained by public demonstrations, ending in a confession of impotence. It urges the Government to continue to co-operate with the other powers, and not to enter upon rash enterprises despite them.

In conclusion the paper says: "Heavier responsibility than Lord Salisbury carries no man ever had. Happily, the nation believes that he is equal to it. We gather from Mr. Gladstone's speech that he shares our conviction."

The Chronicle lauds the practical sagacity of Mr. Gladstone's speech, which, it says, constitutes a wise and timely assertion of Great Britain's true independence.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S PHOTOGRAPH.

Presented to the Turkish Sultan After the Recent Massacre.

BERLIN, Sept. 24.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Frankfort Zeitung telegraphs that ten days after the recent massacre of Armenians in Constantinople Baron von Saurma Jeltsch, the German Ambassador, presented to the Sultan, on behalf of Emperor William, a photograph of the German Emperor and his family. The other embassies were greatly astonished that the gift should have been presented under the circumstances. The members of the German colony regret that the presentation should have been made at such an inopportune time; in fact, many of them believe it should not have been made at all.

The correspondent adds that it has since transpired that the presentation of the gift was arranged prior to the massacre.

More Armenians Put to Death.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 24.—The Ulema, a college or corporation composed of the hierarchy, caused to be printed and published here secretly on Sept. 16 a copy of a decision declaring the right of the Ulema to depose the Sultan.

Reports have been received from Turkish sources that 2,000 Armenians at Kemah, near Erzingân, have been put to death.

SETTLING THE MOORE DEALS.

A Conference Which Resulted in Disappointment for the Brokers.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—The special committee appointed a week ago Wednesday and a majority of the brokers interested in the Mooro deals spent nearly all of yesterday in conference. The report of the committee was a big disappointment to the brokers in respect of the amount of cash forthcoming.

The committee reported that $148,000, in round numbers, would be forthcoming from the pool to settle the Match and Biscuit trades. This would be sufficient to pay a cash margin of $8 a share on Match and $4 a share on Biscuit. In addition to this, the Clearing House margins, amounting to $10 on Match and $5 on Biscuit, would be available. Then W. H. and J. H. Moore would give their personal notes for enough to margin Match down to 200 and Biscuit down to 80. On this basis the trades were to be wiped out. But on the trades made Monday, Aug. 3, the day before the Exchange closed, no Clearing House margins were deposited. People who sold on those days, therefore, would receive only $8 and $4 cash, respectively, on Match and Biscuit, while those who sold before Monday would receive $18 and $9 cash, respectively, on the two stocks. In consideration of this settlement, the brokers were to sign a release relieving the pool members and the Moores from all further liabilities on account of the trades.

It further appeared that the $148,000 was by no means in hand. The greatest disappointment, of course, was over the amount of cash forthcoming. At the meeting a week ago Wednesday, President Jamieson said that $200,000 in cash would be forthcoming. It now appears that this assurance was given on the strength of representations made by the go-between employed in the negotiation with the pool members, and that he was oversanguine.

The meeting brought about another result which materially helps the situation. Open trades involving between 5,000 and 6,000 shares of Match and Biscuit stock were settled between brokers during the day. These settlements were between the brokers and have no direct effect on the settlement with the pool, but they clear up the situation to that extent.

FREIGHT ASSOCIATION FAILS.

The Western Combination Goes to Pieces in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—After being kicked about like a football for the last few months and failing utterly to accomplish its purpose, the Western Freight Association today went to smash. The primary cause of its falling to pieces to-day was the withdrawal of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Companies, two of its strongest allies.

These two companies both notified Commissioner Midgeley that they were dissatisfied with the workings of the organization, and gave the requisite ten days' advice of their desire to withdraw from the agreement, their action to become effective Oct. 5. The Rock Island took the initiative in breaking away from the association, giving as one of the reasons Commissioner Midgeley's recent leter to the traffic managers, headed "An appeal for orderly methods."

This, the company's officials claim, seemed to them a formal and official acknowledgement of a virtual abandonment of the agreement by all affiliated lines. The Santa Fé Road, in withdrawing, gave as its reason for so doing that the agreement was being openly violated every day, and that irregular methods were so constantly coming to the surface that there was nothing further to be gained by continuing their membership.

Arrested, but Soon Discharged.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Horace A. Cushing felt the sting of a woman's scorned love this morning when he was brought before United States Commissioner Foote charged with being a party to the C. O. Jones counterfeit-stamp scheme. Cushing was under surveillance at the time of the arrest of Jones, Mrs. McMillen, and Warren Thomson. He was then living with one Gertrude Brice. Recently he and the woman quarreled and separated, and Mrs. Brice, Cushing declares, sought revenge by telling Capt. Porter of the Secret Service that he was a party to the counterfeiting scheme. Cushing was discharged.

WILL MR. THACHER STICK

TAMMANY MEN BELIEVE HE WILL GET OFF THE TICKET.

Senator Hill's Friends Declare He Means to Keep His Candidate in the Race—May Be an Interesting Time When the Notification Committee Performs Its Duty—Mr. Grady to Ask Some Pertinent Questions.

That John Boyd Thacher will withdraw as the Democratic candidate for Governor, in view of the criticism that has been heaped upon him by the silver Democrats of the State, is the belief and hope of the Tammany men, yet Senator Hill's friends declare he proposes to keep him, Thacher, on the ticket, no matter what the result.

Senator Hill declared in a talk with one of his friends, Wednesday, before he left for Albany, that when the committee of five, that had been selected by the State Committee at its meeting on Tuesday night, to inform Mr. Thacher of his nomination, called on Mr. Thacher, it would be found that Mr. Thacher would do all of the talking. Incidentally it was made plain that if Mr. Hill had his way the sub-committee of the State Committee would simply call on Mr. Thacher at Albany, on Saturday, and modestly tell him that he had been nominated for Governor. The Tammany people do not take this view of the situation at all. They declare that some of the members of the Notification Committee will tell Mr. Thacher in the course of the ceremony of informing him that he has been nominated; that there is a constituency that claims that he is not standing on the platform of the Chicago Convention, and that he must explain his financial views.

It was declared yesterday in Tammany that no matter what Senator Hill might say about the result of Tuesday night's meeting it would be made plain that there was a large number of people who did not believe that Mr. Thacher should stand upon a platform that is not in sympathy with the declarations made at Chicago and reiterated at Buffalo.

If plans are not changed within the next few hours Senator Grady, who is a member of the Committee on Notification, will put the direct question to Mr. Thacher whether he is standing on the silver platform of Chicago which was indorsed at Buffalo or whether he is standing on a platform that is his own and on which he makes a straddle at that.

There was much talk yesterday that Mr. Thacher might withdraw and give the State Committee a chance when it meets on Monday night to name Amos J. Cummings or some other man in his place. It was declared that Mr. Hill just before he closed his debate turned to the members of the committee and said:

"After the debate of to-night and the criticism that has been passed upon Mr. Thacher, what do you suppose will be the result? What could any man do in the circumstances?"

Several Tammany men declare that this remark was made with the force of a prophecy, and that in view of the conflict of opinion Thacher will certainly withdraw.

At Tuesday night's meeting of the State Committee the Tammany crowd and their allies from up the State became so incensed over Mr. Thacher's straddle that they determined to refuse to name Frank Campbell of Steuben as their choice for National Committeeman in place of William F. Sheehan. They had put up a job to make Amos J. Cummings the National Committeeman against Mr. Hill's plan to name Mr. Campbell. When Mr. Hill found this out he asked the Tammany members of the committee not to make any changes in the slate that had been agreed upon. Senator Hill was told that the Tammany men were disgusted with the situation as Thacher's letter had left it, but that if he was so anxious about naming Mr. Campbell for National Committeeman they would offer no objection, and would not present the name of Mr. Cummings. This was agreed to, and Mr. Cummings's name was not presented, nor did it come before the meeting in any way. The opposition of Mr. Campbell was stilled at the personal request of Mr. Hill, and on no other account.

The fact that the Committee of Five is under instructions to report back to the State Committee on Monday night indicates that there is an expectation that Mr. Thacher will withdraw, and that it will be necessary for the committee to meet on that night in order to fill the vacancy. Else why should the sub-committee be asked to report to the State Committee on Monday night? No other Notification Committee was ever asked to report back.

Mr. St. John, Treasurer of the Popocrats' National Committee, was particularly bitter against Thacher as a Gubernatorial candidate yesterday. He did not mince matters at all, but announced that, unless Thacher should come out in favor of all the idiosyncrasies of the Chicago platform, free-silver coinage and all, the crowds that he leads in this State will absolutely ignore the ticket nominated at the Buffalo Convention. St. John and his followers will enter the field with a full State ticket, he says, unless Thacher agrees to stand unequivocally on the platform of the silverites.

BERATES NEW-YORK LEADERS.

Blackburn Does Not Like the Democratic Situation in This State.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Senator Blackburn of Kentucky passed through Washington this morning on his way from New-York to Florida, where he is booked for a speech. He will return to New-York in time to make a speech before the Tammany meeting next Tuesday evening.

"The action of the leaders in New-York," said Mr. Blackburn, speaking of the Thacher incident, "is sinful and vicious. Its effect will be to imperil the State ticket and make the outlook for silver in that State almost, if not quite, hopeless."

So far as Kentucky is concerned, the Senator says, there need be no doubt about the vote. It will be for Bryan and Sewall by a large majority.

Mills Opening in Waltham.

WALTHAM, Mass., Sept. 24.—Mills 1, 2, and 4 of the Boston Manufacturing Company will open on Monday morning on full time. These mills have been shut down for the past month and have been running on short time for the past five months. The mills employ about 3,000 men. Mill 3 will be started up gradually.

HIS DAUGHTER A GAMBLER.

Her Employer Under Bonds to Appear Before the Grand Jury.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 24.—The Christian women who attended the Dutchess County Fair on Wednesday were horrified to see a pretty unsophisticated country girl in the midst of a crowd of rough-looking gamblers acting as cashier for the wheel of fortune. The girl's name was Lucy Washburn, and nobody was more surprised at her presence and employment at the fair than her own father, Samuel Washburn, who unexpectedly came face to face with her in the gambling booth.

He immediately demanded that she leave the place, and when she refused he had a heated interview with Charles E. Hitchcock, a sporting man who was proprietor of the enterprise. To-day Washburn had Hitchcock arrested charged with kidnapping. In court he said that he is a farmer, and six months ago Hitchcock hired his daughter Lucy as a companion for his aged mother, who resides with him in the town of Lagrange. When he learned of her employment and commanded her to leave the fair grounds, Hitchcock refused to let her come out of the booth to talk to him.

The girl appeared in court and returned home with her father. Hitchcock gave bonds in the sum of $1,000 to appear before the Grand Jury. The case against him will be pressed by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of which Joseph Morschauser is the local counsel.

BANK CAVED IN ON THEM.

Injured Two Men and Caused a Disastrous Runaway.

ORIENT, L. I., Sept. 24.—About forty men were working to-day on the highway near Stephenson Bluff. While five of the men were shoveling under some rocks the bank caved in, and two of the men were caught beneath it. A wagon was being loaded close to the embankment. John Bertle, the driver, was thrown under the wagon. The horses became frightened and ran away, passing over Bertle's leg and breaking it near the hip.

The men buried under the dirt were J. R. Potter and Thomas Rockwell. Rockwell was injured internally. Potter was severely bruised. Rockwell was carried to his home and is in a critical condition.

SACRIFICED 30,000 FISH.

Capt. Burns Saved His Ship at the Expense of His Cargo.

GREENPORT, L. I., Sept. 24.—The steamer Vester, Capt. Burns, was towed into Greenport Harbor to-day by the steamer Falcon. She was flying signals of distress, and was nearly sinking when the Falcon answered her.

Capt. Burns said that he had 50,000 fish aboard when his ship rounded Montauk Point, bound for the factory. A gale from the north struck his vessel. The sea washed aboard and swept the coal from the bins. Some of the coal got under the shaft of the engine and boiler, and the machinery was clogged. The crew worked well with the pumps, but to no avail, and to keep the vessel from foundering he threw 30,000 fish overboard.

MET A HUGE WAVE.

A Fishing Crew Capsized Near Elberon, and Two Men Hurt.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 24.—The six members of Capt. Crail Bennett's crew of Elberon encountered a huge wave while on their way to lift a fish pound, at 5:30 o'clock this morning. The swell was fully twenty feet high, and overturned the boat. the men swam shore, but were over a half hour in making the journey. Eden Bennett and Elmer Hansen were badly hurt, the boat being hurled against them.

The crew of Hennessy's pound ran into the swell also and lost fifteen barrels of fish.

Contesting the Will of David Horton.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 24.—The probate of the last will and testament of David Horton, who died in White Plains recently, aged ninety-six, is contested by his son, Louis P. Horton, one of the heirs-at-law, and next to kin. The will was dated July 3, 1895, and disposes of $75,000 worth of property. The contest is made on the ground that the testator was not of sound mind when he made it.

Morphine Kills Clerk Forscott.

Henry E. Forscott died at his home, 1,346 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, from the effects of morphine. Dr. Jones of Macon Street reported the death to the police as a suicide. Forscott was fifty-seven years old and a widower. He was employed in a drug store at Fulton Street and Nostrand Avenue. He was at one time in business for himself and reputed well to do. He leaves a son and a daughter.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are for fair weather, with light changing to fresh and variable winds.

The barometer had risen last night on the Atlantic coast and at Rocky Mountain stations, and it had fallen in the central valleys and lake regions. It was highest in the South Atlantic States, and a storm of considerable energy was central north of Minnesota.

The weather continued generally clear except in the Missouri Valley and extreme Northwest, where some cloudiness and local showers were reported.

It was warmer except at Northern Rocky Mountain stations and in the extreme Northwest, where the temperature had fallen 10 to 20 degrees.

The indications for to-day are that slightly warmer fair weather will prevail in the Southern, Middle, and New-England States, and in the Ohio Valley. Local showers and cooler weather is indicated for the Northwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	68	45	48
6 A. M.	63	44	48
9 A. M.	63	48	51
12 M.	67	57	58
4 P. M.	75	66	64
6 P. M.	71	71	63
9 P. M.	66	63	60
12 P. M.	64	64	59

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	56.375
Weather Bureau	56.000
Corresponding date 1895	67.000
Corresponding date last twenty years	63.000

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 7, Column 2.

TO UPHOLD STATE HONOR

National Democracy Names a Third Ticket in Brooklyn.

DANIEL G. GRIFFIN FOR GOVERNOR

F. W. Hinrichs for Second Place—Spencer Clinton for Judge of Court of Appeals.

ROUSING WELCOME FOR GEN. PALMER

Earnest Work of the Convention Adjourned from Syracuse—Declaration Made by the New Party.

For Governor—DANIEL G. GRIFFIN of Jefferson County.

For Lieutenant Governor—FREDERIC W. HINRICHS of Kings County.

For Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals—SPENCER CLINTON of Erie County.

The National Democratic Party of New-York, formally entered the fight for the maintenance of the long-established principles of Democracy last night.

It nominated candidates for State offices and made provision for carrying its contest into the Congressional and Judicial Districts of the State.

This was done at a Democratic State Convention in Brooklyn, in the same hall, the Academy of Music, where on the previous night William J. Bryan had proclaimed the doctrines which he claimed were those of Democracy, but which were last night repudiated.

The convention was an adjourned session of the one held in Syracuse three weeks ago, and its business was transacted with the same earnestness and determination to stand for the "old-time faith" which had been manifested there.

Nominees Named by Acclamation.

Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown, who was the Chairman of the New-York delegation to the National Democratic Convention at Indianapolis, was selected, by acclamation and without an opposing vote, as the candidate for Governor.

Frederic W. Hinrichs, who has been prominent in the Democratic Party reform organization of Kings County, was named for Lieutenant Governor.

Spencer Clinton, who has held judicial posts in the Eighth District and is a descendant of Gov. Clinton, was made the candidate for the Court of Appeals Judgeship.

These nominations were made without a roll call. They were made as a matter of course, without a question being raised as to whether the party would put a third ticket in the field. That question was evidently settled by the events which have transpired within the last three weeks, and the selection of candidates was announced as a part of the regular order of business.

New Party's Declaration.

The new party made a declaration to the Democrats of the State in which it recited briefly the reasons why it would not accept as its cardinal principles those which were laid down in the Chicago platform. This had been carefully prepared by the State Committee and was received by the convention when it was read by former Representative John De Witt Warner with marks of hearty approval. It was adopted unanimously.

This and another brief resolution were all that might be technically construed as a platform of principles. The resolution, however, in plain language and without qualification, indorsed the one adopted at Indianapolis and specifically indorsed Palmer and Buckner.

Senator Palmer, the candidate for President of the Indianapolis Convention, was at last night's meeting, and after the business had been transacted he made a speech of about a half hour's duration, in which he discussed the issues of the campaign. His appearance on the platform, just as the convention had named its candidates and only a few minutes after it had passed the resolution indorsing him, was one of the features of the evening, while the speech he made served to emphasize what had been said by the speakers and the formal address. He was warmly greeted, and every one in the convention hall, which was packed, was evidently in sympathy with what he said. He, as did the others who spoke in the convention, pleaded for the maintenance of the National credit and for sound money, and the free-silver arguments which had been advanced by Mr. Bryan the night before secured adequate attention at the hands of the Presidential candidate.

Importance of Right Congressmen.

The convention sounded what Corporation Counsel Scott called "a note of warning" for the Congressional districts. Mr. Scott presented a resolution which binds the convention not to indorse any Democrat for Congress who does not subscribe to the principles of the Indianapolis Convention. It was adopted, as was another, which was regarded as evidence that the National Democrats propose to fight for sound money in the legislative as well as in the executive departments of the Government, fixing some details for placing separate candidates in the field. This resolution made no mention of independent action in the Assembly districts, and this led to the comment that there would be no attempt to interfere with the "regular" Democratic organization on points which involved State questions only. The resolution, however, did provide for conventions in the judicial districts where there are vacancies this year.

Full-Rigged Ship the Emblem.

Displayed near the platform in the convention hall was a large representation of the full-rigged ship, the party emblem last year of the Democratic Party Reform Organization. This name was changed by a formal resolution to the National Democratic Party. This, it was said, would settle any possible question as to what would be the party emblem on the ballots this year. It will be the ship.

The leading spirits of the State Committee have given some attention to the possible complications arising under the ballot law, and, as a precautionary measure,

a committee was appointed by the convention to represent this body in all questions of this nature which may arise.

A complete list of Presidential Electors was chosen from the Congressional districts. Two Electors at Large had been chosen at the Syracuse Convention; they were Judge Robert Earl and Oswald Ottendorfer. Judge Earl preferred not to serve, and Theodore Bacon of Monroe County was substituted.

The selection of Daniel G. Griffin to head the ticket was the result of a conference of leaders in the afternoon and was generally known by the delegates before they met in convention. As the "slate" stood at that time John J. Linson of Kingston, it was supposed, was to be the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and many of the delegates did not know that Mr. Hinrichs was to be presented until his name was spoken by John De Witt Warner in his nominating speech. Just before the convention met, however, Mr. Linson sent a telegram saying he could not accept the nomination. Many had expected that Judge Irving G. Vann of Syracuse, the Republican candidate for Court of Appeals, would be indorsed. This was at first agreeable to many, but under all considerations they preferred, at the first convention of the party, to nominate a ticket made up entirely of men who believe in the principles for the maintenance of which the party came into existence.

ARRIVAL OF THE CROWD.

Doors Open at 6:30, but Delegates Were Late—Many Ladies Present.

The doors were thrown open at 6:30, and the crowd began coming in slowly. The first gallery was fairly well filled within half an hour, but the family circle around the parquet and the seats on the stage were not occupied until after 7 o'clock.

McCormick's Fourteenth Regiment Band commenced playing National airs at 7 o'clock, and the place began to look like a convention hall.

The delegates were late in coming in, the first to come entering at 7:20 o'clock. The parquet was reserved for them. In each seat was placed a big sheet of cartoons and some small political pamphlets. The cartoons represented the free-silver politicians grinding their axes while the farmer turns the grindstone; Bland as "the fool who rocks the boat"; a contrast of the Mexican peon and the American laborer; China and Mexico as wrecked ships that have just gone over Niagara Falls to a silver basis; a free-silver trap set to catch farmers and laborers, and several others. At the bottom of the cartoons were printed some sound-money arguments.

Ladies occupied the boxes, and a great many of them sat in the family circle. They took a lively interest in the proceedings of the convention, frequently applauding the speakers.

The main body of delegates marched in just before 8 o'clock. At their head was carried a satin banner of golden color on one side, and on the other showing a bunch of goldenrod as symbolic of the gold standard. The banner was planted under the portrait of Jefferson at the left of the stage.

Edward M. Shepard came in about 8 o'clock and received a warm greeting, delegates and spectators rising to get a look at him.

George Foster Peabody was also cheered as he entered, as were also Gen. Horatio C. King and other men who have taken a prominent part in the organization of the National Democratic Party in this State.

CONVENTION CALLED TO ORDER.

Mr. Fairchild Reads an Encouraging Telegram from Georgia—Many Resolutions Introduced.

Chairman Charles S. Fairchild appeared on the platform at 8 o'clock. He was loudly cheered. By this time the Academy was packed to its utmost capacity. Mr. Fairchild called the convention to order a little after 8 o'clock, and read this telegram that had just been received:

"ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 24.

"Chairman New-York National Democratic Convention, Brooklyn:

"The State Convention of our party this day assembled, has uplifted the banner of true Democratic faith, and commissioned me to extend its greetings to the convention of New-York.

"JEFFERSON RANDOLPH ANDERSON of Savannah,

"Chairman of the Convention."

H. H. Sherman, Secretary of the convention, then stated that the convention at Syracuse had adjourned to meet at Brooklyn on Sept. 24, and proceeded to call the roll of delegates.

When the name of D. G. Griffin was called three cheers were given.

The name of Edward M. Shepard received long applause, and three cheers and a tiger.

Other names were warmly cheered, notably those of George Foster Peabody, Gen. Horatio C. King, Francis M. Scott, Abram S. Hewitt, Charles S. Fairchild, Oscar S. Straus, E. Ellery Anderson, Simon Sterne, William A. Poucher, P. J. Gleason, who was cheered until he acknowledged the compliment by rising and bowing, and Robert A. Widenmann.

Resolutions Introduced.

Resolutions were then introduced and adopted providing for the change of name of the organization and for carrying the work of the party into the Congressional and Judicial districts. They were as follows:

Francis M. Scott offered this resolution:

"Resolved, That Robert A. Widenmann, John De Witt Warner, John A. Hennessey, Charles Jerome Edwards, Franklin D. Locke, Calvin Tomkins, J. Herbert Watson, Charles Roe, James Byrne, John Fennel, and John E. Mulford be and hereby are appointed as a committee to act in behalf of this party for the purposes and for every purpose specified in section 66 of the election law."

The following resolution was offered by Mayor P. J. Gleason of Long Island City:

"Resolved, That the delegates to this convention from each of the Assembly districts composing the Second Judicial District be and they hereby are authorized to choose delegates, one from each Assembly District and an alternate to the Judicial Convention of that district, to nominate a Justice or Justices of the Supreme Court, unless such delegates shall be chosen by primary or otherwise."

This was introduced by Mr. Henneberry:

"Resolved, That the State Committee be and the same hereby is authorized to fill vacancies which may occur in that body."

Edward M. Shepard introduced the following: "Resolved, that the name of this organization shall hereafter be the National Democratic Party instead of the Democratic Party, Reform Organization, as heretofore known, and that such name shall be used in all nominations, subject to the right of the State Committee or its Executive Committee or of any convention or committee of this party to use the former name, Democratic Party, Reform Organization, if for any reason, legal or otherwise, such use shall be deemed necessary or expedient by the convention or committee so acting."

This was introduced by Mr. Bayne: "Resolved, That unless it be otherwise determined by the several district conventions or committees in the respective districts, the conventions or committees for nominating members of Congress and Justices of the Supreme Court are hereby called to meet on Oct. 1, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, at such places as the Chairman of the State Committee may hereafter announce, who is hereby authorized to designate the temporary Chairman of the Congressional and Judicial Conventions, to call the same to order."

Mr. Roe introduced this resolution: "Resolved, That in case there shall not be held any primaries or a convention of this party in any Congressional District in this State to nominate a candidate of this party as member of Congress from such district, the delegates to this convention from such district are hereby authorized and directed to meet as a convention or committee for the purpose of such nomination on behalf of this party, to nominate such candidates and to take all other action as a convention or committee in the premises as the law permits or requires for such nominations."

Resolved, That in case there shall not be held primaries of this party in any Judicial district in this State, to nominate candidates of this party for Justice of the Supreme Court from such district, the delegates of this convention from such district are hereby authorized and directed to meet as a convention or committee for the purpose of such nomination on behalf of this party, to nominate such candidates and to take all other action as a convention or committee in the premises as the law permits or requires for such nominations."

WARNING AS TO CONGRESSMEN.

Candidates Must Be in Touch with Indianapolis Platform.

Francis M. Scott, Corporation Counsel of New-York City, in a brief speech, "sounded a note of warning" with reference to the Congressional districts. He said:

"We propose waging an aggressive warfare from now until the close of election day, and it is quite as important that that warfare should be waged in the Congressional districts, and that no compromise should be made with the foes of good order in those districts, as it is important that it should be waged upon the Presidential question.

"I am well aware that in many districts appeals based upon personal friendship or upon other considerations may be made to our brethren to unite in the nomination of some candidates who do not represent and stand for the principles which we declare.

"It seems to me, therefore, that it would be wise for this convention to address a word of admonition to our brethren throughout this State, warning them against any compromise with the enemy, even in Congressional elections. [Applause.] I therefore offer this resolution:

"Resolved, That the Electors of the National Democratic Party in the several Congressional districts be advised to neither nominate, indorse, nor support any Democratic candidate for Congress who does not unequivocally accept and indorse the platform adopted by the National Convention at Indianapolis.'"

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

STATE COMMITTEE'S ADDRESS.

It Is Read by John De Witt Warner—Position of the National Democracy Defined.

John De Witt Warner presented the address of the State Committee at the conclusion of Mr. Scott's speech. He read the address, as follows:

"To the Democracy of the State of New-York:

"When Democrats condemn the conduct of the organization with which they were once identified, it is proper that there should be an authorized statement of the reasons which actuate them, and of the aims and purposes of those who invite the support of their fellow-citizens.

"The Democratic Party from its formation has been exemplified by the teachings of its illustrious founders and leaders, in its formal actions, and in the sentiments of the great mass of its adherents, has always contended for a faithful performance of public and private contracts, an honest currency, respect for and obedience to judicial authority, and that the creation of such institutions, foreign to the genius of our institutions, would inevitably menace the safety of the Republic. While these principles do not embrace all the claims the party has on public regard, they are its chief glory, and have enabled it for a hundred years to win renown in the administration of public affairs, and overcome its too frequent adversities and mismanagement. Vindicated by two recent National victories and disciplined by the stern lessons of former defeats, the party as a National organization could never more truthfully claim the virtues alluded to than at the time of the assembling of the late Chicago Convention. But for months prior to that event, while the trusted guardians of Democracy were unsuspecting and relying on the conservative habits of the party, a conspiracy was progressing in distant States, supported by avarice on the one hand and reckless fanaticism on the other, to commit the party to the support of the anti-Democratic doctrines later enunciated in the Chicago platform.

Aroused to Take Action.

"Its first manifestations were in States where the leaders of the party, from fear or other ignoble motives, had dallied with or openly embraced the follies of Populism; but in time the conspiracy blazed forth in every community where political and business discontents seemed to promise its success. During this time the Democracy of New-York, faithful to the doctrines of the party, heeding the warnings of Seymour, of Tilden, and of Cleveland, and recalling the deceptive rise and early downfall of other like fallacies, prepared to meet the emergency and perform its duty. Finally the party in New-York was thoroughly aroused by the danger it saw impending. The fullest discussion took place in the primaries called to choose delegates to the Saratoga Convention and in other party assemblies. The Democratic press, let it be said to its credit, had been for months admonishing and declaring the issue. After mature consideration, so unanimous were the views of Democrats in New-York that when the convention assembled at Saratoga last June it declared for every essential principle which was later rejected from the Chicago platform, and it did not embraced in that adopted at Indianapolis.

"And yet, because we maintain that the principles declared at Saratoga and reiterated at Indianapolis are too important and sacred to yield to the clamor of party regularity, we are now charged with attempting to disrupt the party. Let our fellow-citizens compare the Saratoga and Buffalo platforms and judge whether inconsistency is not too mild a term to characterize the conduct of our critics, and whether it is a worse offense to disturb the cohesion of a party organization than to attempt to subvert its principles. Who among those supporting this movement, irrespective of the treatment he received from the Saratoga Convention, failed to give to the platform of that body his heartiest approval?

The Work at Chicago.

"The story of the Chicago Convention need not be retold in detail. A majority of that misguided body defied and trampled under foot the chief principles of Democracy, and in language too plain to be misunderstood, declared in effect against the inviolability of public and private contracts, in favor of dishonest currency, menaced judicial authority, withheld its approval from a Democratic National Administration which has sacredly kept every promise it made to the party and to the people, flouted the advice and warning of the worthiest leaders of the party, packed the convention by the most reprehensible methods, selected a disciple of Robespierre to exult over the downfall of Democracy and the reinstallment of sectional hate, and finally, as a further earnest of its revolutionary character, nominated a candidate who is willing to be known as a Democrat in name, provided the party will cease to be democratic in principles, and even now with impious mockery quotes the gospel of peace to justify his incitement of hatreds among a self-governed people—the happiest and most prosperous in Christendom.

"Against this onslaught the New-York delegation contended with an energy which justified the hope that the party organization would meet the emergency and maintain the honor of the Democratic name; but in a moment of timidity, which would have been forgiven if its later conduct had not been characterized by greater weakness instead of openly repudiating the action of the convention in the most significant manner, the delegation chose merely to refrain from further participation in the convention after the adoption of the platform, and later united with other delegations in appointing a committee of safety to consider and report a plan of future action.

"The convention adjourned. We waited and watched for nearly a month for some sign from the old party organization in New-York that it was willing and able to give force to the indignation voiced by every man who respects the principles of Democracy. Finally the long-looked-for sign was given in an authorized announcement that there should be a suspension of judgment on the work of the National Convention until after the State Convention at Buffalo, and then such judgment should be declared only by the latter body. Our answer was: 'No citizen can properly shift from his own shoulders to those of a party convention the duty of deciding a matter of public and private honesty—that duty and right are reserved by the citizen—never granted even to the Government itself, much less to a party organization.'

What Was Done in This State.

"Conceding, as we do, to a majority of a party organization the power to determine any affair which exclusively concerns itself or its own management, we deny its right to interfere with or thwart the higher duty a citizen owes to his conscience and to his country. Even the chief supporters of the old State organization, but from motives quite different from those alluded to, spurned such an absurd mandate. Tammany Hall and its ally in Kings County, controlling almost a majority of the delegates, hastened to commit their respective organizations to the support of the Chicago platform and nominees, thus foreshadowing the inevitable result at Buffalo.

"The voice of indignant protest could no longer be stifled. A band of brave and patriotic men had met at Indianapolis, and, relying on the sympathies of their fellow-Democrats throughout the Union, had issued a call for a National convention. Holding the highest certificate of authority, the approval and respect of their fellow-Democrats, they pressed forward their work through the heats of Summer till its culmination in the Indianapolis Convention; an event unsurpassed as a demonstration that the American people are more patriotic than partisan. Fearing the disgraceful results of the Buffalo Convention, and the inability of the old State organization to meet the emergency, we assembled in State Convention in the City of Syracuse and chose delegates to Indianapolis. But, in order if possible to avert the shame of a formal commitment of the party in New-York to an approval of the Chicago platform, and to render still practicable a union of all Democrats in support of State candidates, the Syracuse Convention, after selecting delegates to Indianapolis, adjourned until after the Buffalo Convention, and without making State nominations. No one was left in doubt that if the Buffalo Convention should not approve the Chicago platform any proper nominees of that body for State candidates would be indorsed by the adjourned Syracuse Convention, and that a contrary result would follow in the event of such approval.

Appeal Made for Support.

"The events at Buffalo are too recent to require extended comment. Impelled by a fatalism which has no parallel in the history of politics, the convention lashed itself to the corpse of Populism, while the delegates stood by and exulted over the heroism of their own political suicide. When it is asked 'Why this offense against Democracy and consequent ruin of the organization?' the answer is: 'We would rather ruin both than have the organization fall under the control of any one else than ourselves.' Nearly twenty years ago, in the Capitol at Washington, when the party lay prostrate at the feet of the Electoral Commission, Jeremiah Black, broken in health and knowing he could not live to see the day of final triumph, said, with the voice of prophecy: 'The Democratic Party will yet raise itself up like a strong man after sleep and shake its invincible locks in a fashion you little dream of now.' And so we express the hope that the principles of Democracy, enshrined in the respect of a majority of the American people, are still there preserved.

"Is the offense in the platform of the Buffalo Convention palliated, and are Democrats to be placated by the inharmonious opinions of its candidate—opinions so little respected, even by himself, that he will repudiate them by his vote? No. In the contradiction between the platform and candidate we can discover the downfall of an organization which will permit itself to be thus flouted and deceived, but we can see nothing to command our respect.

"Acknowledging the humiliation which has been inflicted upon the Democratic Party by the Chicago and Buffalo Conventions, we take up the task suspended at Syracuse, and call upon all who would not have the American people shunned as lepers in the world of trade and commerce, and who believe 'it is the duty of the people to support the Government and not the duty of the Government to support the people,' that individual enterprise and achievement should not be blighted by the incipient Populism, once called protection but now answering only the name McKinleyism, that irresponsible Democratic State Government in New-York should supplant irresponsible Republican 'bossism,' to unite in supporting the principles and nominees of the National Democratic Party.

"Such are the chief reasons and motives which actuate us, and we confidently appeal for support to our fellow Democrats to assist us in preventing a second betrayal of our party."

THE LIST OF ELECTORS.

Those Chosen to Serve from the Various Districts.

Charles J. Edwards submitted the following list of Electors from the various districts:

District.	Name.
1	PATRICK J. GLEASON.
2	GEORGE W. WINGATE.
3	JAMES A. MURTHA.
4	HENRY CLAY MERRILL.
5	J. EDWARD SWANSTROM.
6	JAMES J. STANTON.
7	FREDERICK BACHMAN.
8	EDWARD J. DUNPHY.
9	HENRY CAMPBELL.
10	JOHN FENNEL.
11	GEORGE TUCKER HARRISON.
12	JAMES D. LYNCH.
13	JOHN D. CRIMMINS.
14	JOHN R. FELLOWS.
15	SIMON STERNE.
16	FREDERICK POTTER.
17	RUSSELL HEDLEY.
18	HENRY L. YOUNG.
19	CHARLES D. HAINES.
20	OSCAR L. HASCY.
21	JAMES SHANAHAN.
22	WARREN CURTIS.
23	HENRY GRAY.
24	CHARLES W. AVERY.
25	EUGENE B. WOODWORTH.
26	GEORGE W. BARLOW.
27	LOUIS L. THURWACHTER.
28	DARWIN COLVIN.
29	HIGH C. HAYT.
30	JOHN M. HASTINGS.
31	GEORGE W. ARCHER.
32	JOHN IRLBACKER.
33	EDWARD H. HUTCHINSON.
34	E. W. CHAMBERLAIN.
	AT LARGE.
	OSWALD OTTENDORFER.
	THEODORE BACON.

Theodore Bacon of Rochester was selected as Elector at Large, in Judge Earl's place, who had been named at the Syracuse Convention and preferred not to serve.

DANIEL G. GRIFFIN NAMED.

Put in Nomination for Governor of the State by St. Clair McKelway of Brooklyn.

When the list of Electors had been chosen Chairman Fairchild announced that nominations for Governor were in order.

St. Clair McKelway, editor of The Brooklyn Eagle, was invited to the platform, where he was greeted with cheers and applause. He nominated Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown, in the following speech:

"Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Democrats: I have witnessed many verbal assaults and batteries, with intent to nominate. [Laughter.] No newspaper man for a long time has believed that such nominations have been well made. The adverse judgment is necessarily conclusive. No newspaper man, as a rule, has had the opportunity to show how it should be done. [Laughter.] It has therefore been ill done. [Laughter.] There have been two ways, both of them wrong.

"The first way has been to name your man and drape him with adjectives; [laughter,] and the second way has been to pile up your adjectives, and then your man on top of them. [Laughter.] By the first method interest has been excited and killed at the outset. By the second method you have sometimes had to change the name of your man [laughter and applause] lest the adjectives might not apply. [Laughter.]

"Misfit adjectives are calamities. I attended a meeting in this place last night. [Laughter.] It was called Democratic. The adjective was misplaced. [Applause.] It was not a meeting, but a performance [laughter] of a one-act party, in a free-silver ring; two boxes full of applauding gold bugs who had paired righteousness with regularity, [laughter and applause,] and political cupidity with political conscience. Hence I shall simply say that I propose as the candidate of this convention for the office of Governor of the State of New-York, Daniel G. Griffen of Watertown.

"He is so true a Democrat that he was born in Jefferson County, [applause,] and he has lived there all his life. He is so true a character that he was born in the town of Sterlingville, [applause,] and that has remained the name of that place ever since he was born. [Laughter.]

"You will agree with me that he is a Democrat of the Democrats. He believes that honesty is the best policy. [Applause.] Not that policy is the best honesty. [Laughter.] If he did not believe in a platform he would not believe in the man that stood on that platform. [Applause.] If he did believe, Sir, in a platform, he would believe in the man who stood upon it.

Repudiated the Repudiators.

"When the events at Chicago occurred, he did not wait to find out whether they were wrong until some one told him so. [Applause.] He at once went into caucus with his character and with his conscience, and unanimously passed a resolution to repudiate repudiation and repudiators. [Applause.]

"He went to Syracuse and to Indianapolis and took their consequences, [applause,] and one of the consequences is that I have the honor and the pleasure to propose him as your standard bearer to-night. [Applause.] He is a lawyer of excellent reputation and distinguished practice. He is a politician of clean methods and independent thought. [Applause.] He has well served the old organization of the party without asking of it in its triumph any of its honors.

"He has followed it to unmerited defeat, but without dishonor. He knows what the Democratic people are thinking about, because that is what he is thinking about himself. [Applause.] His opinions are the same now that they were last June. [Applause.] And he does not have to write a letter to prove it. [Applause.] Had he been nominated at Buffalo, he would confidently have expected the support of every buffalo in the State, but of no Democrat. [Laughter and applause.]

"A Leader of Leaders."

"The art of saying what he does not mean, and of meaning what he does not say, has never been acquired by him. The inability to suit the action to the word, or the word to the action, is unknown in his case. He believes in the politics of sincerity, in the organization of the party on the line of its best intelligence, its highest purpose, and its most vital strength.

"He is a man of deep learning, of clear vision, of accurate judgment, and as such he is a leader of leaders and a leader of independence. He has not been and never could be the serf of a boss or the overseer of political slaves. [Applause.] He was the best counselor and helper of the last Democratic Executive of this State in all his best acts. [Applause.]

"A year ago he was tendered by the old organization the nomination for Attorney General, but because a proportional representation and just recognition were denied by that convention to the State Democracy of New-York [Applause] and to the analogous organization of independent Democrats in Kings County [Applause] he declined the honor, not without courtesy, but surely without thanks. [Applause.]

"He believes in honest money, [applause,] in the sacredness of public and of private obligations, in the supremacy of the National law in every part of the National domain, in the purity of an unintimidated judiciary. He is opposed to rapacity and to rebellion, whether by the Hudson or by Lake Michigan. He is in favor of execution of Federal force and Federal laws [loud applause] wherever they are violated, and he is not ashamed, as a Democrat of Democrats, to be the upholder and the present supporter of the present Democratic Chief Magistrate of the United States. [Loud and long-continued applause.]

"I have the honor, Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention, to propose as our nominee for Governor a man of the faith and of the County of Jefferson, Daniel G. Griffin." [Loud applause.]

JUDGE PURCELL PLEASED.

What He Said in Seconding Mr. Griffin's Nomination.

As soon as Mr. McKelway had ended, Judge Purcell of Jefferson County said that while the nomination of Mr. Griffin was highly satisfactory, it came as a suprise to his county. He said:

"The delegates of Jefferson County came here without any candidate, ready to indorse the nomination of any man whom this magnificent convention might name for the honor of Governor of this State. [Applause.]

"They are greatly surprised at the words of the distinguished gentleman, as none of them had known up to this moment that Mr. Griffin was to be named. But we feel proud of the honor and we heartily second the nomination of Mr. Griffin. [Applause.]

"Mr. Griffin is not a repudiator. He believes in the payment of honest debts and of the integrity of this great Nation. [Applause.] No one in the entire State could be named who would more fittingly represent the true Democracy of this State than Daniel G. Griffin. [Applause.]

"In nominating Mr. Griffin this convention will do itself great honor, and for one I would say it would do itself more honor by giving him a unanimous nomination." [Great applause.]

Delegate Smith of Jefferson also seconded the nomination of Mr. Griffin.

FOR PATRICK J. GLEASON.

Robert Blissert, Delegate from Queens, Nominates the Long Island City Man to Head the Ticket.

Robert Blissert, delegate from Queens, nominated for Governor Patrick Jerome Gleason, Mayor of Long Island City. He said:

"Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Democrats: I have listened to the magnificent speech made of Mr. Griffin, which I believe to be very true. He has been presented to you as an eminent lawyer, a man of great ability, and a thorough Democrat.

"I have much pleasure in presenting a name of one of whose Democracy there will be no doubts—a man, probably, who is more in touch with the people than any other man living in our State, a man who has sprung from the ranks of labor, a man who has studied all the principles of economics, all the wants, all the aspirations, and all the prejudices of the laboring classes.

"If this be a Democratic Convention, as I believe it is, [applause,] and we have always boasted, as I believe we ought to boast, that at all times the true representatives of the common people are those who live by their labor, [applause,] I will present the name of a gentleman who has gone through almost every phase of the laboring life, who has done duty on the battlefield of labor in every conceivable way, who has driven a car, who in turn has conducted that car, who at other times made the railbed on which the car would travel, who has always been a man among men, who is a full-fledged and a full-sized Democrat; [applause and laughter,] who is a full-sized man, [applause,] who believes in a full-sized dollar. [Applause.]

Widely Known, He Says.

"The name I propose to you to-night is a name known all over the State, all over these United States, [laughter,] and I have heard it mentioned recently with much respect in foreign countries beyond the Atlantic. [Long-continued applause.]

"I remember, in my early recollections of Democracy, the cry used to be, 'Down with monopoly, down with trusts!' Now, if there is anybody that has put into practice more Democratic doctrines than Patrick J. Gleason, Mayor of Long Island City, I have never heard of him. [Great applause and cheers.]

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, Mr. Gleason is not a lawyer, I believe; but I do know this, that I have listened and been present when Mr. Gleason was giving good points to lawyers. [Laughter and applause.] The mere fact of receiving a diploma does not make a man a lawyer. [Applause and laughter.]

"My friends, as I said to you, my candidate has got a name and history; and wherever that battleaxe is shown, believe me, it is a terror to the enemies of true Democracy. I ask you now, in the name of the Democratic Party; I ask you in the name of the battleaxe that has seen service, to agree with me that the best nomination that can be made by this party will be that of Patrick Jerome Gleason of Long Island City. [Great applause.]

"My friends, you know that Gleason is no experiment. [Laughter and applause.] He has been tried twice and found all that was necessary for him to be found, as Mayor of Long Island City. [Applause.]

All Know Gleason's Name.

"There is not a child at school in the United States but honors the name of Gleason. There is not an admirer nor a lover of the institution of the public school in this country but will feel delighted by the fact that the champion of the public school system in Long Island City has met with the indorsement of the National Democratic Party. My friends—one moment only—my friends, I happened to be in England this Summer for a visit. [Cries of "Oh! Oh!"] An occurrence took place in a little town outside of Sheffield, a place called Jewsbury—a contest between the people and the Mayor. The Mayor said: 'I am going to have my rights from this and that corporation, come what may,' and the paper took it up, and said it was Gleasonism in Jewsbury.

"In this connection, in traveling over England, I was reminded of Long Island City. [Laughter and applause.] In entering this town I found the marks of civilization were different there from what I found in Long Island City. I found in Long Island City large schools peeping over the heads for everybody to see them. I found in England that the signs of civilization there were a jail, a poorhouse, and a soldiers' barracks. That is the difference between the civilization of the United States and the civilization of Great Britain; therefore, I have much pleasure in presenting the name of Patrick Jerome Gleason, Mayor of Long Island City."

ALL WERE FOR MR. GRIFFIN.

Mayor Gleason Asked that the Nomination Be by Acclamation.

Mr. Blissert had not descended from the stage before Mayor Gleason rose. His huge form towered above the delegates on the floor as he strode toward the stage to decline the honor offered him by his friend. He was greeted by a long chorus of shouts and cheers, which kept up until Mr. Gleason had reached the middle of the stage.

He bowed in a shy and embarrassed way to the delegates and then to the Chairman, and began his remarks in a low and uncertain voice. He said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: I need scarcely say how deeply sensible I am of the very great honor that is conferred upon me to-night. When I made my appearance in this convention I did not think that any one would recognize a man like myself from Long Island City.

"I am satisfied with anything this convention may do. I would be satisfied if this convention nominated me for the honorable office of Constable. [Applause.] I am thankful for the nomination and confirmation by this convention for the honored position of Elector on this ticket—a regular Democratic ticket. [Applause.]

"But I found I had a friend here [laughter] who desired to present my name for the position of Governor. I will never forget in the Saratoga Convention when I was kicked out of that convention because I was not a good enough Democrat to associate with the repudiators of to-day that I told David B. Hill that I would be a candidate for Governor of this State if it was only upon a petition nomination.

"This convention was called, this party was born here in Kings County with Shepard as its leader. [Applause.]

"I am with the organization, and no man could have been more pleased than myself in listening to the speech of Mr. McKelway upon Daniel G. Griffin's nomination. I now ask that this convention nominate Daniel G. Griffin by acclamation." [Applause.]

At the end of Mr. Gleason's speech the Chair asked all the delegates in favor of the nomination to stand up. The delegates stood up in a body and cheered. The Chairman announced that Mr. Griffin was the unanimous nominee of the convention.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Frederic W. Hinrichs Put in Nomination for the Office by John De Witt Warner.

Chairman Fairchild announced that the nomination of a candidate for Lieutenant Governor was the next business.

John De Witt Warner took the platform, and in nominating Frederic W. Hinrichs said:

"Mr. Chairman: I have the privilege and the honor, Sir, of being one of the delegation that represents, as I believe, the first body of Democrats of the Empire State who, before the wires were fairly cooled from the news of the Chicago Convention, met together and appointed a committee to confer with other Democrats of this and other States toward the putting forth as candidates for President and Vice President representative Democrats on a platform of Democratic principles. [Applause.]

"Now, Sir, we have had no other interest in this movement than to assist in the defeat of all enemies of Democracy, whether within her ranks or whether attacking her from without. We, Sir, have recognized that it was not a question whether we were to be the enemies of those who had misrepresented us at Chicago and friends of those whom we had fought for many years, or whether we, on the other hand, keep warm our old animosity, but yield to the betrayal in our own ranks and indorse the nominees of the Chicago Convention.

"But we have recognized, Sir, that the action of the Chicago Convention, instead of leaving us to choose which of two fights we should enter upon, if it was necessary to enter upon the battle at once. [Applause.] We have felt, Sir, that it has put upon us the necessity of standing back to back in the square which is formed when brave men are surrounded by enemies from different directions in a battle, fighting McKinleyism on the one hand and fighting Bryanism on the other hand, and we have felt, Sir, that there could be no truce with any until we had thrashed out one enemy first, to leave us free with united force to attack the other. [Loud applause.]

Mighty Battle in Prospect.

"We have felt, Sir, that this campaign was no ordinary episode in the history of Democracy, but a chapter which it was our fortune, our duty, our responsibility, to write into the pages of history, and, therefore, Sir, we have felt that there should be nominated to represent this great party in New-York State a man whose name and whose record were pledges, not merely that we were opposed to the bastard Republicanism that was forced upon the Democratic Party at Chicago, but that we were ready to fight the legitimate Republicanism that is found in the McKinley campaign, and sent forth to battle from St. Louis.

"And so, Sir, looking to the future even more than to the present, forgetting as far as possible the past, except to remember the principles of Democracy and the lines along which fighting for years we have worked our way to the triumph of our party when it stood by its principles, we, Sir, believe that there should be nominated here to-night for Lieutenant Governor, as a fitting companion for the gallant gentleman you have chosen to lead the State ticket, some one whose experience, whose Democracy, whose participation in this and all other movements for the upholding of the banner of Democracy should commend him to the Democracy of the State and the Nation, and being our best pledge that the fight is to go on not merely for this battle, but for the war.

"And so, Sir, without further delay, I place in nomination, on behalf of the Democracy of New-York County, a gentleman who, though not of us, is well known to us, whom for years we have known as fighting for what was best in Democracy, who we know when this fight is over and the traitors in our own ranks have met their just due, will not be found for one moment hesitating or wanting, and, Sir, in behalf of the delegates from the City of New-York, as a man in our judgment fitted in every way to be a joint standard bearer of not the new but of the old Democracy, [applause,] not of the repudiating but of the honor-bright Democracy, [applause,] I place in nomination Frederick W. Hinrichs of the County of Kings. [Great applause.]

CHOICE OF THE CONVENTION.

All the Delegates Vote for Honoring Mr. Hinrichs.

Charles J. Patterson of Kings seconded the nomination of Mr. Hinrichs. He said:

"We who live in Kings County exist in an atmosphere which is not calculated to inspire much respect for regularity. [Applause.] A long time since we were obliged to make the choice which the Democracy of the Nation is now obliged to make—the choice between regularity and conscience.

"We used to go up, some people thought, with a set design of irritating the Committee on Contested Seats in the regular Democratic Convention. We used to go up and knock at the door of that convention to ask that a large body of Democrats, which we of the reform organization represented, should be admitted to the councils of the State Democracy. When we went there we did not find all the regulars there to be of the type that our regulars were.

"We found some men in that convention and in that party as devoted as we were to the cause of pure politics. We were always met with open arms, with encouragement for our principles and our practices by Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown, and I am glad to think that there has been nominated here to-night a gentleman with whom we have been upon honorable terms of political connection in the past, and whom we can conscientiously support.

Praise for Mr. Hinrichs.

"In that band that went up to knock at the doors of the State Convention we always had—as, indeed, the cause of pure politics in Brooklyn has always had—the assistance and the countenance of Frederic W. Hinrichs. [Applause.]

"I know I express my own sentiments and that of the delegation from Kings County when I say that we feel proud and glad that his name has been mentioned for the position of Lieutenant Governor by this convention.

"We feel proud and glad that we have such a candidate to contribute to the cause of pure politics and sound Democracy in this State and this Nation. We deem this gentleman to be in all respects a fit companion in this battle for the right, a fit companion for Daniel G. Griffin, and a fit companion for Gen. Palmer and Gen. Buckner. [Applause.]

"This party is not very old; it has yet to make its first mistake, and let me assure you it will make none if it shall determine to place in nomination Frederic W. Hinrichs of Brooklyn." [Applause.]

John A. Henneberry moved that the nomination of Mr. Hinrichs be made by acclamation. The Chairman asked all the delegates in favor of the nomination to rise, and in an instant every delegate was on his feet. Mr. Hinrichs was declared the unanimous nominee of the convention.

SPENCER CLINTON HONORED.

Nominated for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals—The Speech of John G. Milburn.

Chairman Fairchild announced that the next business in order was the nomination of an Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals.

John G. Milburn of Albany rose to put in nomination the name of Spencer Clinton of Buffalo.

Before he could begin his speech the candidate of the National Democracy for President, Gen. Palmer was seen coming on the stage. There was at once a storm of applause which drowned Mr. Milburn's voice. As Gen. Palmer walked down the stage the cheering increased. Gen. Palmer bowed his acknowledgment and was seated at the side of the Chairman. Mr. Milburn then spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: The delegation of Erie has requested me to present to your consideration for the place of Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals the name of Spencer Clinton. [Applause.]

"The name he bears relieves me from any eulogy of him. The grandson on one side of that great Governor of New-York, De Witt Clinton, 'the father of the Erie Canal,' he is the grandson on the other side of one of our greatest lawyers and statesmen, John C. Spencer, and in his life he has proved himself worthy of the illustrious names he bears.

"He has practiced law in Buffalo all the years of his mature life. He is at the head of our profession. He is a citizen of high standing and widely respected.

"He has always been and is to-day a true and sincere Democrat, [applause,] and in this emergency he is with the true Democracy. [Applause.] I therefore move that Mr. Spencer Clinton be nominated by this convention by acclamation for the position of Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals." [Applause.]

Mr. Clinton's nomination was seconded by a number of delegates, and, on motion, the nomination was made by acclamation.

TO NOTIFY THE CANDIDATES.

Committee of Ten that Was Appointed by the Chairman.

William A. Beach of Onondaga offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That a committee of ten, of which the Chairman of this convention shall be one, be appointed by the Chair to notify the candidates of their nomination."

The Chair named the committee as follows: Roswell P. Flower, E. M. Shepard, George T. Magee, Henry A. Richmond, William A. Poucher, Simeon Holroyd, William A. Beach, Francis Lynch, Howard R. Bayne, and Charles S. Fairchild.

FOR THE NATIONAL CANDIDATES.

Resolution That Was Adopted Approving the Indianapolis Platform.

Henry B. B. Stapler of Westchester offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the National Democracy of the State of New-York hereby approve and heartily ratify the platform of principles adopted at the convention of the National Democracy, held at Indianapolis, without any reservation whatever, and we pledge our hearty and unceasing efforts to make it in the future, as it has been the past, the foundation of sound American politics; and be it further

"Resolved, That we rejoice to ratify the nominations made in Indianapolis of Gen. John M. Palmer of Illinois, our candidate for the Presidency, and Gen. Simon B. Buckner of Kentucky, our candidate for the Vice Presidency."

SPEECH OF GEN. PALMER.

Long and Hearty Welcome for the Candidate Who Heads the National Ticket.

The Chairman here announced that the business of the convention was done and the pleasures of the evening would now be enjoyed. He introduced Gen. Palmer, who again received a long and hearty welcome.

The General spoke fluently, easily, and with a clear voice that was heard distinctly in every part of the theatre.

Gen. Palmer's Address.

Gen. Palmer spoke as follows: "Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: A distinguished gentleman from the State of Missouri said, or is reported to have said, that it is a duty of the Democrat first to vote the ticket and afterward read the platform. [Laughter.]

"I congratulate myself this evening that I am addressing a convention composed of delegates of the Democracy of New-York that read the platform first, and if they approve of it, vote the ticket. [Applause.] We have read the platforms of all the conventions that have nominated Mr. Bryan. There are three of them. They agree upon one solitary point. I say they agree upon one point—the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one. They do not agree upon some other points, but they agree on this point.

"I repeat that we have read these platforms, and we refuse to abide their action, and we refuse to vote for the candidates of these conventions. [Applause.]

Vital Doctrines of Democracy.

"There are certain cardinal, essential, vital doctrines that belong to Democracy. One of them is that manly honesty is at all times the best policy, [applause,] both for parties and individuals. We are the honest Democracy.

"We know something of the difficulties that surround the

nomination for Lieutenant Governor sent them all scurrying for instructions and advice.

John De Witt Warner and Francis M. Scott were with Senator Palmer and Edward M. Shepard at the Hamilton Club when the telegram was received, and they immediately went to the Clarendon Hotel and called the New-York delegates together. The delegation remained in secret session fifteen minutes and decided to support ex-Register Hinrichs of Brooklyn for the Lieutenant Governorship. The delegates then hurried over to the Academy of Music.

SOME OF THOSE PRESENT.

Men Who Were Prominent at the Big Sound-Money Convention.

Adams, Thomas W.
Ahrens, Lewis J.
Aiken, James.
Aiden, Edward.
Alexander, John.
Allen, Franklin.
Amable, Courtland.
Anderson, E. Ellery.
Anderson, F. R.
Annabel, Charles V.
Annin, John.
Ashley, J. P.
Bainbridge, Richard W.
Baldwin, H. De F.
Baldwin, James H.
Bangs, C. C.
Bartlett, Franklin.
Bayha, L. E.
Beall, John A.
Beecher, J. C.
Beecher, William C.
Behrisch, G. I.
Bell, James D.
Bell, William.
Benedict, L. C.
Bennett, James L.
Bennett, W. Y. B.
Bentley, W. H.
Bigelow, W. C.
Bishop, C. F.
Bloodgood, Dr. Delevan.
Bloodgood, Emery T.
Bogardus, John.
Boggs, W. D. C.
Bontte, Charles.
Borsch, George.
Bower, Charles V.
Bridges, John F.
Briggs, Arey D.
Briggs, Philip H.
Bronner, H.
Bronson, Edward.
Brown, William.
Brownell, A. S.
Brownell, J. R.
Bullwinkle, Louis.
Bunting, T. L.
Burrell, William.
Burton, William C.
Butterfield, Milton G.
Byrne, William J.
Calder, A. G.
Callard, George F.
Campbell, Felix.
Canda, Charles J.
Carberry, Michael.
Carew, G. F.
Carpenter, Isaiah V.
Carr, John.
Cassilly, Charles J.
Christie, Edward A.
Clark, J. C.
Clifford, Timothy D.
Coam, Charles W.
Coan, Dept. C. A.
Cole, A. E.
Collin, C. A.
Collins, Ernest H.
Collins, John.
Collins, Joseph.
Conboy, John J.
Conklin, Daniel.
Conklin, William.
Connolly, John F.
Cook, Dr. C. D.
Cooper, Edward.
Corrigan, James A.
Costigan, Thomas.
Coughlin, D. J.
Cox, A. B.
Crandall, Arthur H.
Crane, A. S.
Crawford, C. Frank.
Crimmins, John D.
Cronk, John.
Cummings, Ernest.
Curtis, George W.
Cushman, Stephen P.
Daily, John M.
Daley, Joseph B.
Daly, Charles P.
Daly, Stephen.
Davidson, George W.
Dawson, Harvey N.
Decker, George H.
De Foreest, J. B.
De Foreest, J.
Denny, H. C.
De Vaucene, James T.
De Witt, T. H.
Dickey, Judge W. D.
Dickenson, James M.
Dickside, John.
Dickside, Louis.
Dieknann, William.
Dietrichsen, Louis J.
Dodge, Francis E.
Dooley, A. G.
Dooley, A. H.
Dooley, Henry W.
Donn, Wilton C.
Donnelly, William D.
Douglas, W. A.
Dowd, John J.
Doyle, P. C.
Drew, Frederick B.
Duncan, Ralph H.
Dunphy, James.
Dykeman, William.
Eagan, James F.
Edwards, Charles J.
Edwards, P. R.
Ellett, Hodgskin.
Elwyn, Thomas L.
Emerick, J. H.
Engerman, B. H.
Etzrod, Louis J.
Fairchild, Charles S.
Farrell, John.
Farrell, Thomas F.
Feist, John.
Flinn, Luke W.
Finley, John J.
Finlayson, James M.
Flash, Edward J.
Fiechner, John W.
Fleidenburgh, Phillip.
Fleishman, T.
Flynn, Edward F.
French, Herbert D.
French, Leslie T.
French, Wm. Atwood.
Fuller, Isah.
Fuller, Norman, T.
Fuller, William J.
Gallagher, William.
Garden, Hugh R.
Gately, Francil J.
Gaynor, J. A.
Gil, Thomas L.
Gilmore, William H.
Gleason, Mayor P. J.
Glendenny, George J.
Glendenny, James W.
Godrich, J. H.
Goodale, James.
Gorman, James R.
Gottheil, M. S.
Gurney, C. L.
Gray, Charles H.
Graeme, William T.
Greene, Everett.
Greenwood, Richard B.
Grosse, Edward.
Grover, William T.
Gundacker, Henry J.
Hulgney, John J.
Haley, John M.
Haley, Albert.
Hall, Rev. C. H.
Hall, William L.
Harford, Thomas.
Harris, William.
Hatfield, William H.
Hinsfeld, Walter J.
Hanschild, John P.
Hayden, Henry J.
Haynes, Archibald.
Hayward, Henry M.
Hazard, William A.
Healelyl, A. Augustus.
Heddim, Jonathan.
Hegardt, G. W.
Heistrom, Hugh.
Hemmenway, C. F.
Hendricks, Robert.
Hennebury, John A.
Henry, William J.
Henshaw, Henry T.
Hentz, Henry.
Hickman, Joseph.
Hinrichs, Fred W.
Hill, Adam.
Hirsh, S. H.
Hodgkins, T. Ellet.
Hoeber, Coroner E. W.
Hoffman, Frederick.
Hollister, J. B.
Hollinswork, Frederick.
Hoogland, Charles T.
Hooper, James A.
Hubbard, H. B.
Hubbard, T. J.
Hubberd, Percy T.
Hughes, R. W.
Hungerford, C. A.
Hutchinson, J. C.
Hutchinson, W. H.
Iribacker, John.
Jackson, Edward.
Jackson, Robert.
James, A. R.
James, John S.
James, W. C.
Janssen, Frederick W.
Whitney, Charles M.
Widenmann, Charles T.
Widenmann, Robert A.
Willet, P. G.
Williams, George.
Williams, George E.
Williams, H. D.
Williams, Rufus M.
Wilson, Austin.
Wilson, Charles C.
Wilson, George A.
Wilson, John W.
Wilson, William B.
Wing, Frank L.
Jarvis, J. H.
Jepson, John P.
Jeroloman, John.
John, W. E.
Jonas, Nathan S.
Jones, George H.
Jeiger, E. A.
Keady, Patrick J.
Keegan, John.
Keenan, George.
Kenna, Thomas P.
Kennedy, Charles.
Kennedy, Ernst.
Keogh, Thomas.
Kerr, Henry D.
Kerrigan, Thomas J.
King, Gen. H. C.
Knapp, James T.
Koons, E. L.
Kouwenhoven, Peter.
Lasher, George.
Lassen, Alexander C.
Laverty, John J.
Lavery, Mark F.
Law, Arthur W.
Le Clair, G. H.
Leod, Edward H.
Little, A. L.
Locke, F. P.
Lockwood, C. B.
Lockwood, William J.
Lord, Perez G.
Loveridge, J. R.
Lynch, W. H.
McCarren, Charles.
McCarren, P. H.
McCarthy, George W.
McCarthy, Edward.
McCarthy, Justin P.
McClellan, Judge M. C., Chicago.
McCloskey, William.
McCormack, P. H.
McCormick, Michael.
McCue, Edward.
McCullough, C. H.
McDonald, A. G.
McGrath, Robert H.
McGrath, Thomas H.
McHugh, F. J.
McKelway, W. St. Clair.
McKesney, Henry J.
Macdonald, Amos.
Macfarlane, James.
Manne, Joseph.
Macfarlane, Wallace.
Manning, D.
Mansfield, Daniel.
Marcellus, J. S.
Marion, William.
Martin, Andrew B.
Mason, Alfred Bishop.
Maxwell, Henry W.
Melcher, J. R.
Metz, H. A.
Miller, Gen. C. A., Buffalo.
Miller, L. W.
Miller, Hugh.
Miller, John G.
Mohrman, Peter C.
Monheimer, J. H.
Monoghan, John F.
Moore, John C.
Moore, M. E.
Morrison, Gen. J. J.
MouRon, Franklin W.
Moynhan, Daniel.
Mull, James.
Muller, Charles, Jr.
Munro, N. H.
Murray, Timothy J.
Neidlinger, George G.
Nelson, Bernard F.
Noegers, Charles P.
O'Brien, Thomas.
Oddie, H. M.
Oppenheimer, S. E.
Orr, W. L.
Overton, C. C.
Patterson, Charles E.
Paul, Thomas H.
Peabody, George Foster.
Pidgeon, Frank S.
Pierce, Franklin.
Pierce, H. J.
Pitkin, Charles R.
Plachford, H.
Platt, W. E.
Potter, Frederick.
Powell, Henry M.
Power, Maurice J.
Pratt, Edwin A.
Pratt, S. S.
Pray, John D.
Price, Dr. George F.
Price, Thomas.
Pryor, James W.
Quinn, Peter H.
Ralston, John H.
Ramsey, Victor S.
Rayens, M. W.
Raymond, J. M.
Redmond, James.
Revan, James S.
Relph, John M.
Richards, Conrad J.
Richardson, G. E., Jr.
Richardson, J. W.
Richmond, Henry A.
Riley, P. J.
Ripley, Dwight.
Robbin, F. W.
Roberts, William R.
Robin, John G.
Robinson, R. C.
Roden, James.
Rohland, Henry.
Rolfe, George.
Rothschild, Allan W.
Roy, Robert H.
Ryan, Joseph T.
Salzberg, B. J.
Samson, D. A.
Sawyer, G. P.
Schemerhorn, T. K.
Schmidt, W. A.
Schoenenberger, J. C.
Schoengen, John C.
Schrieber, E. J.
Schuyler, S. S. W.
Schwab, F. G.
Scott, Edward.
Scott, Francis M.
Scriver, Albert E.
Sexton, Lawrence E.
Seymour, Daniel.
Seymour, Walter P.
Shepard, Edward M.
Sherman, Henry H.
Sherrill, Henry W.
Silver, Henry.
Smith, C. Zerstein.
Smith, D. G.
Smith, Frederick H.
Smith, Henry.
Smith, John J.
Smith, J. R.
Sneyder, Fred.
Somers, Arthur S.
Southard, George H.
Spann, Albert.
Speer, Irving.
Spinney, George F.
Stanton, James J.
taples, Henry.
Stockwell, George.
Stoddard, John.
Stoddard, S. H.
Straus, Olcon S.
Stubenvoll, Frederick.
Sutro, Theodore.
Sweeney, John A.
Talbot, Hammond.
Taylor, W. W.
Terry, Edmund R.
Terry, George D.
Terry, Seth Sprague.
Thieler, Theodore.
Thomas, Robert C.
Thompson, Daniel B.
Thompson, Frank C.
Thompson, Herbert H.
Thompson, William P.
Thorndyke, William T.
Timpson, George.
Todd, H. H.
Toedteberg, Augustus.
Townsend, James A.
Townend, Shelley K.
Teabert, L. A.
Tracey, C. Albany.
Turbin, Alexander O.
Valentine, F. B.
Valentine, L. W.
Van Der Burg, F.
Van Riper, C.
Van Wycke, Joseph.
Vestner, George S.
Vetter, F. W.
Wallace, Jackson.
Wallace, W. C.
Walden, Franklin.
Warner, John De Witt.
Wedagan, Augustus.
Weddjen, August.
Weidler, Louis.
Wellies, George.
Werner, Charles H.
Westbrook, John B.
Wetmore, Horace.
White, Weal A.
Wingate, Gen. Geo. W.
Wingate, Jr., Geo. W.
Wood, Dr. J. Scott.
Woodenbury, John.
Woods, Thomas F.
Wright, Henry C.
Yonge, Henry.
Young, Henry.
Young, W. G.
Young, William H.
Zeller, G. F.
Zipp, Henry.
Zoebisch, C. T.

STATE COMMITTEE MEETING.

Reports of the Outlook in the Battle Against Bryan.

The State Committee of the National Democratic Party held a three hours' session at headquarters, 29 East Twenty-third Street, yesterday. Chairman Robert A. Widenmann presided.

After discussing the situation in various parts of the State, the committee gave out this statement:

"Reports of delegates from all parts of New-York State to the Palmer and Buckner State Convention at Brooklyn indicate that the National ticket will poll fully 100,000 votes in the State. The preliminary canvass indicates that Bryan will poll barely 500,000, while McKinley will poll upward of 700,000.

"The election of 1892, when Cleveland polled 654,000 and Harrison 610,000, and the Gubernatorial election of 1894, when Hill polled 518,000, Morton 674,000, and Wheeler, anti-machine, 27,000, are the basis of this canvass.

"The reports show a complete paralysis of the old Democratic organization all through the State in counties and in Assembly, Senate, and Congressional districts. Quite half of the former Democratic committeemen of various ranks in the State are openly against Bryan, while three-fourths of the experienced men who have conducted the Tilden, Cleveland, and Hill campaigns during the last two decades refuse to take part in the canvass for Bryan. The Bryan campaign in the counties and districts of interior New-York is chiefly in charge of the old anti-Tilden and anti-Cleveland men, Greenbackers, and professional agitators.

"From some of the manufacturing districts of the interior it is reported that small checks have been forwarded from the Bryan headquarters at Washington to men claiming to control the vote of the laboring men in their respective localities, but even these evidences of a Bryan campaign have ceased in the last week with the transfer of the Bryan headquarters to Chicago."

SKETCHES OF THE NOMINEES.

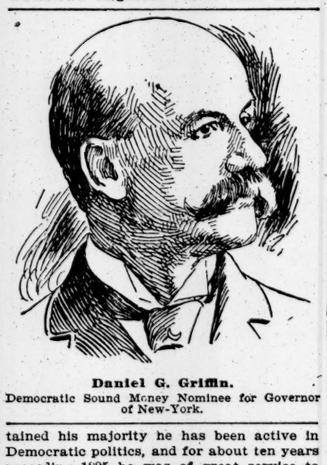
Daniel G. Griffin, a Lawyer, Who Has Long Been Active in Democratic Politics in This State.

Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown, N. Y., was born in Wilna, Jefferson County, N. Y., in 1848, and his early education was obtained in the district schools of his native town, in the Watertown High School, and in the Antwerp (N. Y.) Academy.

After leaving the academy, Mr. Griffin was for five years Superintendent of City Schools in Watertown. He then read law in the office of Hubbard & Watts, in Watertown, and was admitted to the bar in 1876. Immediately after his admission to the bar Mr. Griffin formed a law partnership with Joseph Mullin, Jr. Mr. Mullin was elected to the State Senate as a Republican in 1891, 1893, and 1895. This firm soon secured a large law practice, among its clients being the New-York Central Railroad and the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railway. The firm name in recent years has been Mullin, Griffin & Walker.

Ranks High in His Profession.

Mr. Griffin has long ranked high in the northern counties of the State as a trial lawyer, and his counsel has been eagerly sought. He is held in high esteem by his Watertown neighbors. Ever since he attained his majority he has been active in Democratic politics, and for about ten years preceding 1895 he was of great service to the Democratic Party as a member of its State Committee. He gave his whole time to the campaign of 1891, which resulted in the election of Roswell P. Flower as Governor of the State.



Daniel G. Griffin.
Democratic Sound Money Nominee for Governor of New-York.

In 1890 Gov. Hill appointed Mr. Griffin a member of the Constitutional Commission. Mr. Griffin declined an appointment by Gov. Flower as County Judge of Jefferson County to fill a vacancy. Before the Democratic State Convention met in 1895 the name of Mr. Griffin was the only one mentioned for the nomination for Attorney General, and his pathway seemed to be clear. But when he heard that the Committee on Credentials had decided not to give the State Democracy equal privileges with the Kings County Democrats, he entered a protest and tried to have the majority report modified. He was unsuccessful. He called upon Mr. Hill at Syracuse, and the Senator said he had decided to accept the report, although he would have been pleased had the committee seen fit to be more generous.

Shows His Independence.

Thereupon Mr. Griffin told Mr. Hill that he would not be a candidate for the nomination for Attorney General. After the convention was over Mr. Griffin said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"I have no desire to disguise the reasons why my name was not presented as a candidate for Attorney General to the Democratic State Convention. In politics, as in all other affairs, the least injury is done by a strict observance of the truth and entire frankness. It is not an exaggeration when I say that, had my name been presented to the convention, I would have been nominated unanimously. But after the report of the majority of the Committee on Credentials had been adopted by the committee, I labored, so far as I could, to procure the adoption of the minority report by the convention, believing that the situation in New-York County logically required the same treatment as had been given in the case of Kings County.

"In the convention, and before the report of the majority of the committee had been adopted, I saw my friends and said to them that if the report of the majority of the committee in the New-York City contest should be adopted my name must not be presented to the convention, for I would not become a candidate under such conditions, and when the report was adopted my own judgment required me to adhere to the position I had already stated."

Mr. Griffin's independence of State "bosses" in recent years has been particularly pleasing to the reform element in the Democratic Party. He is one of the strongest opponents of Bryanism in the Democratic Party, and he is an effective speaker.

Frederic W. Hinrichs.

Frederic W. Hinrichs, nominee for Lieutenant Governor, is one of the rising young men of Brooklyn. He has taken a prominent part in local politics for the past five years, and was one of the first men to join with Edward M. Shepard in the big reform movement in 1893.

Mr. Hinrichs is a fluent talker, and has a faculty of making friends wherever he goes. He has for years been interested in Sunday-school work, and is a teacher in one of the large classes of Plymouth Church.

Mr. Hinrichs was born in Brooklyn in September, 1851. His father was Charles F. Hinrichs, a native of Germany. His mother was a Brooklyn woman. Mr. Hinrichs received his early education in Dresden and fitted himself for a higher grade of studies in a Brooklyn private school. He obtained his first business training in his father's orockery store. Desiring to pursue the profession of law, he took a preparatory course at Columbia College Law School. He then visited Germany and studied civil law. On his return to this country he was admitted to the bar.

Some years ago he entered politics for the fun of it, but the more he studied the subject of politics the more interested he became, and with others he organized the Young Men's Democratic Club, which was a power until last year. He was three times elected President of the club, and his picture to-day occupies a prominent place in the club's meeting hall, at 44 Court Street. Mr. Hinrichs was a member of the Brooklyn Democratic Club until he was compelled to resign because he had been elected a member of the General Committee of the Democratic Party Reform Organization of Kings County.

When Seth Low was Mayor of Brooklyn he appointed Mr. Hinrichs a member of the Board of Education.

In the Fall of 1893 Mr. Hinrichs took a prominent part in the reform movement and worked earnestly in opposition to the machine. He spoke in favor of the nomination of Charles A. Schieren for Mayor. After his election Mr. Schieren appointed Mr. Hinrichs Register of Arrears.

Mr. Hinrichs held this office with distinction for two years. He fought the Litchfield estate, which, for years, had been in arrears for their taxes, and succeeded in compelling the estate to pay into the City Treasury $300,000. He reduced the running expenses of his office, and only last week his successor, Henry A. Powell, a Republican, in appearing before the Aldermanic Budget Committee to ask for more money for expenses, said that Mr. Hinrichs's only fault was that he had economized too much in the office of Register of Arrears.

Mr. Hinrichs is a member of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club, the Hamilton, and the Crescent Clubs. He lives at 149 Congress Street, in the Sixth Ward.

Spencer Clinton.

Spencer Clinton, the nominee for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, is one of the most prominent lawyers in Buffalo. He was born in that city June 29, 1839. He is a grandson of De Witt Clinton. After a thorough course of study in private schools in Buffalo and Albany, he entered the law office of Haven & Dorsheimer, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1860.

In 1864 he was appointed District Attorney for the Northern District of New-York. He resigned from this office two years later to enter into a copartnership with C. D. Marshall.

Mayor Scoville of Buffalo appointed Mr. Clinton as one of the revisers of the city charter, and on its second revision he was the representative of the Democratic Legion, and presided over the Revision Committee.

DINNER TO GEN. PALMER.

His Host Edward M. Shepard at the Hamilton Club.

Senator Palmer and his son, Louis Palmer, arrived in Brooklyn late in the afternoon and were driven to the Hamilton Club, where they were received by Edward M. Shepard, who had arranged a private dinner for them. Besides Senator Palmer and Louis Palmer, there were present George Foster Peabody, Gen. Charles Tracey, Congressman Franklin Bartlett, ex-Registrar of Arrears Frederic W. Hinrichs, A. Augustus Healy, Spencer Trask, Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild, ex-Congressman John DeWitt Warner, St. Clair McKelway, editor of The Brooklyn Eagle, and William J. Curtis of Summit, N. J., member of the Democratic National Committee. No other persons were admitted to the room, and if there was speechmaking it was of an informal character.

MR. HILL RETIRED EARLY.

So He Did Not Learn of the Work of the Convention Last Night.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Senator Hill had retired before the Brooklyn State Democratic nominations became known in Albany at 10 o'clock to-night. Mayor John Boyd Thacher was at his mountain home on the Helderbergs. The views of these gentlemen could not, therefore, be learned regarding the action of the Brooklyn convention.

Mayor Thacher expects that the committee to notify him of his nomination for Governor will come up Saturday morning. No arrangements have been perfected for the notification, but it will take place either at the Kenmore or the office of the Mayor in the City Hall.

Mayor Thacher visited Senator Hill at Wolfert's Roost this afternoon, and was in consultation with him for two hours. Neither gentleman would talk of the conference.

At Kings County Headquarters.

The headquarters of the National Democratic Party in Kings County in Washington Street, Brooklyn, was crowded with delegates to the State Convention last evening.

It was shortly after 8 o'clock when Gen. Horatio C. King gave the word for the delegates to fall in, and then about fifty delegates, wearing the red badges bearing the names of Palmer and Buckner, and the sign of the ship, started for the Academy of Music. They were lead by Gen. King, who was followed by one of the delegates carrying a handsome silken banner, mounted on a brass pole. On the banner was a picture of the golden rod.

From the windows of the Brooklyn Democratic Club was flung to the breeze the first Palmer and Buckner campaign banner. It was an American flag, on the bottom of which were the names of the Presidential candidates. As the delegates passed under this flag they gave three cheers.

THREE CONVENTIONS IN UTAH.

One Democratic and Two Republican Bodies Met Yesterday.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 24.—Three State Conventions—two Republican and one Democratic—were held in this State to-day. The Democratic was held in the City of Provo, and was attended by a full representation of delegates. After adopting resolutions declaring for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 with gold without regard to other nations, a tariff for revenue only, and the opening of the Indian reservations to settlement, the convention nominated three Presidential Electors pledged to Bryan and Sewall. The convention then nominated J. W. King, Democrat, for Congress, and, after appointing committees, adjourned.

The Independent Republicans held their convention in this city and adopted a platform favoring free coinage of silver, independent of the action of other nations; protection, and reciprocity. The convention then, by acclamation, indorsed the Presidential Electors nominated by the Democratic Convention.

A fight occurred as to whether the convention should nominate a candidate for Congress or adjourn until Saturday, when another branch of the Republican Party will meet at Ogden, the object of adjourning being, if possible, to effect a compromise between the two factions on a Congressional candidate. After a long and acrimonious debate, the convention nominated Lafayette Holbrook for Congress.

The other Republican Convention was held at Mount Pleasant, and was composed of that section of the party which favors the election of McKinley and Hobart.

WAS HARVEY A KUKLUX?

A Serious Charge Against the Author of "Coin's School."

ASHLAND, Ky., Sept. 24.—J. W. King, a policeman of this place, has made an affidavit in which he states that W. H. Harvey, author of "Coin's Financial School," was, some years after the war, a member of the Kuklux Klan, in West Virginia. Following is King's affidavit, published this afternoon:

State of Kentucky, Boyd County:

Personally appeared before me, this 22d day of September, 1896, J. W. King, now a policeman in the City of Ashland, Ky., formerly of Buffalo, West Va., who stated that about the year 1868 one William Hope Harvey of Buffalo, West Va., approached him with a request that he join the secret organization then known as the Kuklux Klan, of which said Harvey intimated that he was an active member, and he approved of its measures and aims, stating that it would be a good thing for him (King) to join, and that it would assist him in his vocation in life. J. W. KING.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of September, 1896. J. M. Huff, Magistrate of the Peace, Fifth Magisterial District, Boyd County.

Mr. King's reputation for veracity is excellent.

OLYMPIA THEATRE OPENED.

"Santa Maria," by Oscar Hammerstein, Done in a Showy Way.

Olympia Theatre, in the south end of the big amusement palace on Longacre Square, was opened for the season last night with a new comic opera invented, written, and composed by Mr. Hammerstein. It was a notable event, of course. The house was jammed and the audience was particularly good looking and well dressed. The applause throughout the night was vociferous.

Even in the next to the last scene, after 11 o'clock, Lucille Saunders and Julius Steeger were called upon to repeat their solos three times. Miss d'Arville, who sang as well as either, (if not better,) was let off with one "encore," because some of the few blasé folks who ought to stay at home were restive.

"Santa Maria" is the name of Mr. Hammerstein's opera. It is in three acts and four scenes. Its title refers to the heroine who as an infant was found in a forest by one Santa, a bird catcher, who piously named her Maria and brought her up to train birds. She was something of a vixen, so the jocular neighbors insisted on reversing her names.

There is some excellent matter in the second act of "Santa Maria," relating to the curious laws of a queer Italian village, where offenders against women are tried before a female jury. This lively jury of pretty chorus girls, with Mr. "Jimmie" Powers as an acrobatic Judge, who will not excuse them from duty on any of the pleas commonly made for that purpose by American citizens, and occasionally varies the monotony of judicial life by drawing imaginary soda water from an unseen fountain, makes good diversion. There is elemental strength, and humor, too, in some of the situations here developed. This part of Mr. Hammerstein's work might be a whimsical dramatization of a passage from Boccaccio's "Decameron" or some other mediaeval collection of tales.

The first act is deliciously naïve. It is as matter of fact and lifelike as the schoolgirl's dramatization of "Robinson Crusoe," the second act of which revealed the castaway on his island with a small family of children born during his sojourn. But there is some fun in it, and plenty of jingle and color. There is an excess of naïveté, too, in the last act. But that ought to be considered a pleasing trait in any dramatic work in these days. And, moreover, it establishes a certain degree of artistic relationship between Mr. Hammerstein and some of the old masters of dramatic literature, the author of "Gammer Gurton's Needle," for instance, and the author of "Ralph Roister Doister." It is possible that this very quality in "Santa Maria" may become a potent charm in the public mind.

For the rest, there is plenty of singable music which we shall not attempt to consider critically. There is a succession of very showy pictures culminating in an ice palace built of aluminum and made dazzling by colored electric lights. There are troops of pretty girls in gay costumes.

The performance is excellent. The company has been carefully selected, and if it can be kept together permanently we may confidently expect many worthy performances of comic opera in the Olympia Theatre. Mr. Hammerstein is scarcely a Sullivan or a Suppe. Nor is he, as a librettist, a rival of Gilbert. But he is a man of extraordinary versatility and wonderful energy, who is doing much in a cheerful and vigorous way to entertain his fellow-citizens. There is good reason for his popularity.

Santa Maria	Camille D'Arville
Sarracco	Lucille Saunders
Princess Terese de Savoy	Marie Halton
Queen of Holland	Juliette Preston
Elise von Hagen	Eleanor Elton
Clairette Styrberg	Edna May Pettit
Amida	Alice Rice
Lieutenant Bertrand	Julius Steger
Moccarelli	James T. Powers
King Henry William	H. W. Tredennick
Marquis de Villadon	Joseph Frankau
Bombazaine	Frederick Bach
Sheriff	Albert McGucken
Captain Francois	Albert Lellman

WORK OF CUBAN INSURGENTS.

They Have Burned a Town and Destroyed Sugar Estates.

HAVANA, Sept. 24.—Rebels have burned the town of Lagunillas, Province of Matanzas. They have also destroyed the sugar estates Olano, near Bolondron; Ozado, near Lagunillas; Santo Domingo, near Guamacaro; San Antonio, near Corrol Falso, and buildings on other estates of more or less importance. All of these estates are in the Province of Matanzas.

The Queen Regent has commuted the death sentence placed on Octavio Zubizarretas to imprisonment for life.

MR. POWERS IS STILL MISSING.

Young Women Clamoring for Wages Which He Owes Them.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—A. D. Powers, the Cuban agent, is still missing. The police take but a languid interest in the case. Col. Powers, the father, however, is mystified as to his son's whereabouts. He says the young man is honest, but erratic. His accounts are perfectly straight, and he has $20,000 worth of property in his own name here and in Owensborough, Ky.

Twenty-two young women, holding claims for work done for Powers, went from one office to another in a vain effort to collect their wages this morning. Several asked the young man's father to pay the indebtedness, but he refused, and sent them to President Cragin of the local Cuban Committee. They went to the office occupied by Miss Newcombe and L. M. Hardy and clamored for their wages there with as little effect.

Mr. Hanna and Gen. Harrison Confer.

Mark Hanna, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, had a long interview with ex-President Harrison in the latter's apartments at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening. What the outcome of the conference may be is purely a matter of speculation. Shrewd politicians, however, believe that the object was to induce Gen. Harrison to take a more active part in the campaign, especially in the States of the middle West.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 24.—To-day the jury in the libel suit of the Rev. Christopher L. Orbach, recent pastor of the Slavinski Bradock, against Peter V. Rovnianek, publisher of the Slavoniski Amerike, returned a verdict of $8,000 for the plaintiff. The allegations were that the publication of a sensational article was the cause of the minister losing his pastorship. Suit was brought for $10,000.

RAHWAY, N. J., Sept. 24.—J. C. Sprague, President of the Eustis Manufacturing Company, was instantly killed this morning at the Poplar Street railroad crossing by the Philadelphia express due here soon after 9 o'clock. Mr. Sprague was known throughout the country as a manufacturer of tin novelties.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 24.—Robert Clark, who yesterday morning boarded an express train in this city which did not stop at Passaic, to which city he was bound, and who jumped from the train while it was at a high speed, died in the Passaic Emergency Hospital this morning. His skull was fractured.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—Emma Ashley, charged with assault and intent to murder E. J. Baldwin, the millionaire horseman, some time ago while her sister's breach of promise suit was in progress, was acquitted by a jury yesterday afternoon.

CARLSTADT, N. J., Sept. 24.—Edward Leverson was caught this morning in the act of robbing a house here. He was loaded with plunder when taken.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 24.—George W. Hess of Coxsackie, who took a dose of laudanum rather than serve a term in prison for manslaughter, is dead.

A Singular Form of Monomania.

There is a class of people, rational enough in other respects, who are certainly monomaniacs in dosing themselves. They are constantly trying experiments upon their stomachs, their bowels, their livers, and their kidneys with trashy nostrums. When these organs are really out of order, if they would only use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, they would, if not hopelessly insane, perceive its superiority.

MR. BYNUM TAKES CHARGE

ESTABLISHED IN NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS.

Will Begin To-day to Organize His Bureaus for Hard Campaign Work —Speaks Enthusiastically of the Situation in the East—Says It Is "Almost Unanimous" for Sound Money—Co-Operation With Illinois Committee.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Chairman Bynum arrived to-night from New-York. When he was asked what impression the ticket had made in the East he replied:

"Excellent. Our mass meeting in Madison Square Garden was a great affair. There has not been such an outpouring of Democrats this year. And they were enthusiastic Democrats, too. If the result of this election were to depend upon the East there would be no doubt how it would go, for I do not think I exaggerate when I say that the East is almost unanimous for sound money."

"Will Palmer and Buckner poll a large vote in New-York?"

"Without a doubt. Their reception in New-York is indicative of the feeling of a majority of the Democrats of that city."

Chairman Bynum spent nearly three hours in headquarters to-night, in conference with Mr. Hopkins, and Mr. Martin. He will begin work to-morrow in earnest, and will try before the end of the week to get his various bureaus started, so that next week he can take up the business of sending out speakers and literature.

The coming of Chairman Bynum and the formal opening of the National headquarters has served to brighten up affairs around State headquarters, which are on the same floor. Chairman Williamson of the State Executive Committee called on Chairman Bynum and spent an hour chatting with him about the progress of the fight for sound money. He promised that his committee would co-operate with the National Committee and give it any assistance in its power.

National Committeeman Hopkins to-night said that ever since the Indianapolis Convention a silent but certain change had been going on among the voters of Chicago, and that there no longer was any doubt about sound money scoring a victory equal to the greatest ever recorded in Cook County.

Chairman Bynum said he had not yet fixed on any plan for speakers.

"Will Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle make speeches under the direction of the committee?"

"Not directly. He will make some speeches, but I have no doubt he will choose his own time and place, and the committee would not be disposed to interfere."

"Will the other members of the Cabinet who have declared for the National Democratic ticket take the stump?"

"Undoubtedly, but in the same manner as Secretary Carlisle."

THE SOUND-MONEY PARADE.

It Will Be Non-Partisan in Character and Held Oct. 31.

The Executive Committee of the Business Men's Republican and Sound Money Men's Association at a meeting held in Parlor D R of the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night decided to have a parade of all the sound-money organizations on Oct. 31—the Saturday preceding the election.

There was considerable discussion as to the details of the arrangements for this occasion. Charles H. Sherrill of the Sound Money Campaign Club said that unless it was understood that the parade was of a non-partisan character such members of his organization as Wheeler H. Peckham would not wish to participate. Mr. Sherrill's suggestion was adopted.

Gen. Horace Porter was selected as Grand Marshal of the parade, and all the details will be left to his judgment, such as the line of march.

Representatives of twenty-five business organizations were at the meeting, and it was their joint opinion that the parade would be the largest of a political character ever witnessed in this city. The following members were appointed as a committee on permanent organization and to select a permanent Chairman: Charles E. Quincy of the Bankers and Brokers' Club, William E. Webb of the Wholesale Dry Goods Club, Cornelius Morrison of the Lower Wall Street Republican Club, William B. King of the Cottton Exchange Club, Eugene Conkling of the Hide and Leather Club, and Frank Brainard of the Produce Exchange Club.

A committee was also appointed to select headquarters.

SECRETARY PALMER'S DILEMMA.

No Money to Pay for Printing the Election Statutes.

ALBANY, Sept. 24.—Secretary of State Palmer is in a dilemma. The election law compels the Secretary of State to have made a compilation of the election statutes and to have a sufficient number of copies of it printed to enable him to furnish eight for each election district, the distribution to the election officers to be made by the County Clerks.

The last Legislature made no provision for the carrying out of this command, and the Constitution prohibits a State officer from contracting for any such supplies, except there be an available appropriation to pay for them. Secretary Palmer estimates that it would cost $3,000 to make the compilation and about $20,000 for the entire work, including printing and distribution. He has decided to endeavor to secure reasonable figures from a printer willing to do the work and take his chances of securing pay for it from the next Legislature.

If he succeeds, the intent of the law will be carried out.

GOLD DEMOCRATS IN GEORGIA.

They Name a Palmer and Buckner Electoral Ticket.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 24.—A notably representative gathering of the best business elements of the several cities of this State assembled here yesterday in response to a call for a State Convention of sound-money Democrats.

It assembled at noon in the hall of the State Capitol. D. B. Hamilton of Rome, a direct descendant of Alexander Hamilton, was temporary Chairman, and Jefferson Randolph Anderson of Savannah, a great-grandson of Thomas Jefferson, presided over the body premanently.

The convention roll showed that forty of the largest of the 137 counties were represented, and the report of the Provisional Committee stated that many assurances had been received from other counties, but that the time was too short for formal organization and representation.

The only decoration in the Capitol was a picture of Grover Cleveland.

The platform adopted was a strong indorsement of the Indianapolis platform and an indorsement of President Cleveland. President Cleveland was indorsed for the dignified conduct of foreign affairs, for his firmness and energy in the maintenance of civil order and the enforcement of law, and for the maintenance of public faith and credit.

A full ticket of thirteen Electors was nominated. Campaign and Executive Committees were appointed, and details were perfected for drawing out a full sound-money Democratic vote in November.

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It is expected that the Palmer and Buckner ticket will poll fully 20,000 votes in Georgia.

WHEELMEN FOR SOUND MONEY.

A Unique Demonstration for National Honesty in Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 24.—Two thousand wheelmen and several hundred wheelwomen took part in a sound money parade in this city to-night. The affair was something new in political campaigning and caught on like wildfire. The streets along the route over which the parade passed were lined with people, and hundreds of pounds of red fire and great quantities of fireworks were burned. The parade was headed by the Sound Money Band. There were fifteen musicians mounted on bicycles.

Nearly every factory in the city had a company of wheelmen in line. New-Haven sent over a company of 400 men in uniform. Companies also came from Stratford, Milford, Fairfield, and Southport. There was a battalion made up of business and professional men and hundreds of unattached wheelmen. Every bicycle in line had a torch or two attached to it or was elaborately decorated with Japanese lanterns. There were many grotesque costumes worn by the riders, and gongs, bells, and whistles were pressed into service and used vigorously. At many points along the route there were handsome decorations.

Sound-Money Talk at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 24.—Ex-Mayor Edwin S. Stuart of Philadelphia tonight addressed a large open-air mass meeting of Republicans and sound-money Democrats. He said Philadelphia would give the largest majority for McKinley and Hobart of any city in the country, and that the

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under the Polar Star—8:15.
BIJOU—Marty Malone—8:00.
BROADWAY—The Caliph—8:20.
CASINO—The Gold Bug—8:00.
LALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed, or Stolen—8:15.
GARRICK—Chevalier—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Land of the Living—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—El Capitan—8:00.
HERALD SQUARE—A Parlor Match—8:00.
HOYT'S—Sue—8:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—Half a King—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New-York vs. Baltimore—3:30.
STANDARD—Vaudeville—1:00 to 11:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

Readers of the Sunday Times should make sure that they receive the illustrated Magazine Supplement with each copy.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 25, 1896.

THE EMOTIONAL CANDIDATE.

Although BRYAN'S speech in the Brooklyn Academy of Music was little more than a variation of what he has been repeating before different audiences for weeks past, the meeting was of peculiar interest as an epitome of the whole Bryan campaign. It might be called the campaign of the unthinking, which began with that tumult of emotion at Chicago in which the candidacy of BRYAN was born.

It is a charitable estimate of BRYAN to say that he is not a thinking man, and that his appeals are to the unthinking for that reason. Otherwise we cannot in justice to our own intelligence concede to him any degree of sincerity or honesty. No man who thinks and reasons upon the subjects with which he deals in his speeches could make the statements which he makes without being conscious that they were intended to deceive and to mislead. In fact, no such man could make the statements at all as he makes them.

He evidently has the emotional temperament of the actor, and speaks from feeling and appeals to passion. It is his nature. He does not think, he does not reason, he does not discriminate fact from fancy, error from truth, but is carried away by excited sentiment. That is the poorest possible material for statesmanship, but when such a man has the gift of ready and fervid speech he is an attractive personality to the excitable element in the community. That is why BRYAN attracts a crowd wherever he goes of those who are curious to see and to hear him, and are ready to shout from the mere ebullition of aroused feeling.

One will look in vain through the Brooklyn speech, which is a summary of all BRYAN'S speeches, for any effort to inform or to convince. He will find everywhere the effort to excite, and if he is disposed to be charitable he will assume that the lack of logic, the perversion of fact, and the misapplication of cited instances, were without consciousness of their real quality on the part of the speaker.

All the main points of his speech illustrate his personal characteristics. He assumed that HENRY WARD BEECHER'S sympathies would have been with him, because he regards his cause as "on the side of humanity." Of BEECHER'S views on the currency he had no notion. He said that the opponents of free coinage do not meet that issue openly, but shift their ground to other issues, seeming not to be conscious of the falsity of the statement. When he compared the denunciation of the "arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs" in the Chicago platform with the declaration of "ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S platform" asserting the right of a State to "order and control its own domestic institutions" and condemning its "lawless invasion" by "organized force," he was apparently incapable of seeing any difference between the protection of inter-State commerce, and of the transmission of the United States mail, and the preservation of public property on the one hand and the use of force by the slave power before the war to subvert the Government and "domestic institutions" of Kansas.

All through the speech ran the use of misstatements and a reference to events which had no application to the real issue, characteristic of an excited person who does not think and does not address intelligence and reason. It was the language of an emotional person seeking to arouse the emotions of others and to carry them out of the realm of hard fact and common sense. There are many American citizens who will go to see and hear a man of this kind when it costs nothing, but are there many who think it would be safe to intrust to him the direction of any important public interest?

MR. GLADSTONE AT LIVERPOOL.

The most inveterate Tory must have been touched with sympathy and admiration by the spectacle yesterday presented at Liverpool, and many Tories, no doubt, joined in the vociferous welcome of the Liberal leader. The speech of Mr. GLADSTONE was in itself a remarkable—perhaps an unprecedented—feat for a man of his great age. So far as the cable report permits us to judge of it, it was, in vigor and effectiveness, worthy of his prime.

But the main point is that it was the speech not alone of an indignant Englishman and Christian, but of an experienced statesman. It was the utterance of "a sage," of a man who has retired from party strife and is no longer under the temptation of making party points. There was nothing in it to offend the susceptibilities of any of Lord SALISBURY'S supporters or of Lord SALISBURY himself. The orator even took pains to say that he entertained "the hope and belief that the present deplorable situation is not due to the act or default of the Government of this country." He took completely into account all the difficulties with which the British Government has had to deal. And yet he proceeded to point out a means by which the indignation of England can be made effective without endangering the peace of Europe.

In spite of his studied avoidance of offense to the Conservatives, the plan Mr. GLADSTONE suggests seems to make an end of Lord SALISBURY'S "non possumus." "There is at least one thing," says the orator, "which we can do to show our abhorrence of the assassin who has added to the guilt of massacre the impudence of denial. We can refuse to have anything to do with him, or to acknowledge him as a ruler who is entitled to any international courtesies or any international relations. The first step should be the recall of our Ambassador," and the second the dismissal of the Turkish Ambassador from London. As Mr. GLADSTONE goes on to say, that course would not give a cause of complaint to anybody. It would mark, in a way that might penetrate even the Sultan's callousness, the detestation that England feels for him and her refusal to compromise the national self-respect by continuing to maintain relations with a murderer who is also a liar.

This is the course that is pursued by self-respecting individuals in private life when they find a man unfit for their association. There is no reason why nations should not pursue the like course. The absence of an Ambassador from a civilized power at Constantinople cannot do much harm, since it is plain that the presence there of such an Ambassador can do no good. It is not the moral force of what Ambassadors can have to say, but the physical force of the guns behind their words that impresses the Sultan. And this force will be more in evidence when the Ambassadors have been withdrawn. The withdrawal of the Ambassadors would not be the end, but only the beginning, of the business. It would be a distinct warning that there was "more to follow."

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RATE.

The advance of the money rate by the Bank of England to 3 per cent. must dispose finally of the notion that seems to be rooted in the minds of some of the London financial writers, that the export of gold to the United States is "artificial," "stimulated," the result of the "patriotic prudence" of a "powerful syndicate." The syndicate of American bankers that can force the Bank of England to advance its rate 50 per cent. in thirty days, to a higher point than it has reached within the last thirty months, would be "powerful" indeed.

The only possible way of forcing gold across the Atlantic is by depressing the price of exchange on the side to which the current is to be made to flow. Imagine a conduit through which gold courses, with the height of each end measured by the price of exchange, and you have an exact representation of the whole complex machinery of the international gold movement. If exchange shows the New-York end low, gold will move this way; if high, it will flow the other way. Exchange in New-York is low when there is a large supply and a small demand The only means of increasing the supply artificially is by providing bills on London which must be met at some future time. That can be done within a limited range and for a short time. It cannot be done on a large scale and for a long time. It could not be done to an extent that would force the Bank of England to protect itself by two successive advances of rates within a month.

Gold is coming this way for several reasons. The most important is the excess of exports over imports. Another is the check to the sale of American securities from abroad, and this is largely due to the view taken of the political situation. The Republican Party having taken strong ground for the maintenance of the gold standard until international bimetallism can be obtained, the steadily increasing confidence in the triumph of that party has not only tended to stop sales, but to promote purchases, of American securities. Added to this is the fact that the market for grain has continually improved, so that the temper of the farmers, which was the one element in the situation of which foreigners were most afraid, is changed for the better. That the imports of gold may now slacken is very probable. Money rates here are tending toward ease, and that would decrease the demand. But, whatever its course, there is now an undisputed demonstration that it is guided by the laws of trade, and that trade is constantly more and more sound.

"ROTTEN" LEADERS.

It must be pleasant for the leaders of what is left of the Democratic machine in New-York to be told by Senator TILLMAN of South Carolina that they are "rotten." TILLMAN was one of the leaders at Chicago who actually led. He shared with ALTGELD the shaping of the platform. He was especially bitter and especially effective in "jamming" through the convention the majority report on resolutions. He was the most savage and the most authoritative of those who resisted the amendments offered by Mr. HILL. One of these recognized the services of President CLEVELAND, the other asserted the inviolability of contracts. TILLMAN crushed them with a passionate appeal to the convention, to which the convention promptly responded. He represented the elements that are most completely represented by BRYAN, and he had more than any one else to do with the revolutionary, sectional, incendiary tone of the whole convention.

Some New-York Democrats insist that because TILLMAN thus succeeded in turning the convention into an un-Democratic and anti-Democratic body, in excluding every principle the party has stood for and stood by, and in putting into its platform a body of doctrine to which the party is opposed, therefore they are bound to stifle their convictions and support the ticket. TILLMAN now tells them, because they will not swallow platform and ticket as well, that they are "rotten." We are not inclined to use quite such offensive language as that, but we are convinced that these leaders, if not actually "rotten," will not keep long.

DONGOLA.

For some months now the pretense that the English occupation of Egypt is temporary and provisional has been altogether abandoned. It was not possible to keep it up after the fitting out of the Soudanese expedition. As a political movement that expedition was most adroitly timed. It was sure to relieve the Italians who had just suffered so severe a defeat in Abyssinia by diverting the tribesmen who otherwise would have concentrated on the Italian force. It was this consideration which paralyzed Germany and secured at least the passive support of the Triple Alliance for a more extended occupation than ever.

The Parliamentary pretense of danger in the Soudan has also long been laid aside. It is plain that the Soudanese expedition is a preparation for the future, and for the distant future. The capture of Dongola was effected with unexpected ease, and Dongola was the announced goal of the expedition. A point 500 miles south of Egypt proper, about half way from Wady-Halfa to Khartoum, has thus been secured, which will without doubt become a permanent British or "Anglo-Egyptian" station. A permanent connection is now making, by means of a chain of forts and depots, with Wady-Halfa, 200 miles to the northward, and the line of the Nile will no doubt be perfectly defensible against any attack the Soudanese may be able to make upon it. Moreover, it is nearly parallel with the Red Sea, and it may be feasible to connect it with the coast by rail and to send supplies and reinforcements inland in this way at less cost and risk than by sending them up the river.

The advance upon Khartoum itself is little more difficult than the advance which has already been accomplished. With Khartoum in British possession, it may be said that the British hold the key to all North Africa. Dongola itself is of immense advantage for such a purpose. The advance northward through Matabeleland is concurrent with the advance southward through Nubia. It is not a dream, but a plain deduction from what has already happened, that the "manifest destiny" of Great Britain is to occupy all that is profitable of East Africa, from Cape Town to Cairo.

IT SHOULD BE PROMPTLY TESTED.

It is important that the law with reference to clubs and the liquor traffic should be settled, and inasmuch as Commissioner LYMAN takes the ground that all social clubs which dispense liquors to their members are subject to the provisions of the Raines act, it is his duty to proceed to apply the law in such a way as to bring about a judicial test of the question with the least possible delay, for if he is right the law has been violated constantly for six months and the officers whose duty it is to have it enforced are derelict and themselves liable to serious penalties.

We do not think an annual tax of $800 upon a social club, in addition to the regular tax upon its property, is a fair exaction, but with many of them its payment would constitute the smallest of the objections to the application of this law. They are not willing to be classed with "traffickers in liquor" and be subject to official supervision as such. They do not wish to be subject to intrusion or to have the liberties of their members interfered with. If the law applies to them, it is an unjust and oppressive law, but they should know whether they are to be classed with those who violate it or not. Either Mr. LYMAN should accept the principle laid down by the Court of Appeals under the old excise law as applicable under the present law, or else he should have the application of the present law judicially determined by a test case without needless delay.

The bounding BLACKBURN of Kentucky has announced in Washington that "he has almost given up hope of carrying the State of New-York." His visit to Brooklyn seems to have given him some information. But his reason for his lack of hope is peculiar. He says that it is "the treachery of the Democratic politicians." It would be interesting to know what he means. According to the dictionaries, treachery is the betrayal of a trust. It would be applicable to a Democratic politician who was pretending to support BRYAN and was not supporting him in good faith. Does Senator BLACKBURN know of any such person? We do not. The only Democratic politicians in this State whose names are known beyond their own wards who profess to be supporting BRYAN are SHEEHAN, SULZER, and GRADY of Tammany Hall. Does Senator BLACKBURN mean that they are secretly working for MCKINLEY? If so, BRYAN'S prospects in New-York are indeed dismal.

Senator BLACKBURN is kind enough to define precisely the programme that Mr. BRYAN is to follow:

"When BRYAN takes the oath of office on the 4th of March next, at high noon, I hope and trust and fondly believe that before the sun goes down on that day he will call Congress to meet on the following day, March 5, to enact legislation to put on the statute books a law which will provide for the free coinage of silver.

"If he does not do that, when some one comes to the Treasury with paper and demands redemption, he may say: 'Back up your dray or your cart, and I'll load you down with silver.'"

We ask people—there are a few—who say that we exaggerate the dangers from BRYAN'S election to consider this statement. BRYAN could do just this thing. It would bring the country straight to the silver standard. The certainty that he would do it on March 5 would make his election in November the signal for panic. We do not fear his election, but we think it best to state plainly what that event would do.

It is reported that the Cabinet officers who have been at Gray Gables are discussing with the President the proper course to pursue toward office holders who are supporting BRYAN. If they are neglecting their work from that or any other cause, they should be dismissed. If not, the best thing to do with them is to let them alone; not only because their dismissal would give them undue importance, but because employment in the minor Government offices, or in any but the highest, does not affect a man's right to support any candidate he chooses to support. Offices should neither be taken away nor given for party reasons.

Mr. BRYAN says: "The pfesent financial system is based upon gold." That is true. He adds: "The present financial system contemplates the retirement of greenbacks and the substitution of bank paper for those notes." That is not true. By the Resumption act of 1875 greenbacks were to be retired as National bank notes were issued, but that part of the law was repealed in 1878, and under "the preseht financial system," as established by law, not only is the retirement of legal-tender notes not contemplated, but it is prohibited.

Of course, there is no doubt how New-Hampshire will go, but it is gratifying to learn that the Republican and Democratic editors of the State are quarreling over the question whether the majority for MCKINLEY and sound money shall be 15,000 or 20,000. If things have come to that pass in the old Granite State, nobody need be surprised if the majority shall be a round 25,000. The "common people" and "toiling masses" up in New-Hampshire seem to be of the gold-bug persuasion.

One of the most significant "straws" in New-Jersey is the complete conversion of the Democratic Executive Committee of the town of Montclair into a Democratic club to be the accredited organization of the National Democracy. As such it repudiates the "strange and false doctrines enunciated at Chicago" and declares its allegiance to the "true Democratic doctrine" and to the platform and candidates of the National Democratic Convention held at Indianapolis. This seems to accord with the sentiment of Montclair Democrats generally, if not with that of New-Jersey Democrats generally.

The Chairman of the Populist Executive Committee, Mr. GEORGE F. WASHBURN, says:

"Every argument that proves Mr. BRYAN a suitable candidate proves Mr. SEWALL an unsuitable one. Mr. SEWALL is undoubtedly personally a man of fine character and standing, but his political record and his individual interests are antagonistic to the reforms Mr. BRYAN advocates and the Populists demand."

SEWALL is a pretty poor specimen of a Democrat, but it is perfectly true that in everything Democratic about him he is the exact opposite of BRYAN, who is a Populist and nothing else.

The Bryan meeting at the Brooklyn Rink was a very characteristic performance. The assembly was a mere mob such as assembles during labor troubles to throw stones at the police and the militia. On this occasion it was contented with hooting the speaker who filled the time until BRYAN appeared to tell what oppressors "the rich" were and how "the poor" ought to go to work to cheat them. Perhaps DEBS or DENIS KEARNEY would have done it more effectively, but BRYAN seemed to do it to the satisfaction of his audience. The audience was an example of how his supporters take his advice to "study the money question."

"Much virtue in an if!" BRYAN and other free silverites find much comfort in BISMARCK'S quoted statement that "if" we find it compatible with our interests to take "independent action in the direction of bimetallism" he cannot help thinking it will have a "salutary influence upon the consummation of international agreement." But suppose we do not find it compatible with our interests, and suppose BISMARCK'S belief as to the effect should not prove well founded! Would free and unlimited coinage at 16 to 1 be a step in the direction of bimetallism anyway, and what do we care about promoting international agreement? The crumb of comfort in this "if," projected from some "other nation on earth," seems to have upset the equilibrium of these independent free-coinage fellows.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—BENJAMIN C. POTTS of Media has accepted the nomination of the Jeffersonian (sound-money) Democrats of Pennsylvania for Congressman at Large, upon a platform which stands, as he says, for all that is wise and true in the political doctrines upon which the Democratic Party has built its splendid faith. Why he cannot accept the Chicago announcement of principles, with its false assumption of regularity, he thus explains: "It offers a premium upon dishonesty by favoring methods of escaping indebtedness without paying the debts. It pretends that property can be increased in volume and value by shortening the standard which measures it. It pretends that the farmer may get better prices for his produce by the juggling of legislation than he can have from legitimate competition in the markets of the world, and that the workingman will get a benefit from an arbitrary increase in the cost of his living. It assaults the Democratic Administration of President CLEVELAND, assails the integrity of the Supreme Court of the United States, and denies the right of the Federal Government to enforce the laws of the Union and protect the United States mails. It stands for the worst forms of Populism and protectionism, and only partially disguises its apparent suggestions of anarchy."

—Kentuckians have been large factors in the development of Illinois, and have aided in placing that State far in advance of the Blue-grass section in enterprise and prosperity. The State has had some twenty Governors in the eighty years of its existence, and no one of them was a native of its soil. Seven of them were born in Kentucky. Its two United States Senators are Kentucky born, and the senior in service, yet younger in years, of them, SHELBY M. CULLOM, has just been down to Louisville to make the first political speech he ever delivered in the State. The Chicago Inter-Ocean remarks, incidentally, that this is the first Presidential election in which it would not have been sheer waste of time for him or any other Republican to speak in that State; it was, always before, "the enemy's country," as Mr. BRYAN would say. Of all the United States Senators of Illinois ten were born in Kentucky. To-day the two States, Kentucky and Illinois, are brought together through the nomination by the Indianapolis Convention of Senator PALMER for President and Gen. BUCKNER for Vice President, both natives of Kentucky.

—Congressman HENRY G. TURNER of Georgia, who was Chairman WILSON'S associate on the Committee of Ways and Means during the contest over the Wilson Tariff bill, has written a letter in which he says that he would do anything to promote, if possible, the election of PALMER and BUCKNER; that he has watched during the past few months for something to turn up which might afford some hope for conservative treatment of our financial problems by those who now control the party, and that the present situation seems to invest true Democrats solely with the privilege of voting or not voting this year, as their consciences dictate.

—Wednesday was The Detroit Tribune's day for being in the dumps. The wide-spreading feeling that the silver sentiment is dying out depressed it, and it gave vent to its sorrow thus: "If American patriotism has so declined that the country is content with the rule of a millionaire syndicate, let it be so. The Tribune is content if the people are. No doubt the country will be well ruled, but it will not be the same old Republic of which we have been so wont to boast. Our liberties will have departed." The Tribune should cheer up and greet the future manfully. The American people are sensible, and it can wisely defer to their sober second thought.

—The Denver (Col.) Republican (free silverite) makes the wearisome assertion that the bimetallists have no intention of abandoning their crusade in favor of free silver at 16 to 1 until they have accomplished their purpose, no matter what the result of the pending election may be. This is not a true forecast. Overwhelming defeat this year will end them though, like the disputatious wife in the familiar story, they sink into the sea of oblivion still crying "Scissors."

—Personal pulchritude probably does not win as many votes as it would if woman suffrage were everywhere prevalent; but The Baltimore News thinks it a notable fact that handsome men are always selected as candidates by the Prohibitionists. This, it says, is undoubtedly due to the influence of women in the party, much of the enthusiasm and effectiveness of the anti-liquor crusade being attributable to them.

—The Philadelphia Council has laudably determined to restore Independence Hall so far as possible to its original condition. Enough money is to be appropriated immediately to begin the work, and subsequent appropriations arranged for to complete it. The buildings on the square erected for the use of the City Government will be removed.

—The Trustees of the Boston Public Library have declined a proffered gift from Mr. ELMER E. CHICKERING of what is described as an elegant album containing photographs taken by him of two hundred "celebrated men of Boston." The Trustees, it is said, had not seen the gift and refused it on the broad ground that it has never been the policy of the library to receive such presents.

Appreciated in England as Well as Here.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The most remarkable recent item of foreign news has very strangely been overlooked by the daily press. A lady contributor to The British Weekly has been spending her holiday at Mürren, and reports that on Sunday morning, as she set out for church, the first person she met was Dr. Joseph Parker, who had come on from Grindelwald. "Dr. Parker modestly took a back seat at the morning service." Surely not even Dr. Nansen came across such a startling phenomenon as this. To see Dr. Parker take a back seat was alone worth a journey to Switzerland.

The Floodgates Open.

From The Chicago Journal.

A man in Watseka, Ill., is said to have recovered the use of his voice after forty-three years of dumbness, which goes to show that no one is safe from the epidemic of talking brought on by a political campaign.

PERSONAL.

—Prince KHILKOFF, Russian Minister of Ways and Communications, who is now on a tour of inspection over the Siberian Railway, will extend his journey to Japan in connection with the establishment of a Russo-Japanese steamship line in far Eastern waters. He will return to Russia via San Francisco, New-York, London, Paris, and Berlin. When this now distinguished Russian Minister was last in the United States, many years ago, he was employed as a locomotive engineer on one of the Chicago lines. He subsequently spent some three years at an engineering works in Liverpool, and then joined Gen. ANNENKOFF in the construction of the Eastern extension of the Transcaspian Railway. His practical experience as a working engineer makes Prince KHILKOFF the fittest person the Czar could have appointed to the control of the important Department of Ways and Communications. In personal appearance and manner the Prince is not the least like a Russian noble, or even like a Slav of any class. He might be easily mistaken for an easy-going, well-bred American. His English is slightly marked by certain American mannerisms of speech, and the chin of his otherwise clean-shaven face is adorned with a Yankee goatee.

—Prof. FREDERICK STARR of the University of Chicago has started on a queer quest in the region round about Allentown, Penn. His purpose, according to The Chicago Times-Herald, is to "study a peculiar class of Germans which has developed in that region. Those belonging to it have been there almost since the time of WILLIAM PENN, and the professor has for a long time held that they were degenerating into the class to which the American Indian belongs. He goes prepared to take measurements of several hundred of them, and also to take forty plaster casts, by which he hopes to prove his theory." It will be interesting to know what the theory of the Pennsylvania "Germans" respecting him is when he gets through. After his visit to Allentown, The Times-Herald says, he will go to Massachusetts to study a peculiar tribe of half-breeds, who have a mixture of negro and Indian blood.

—Recent discussion of GEORGE SAND and ALFRED DE MUSSET has led indirectly to the discovery of a bundle of letters from the latter. They had been sent to the Paris Bibliothèque Nationale by M. JULES TROUBAT, to whom they were confided by a woman about whom no one knows anything except that she was not GEORGE SAND. She and DE MUSSET were evidently in love with one another, and she desired that these letters might be buried with her. M. TROUBAT dissuaded her, suggesting to her that her grave would probably be robbed if the fact became known. She then agreed that the letters should be sent to the Bibliothèque, but only on condition that they were not to be read by any one till 1910, and that her own name should never be divulged.

—Mr. JOSEPH EARLE STEVENS, who has just returned to Boston after two years of residence at Manila, during which he made a thorough study of the situation in the Philippines, says that Spain is not likely long to maintain her authority over the islands. The native Crown troops are bitterly disaffected, and there are not enough Spanish soldiers to offer effective resistance in case of organized revolt.

—As long ago as Feb. 11, 1837, one RICHARD COBDEN wrote in his journal: "Absolute occupation and authority must be possessed by the power that would regenerate Turkey. Every public servant, from the highest to the lowest, must be dismissed, as they are all corrupt. A Turk, the moment he enters the public service, is necessarily a rascal. England must, if she interposes at all, take the part of a principal, not an auxiliary."

—The apparatus and costumes used by the tight-rope performer, BLONDIN, in the course of his career, were sold by auction in Paris last week. The cables and poles went for 206f., but the costumes—very much the worse for wear—fetched only 56f., while the well-known wheelbarrow and bicycle, together with a cooking stove and other details, were knocked down for 16f. A couple of old trunks full of BLONDIN'S correspondence went for 5f.

—It is rumored in London that Mr. ALFRED HARMSWORTH has become so elated over the somewhat phenomenal success of his paper, The Daily Mail, that he is going to venture upon the publication of an edition of that journal in New-York. The report is that he has already made the preliminary arrangements through a special agent, who has just returned to England from the United States.

—The sound-money Democrats of Delaware have nominated THOMAS F. BAYARD, Jr., a son of Ambassador BAYARD and a member of the Wilmington bar, for Representative in Congress. The nomination was unexpected to him, but was accepted with the statement that he stood shoulder to shoulder with the sound-money Democrats of Delaware for the principle for which they are contending.

—Ex-Mayor PETER M. NEAL of Lynn, Mass., celebrated on Monday the sixtieth anniversary of his marriage and his eighty-fifth birthday. He is still hale, and in the morning climbed a pear tree in his garden and picked several pears, which he took to Peabody to exhibit at the annual fair of the Essex County Agricultural Society.

—Col. J. J. DYER, one of two Republican nominees for Congress in the Second District of Virginia, has withdrawn, saying he believes he thus can subserve the best interests of his party. His District Executive Committee had asked him to withdraw, at the same time maintaining that he was the regularly nominated candidate.

—The Right Rev. WILLIAM PARET, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Maryland, celebrated his seventieth birthday on Wednesday, in Baltimore, by conscientiously continuing uninterruptedly his work with the Diocesan Missionary Committee and in the discharge of the ordinary duties of his high office.

—Candidate BRYAN says he is willing to be called an agitator. The inconsistencies of his recent speeches are likely to win for him rather the sobriquet of the muddler.

Larger College Classes than Ever.

From The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Reports from the several Ohio colleges are to the effect that the attendance this year will exceed that of any former year. The Ohio State University, the Ohio Wesleyan, at Delaware, and the University of Wooster have all opened with a largely increased enrollment. The increase in attendance this year is a gratifying evidence that even hard times and the straitened circumstances of many cannot lessen the desire for the broader culture that comes from advanced study.

Brought No Credentials.

From The Galveston (Texas) News.

When Mr. Bryan went down into Kentucky he claimed to be a Democrat, but he did not take anything to prove up his claim.

GLIMPSES AT MARIANA, FLA.

Apparently a Good Straight Stare at the Place Would Be Exciting.

Florida has a new paper. It is published at Mariana, and its name is The West Florida Tribune. Here are a few items of local news clipped from the first issue:

Mrs. Sherman Allred are on a visit to her husband. They are the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. L. Curry.

Mr. J. W. Friends is rejoicing over arrivals of a happy bouncing baby boy. Mother and child is doing well.

Rev. R. Ellis, pastor of St. Luke's Baptist Church had a good many candidate for the water last Sunday in which everything was carried out in a very nice manner.

Henry Jones went hunting last week, went in a grape vine, he and his dog after some grapes, they run on a big fat coon. He whip Henry and the dog, that is what "coonie" did.

Mrs. Annie Humphrey and little son Allen wife of our pastor returned home Monday on the 6:10 train from Centerville where she has been spending the past few weeks with relatives and friends.

Rev. J. C. Blackshear held his regular services at St. Jno church Sunday, there are always a crowd to hear him preach. That denotes that he is progressing in the ministry, and we hope him fine success.

Mr. Anthony Battle was up before his honor Mayor C. L. Wilson accused of laying way and stricking. Mr. Ben Keys which he was found guilty according to the evidence. He was found $5 and cost which made it $7.50.

Died at the residence three miles from town Mr. Abe Johnson one of our successful farmers. He leave a son and daughter to mourn his lost. Mr. Johnson was a well known in this county and was a man of good moral character.

Mr. David Ellis claim to be in his one hundredth year. He makes from a half to a whole bale of cotton, and corn enough to support himself and wife, and one ox every year. He drives the city scavage wagon, and have for a number of years. He have been a member of the A. M. E. Church for more than 50 years.

Even Cardinals Are Economical Now.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Italy's present watchword is undoubtedly Thrift, but this economy must not be too economic. It must not, for example, run counter to all the records and romances of the past. And that is just what it has been doing.

At present it seems there is some financial friction between the Vatican and its Cardinals. The young Papal envoys who carry and confer the new Cardinals' hats have a grievance of their own. As officers belonging to the highest Italian aristocracy, and as holding appointments in the Pope's own service, they have hitherto been treated with the highest honors. Moreover, they are adolescents whose pedigrees are often longer than their purses, and the mission of presenting the scarlet hat has been much coveted, the envoy often receiving as much as £800 as a gratuity from the new Cardinal after the discharge of his mission.

Recently, however, two of the newly created Cardinals have struck against this expense. The first envoy was informed that he had come five days too soon, and was dismissed to a hotel. The second returned to the Vatican yet more disconsolate. He had neither been fed, nor feed, nor fêted. His cry was, "I'm dying of hunger." The Pope comforted his disappointed envoys and allowed them their expenses. But the Cardinals have sinned herein; they should reflect that the laborer is worthy of his hire, and golden youth of its gold.

Meteor Crosses Boston's Garden.

From The Boston Transcript, Sept. 21.

As J. Eastman Chase of this city was crossing Charles Street from the Common to enter the centre gate of the Public Garden, at about 8:52 o'clock this morning, he saw crossing the path in front of him, about midway across the garden and just above the tops of the trees, a beautiful meteor of a light green color, leaving a trail twenty or thirty feet in length. It passed before his eyes like a flash and was slightly inclined toward the earth. So suddenly did it appear and disappear that he had no opportunity for further inspection, but he feels sure that it must have been a meteor. The distance he thinks may have been possibly much greater than that described, but it looked to him as though it was very close to the earth.

The Republican Invitation

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

"Come into my parlor," said the spider to the fly.

"Join our ranks," say the Republicans, "if you wish to defeat Bryan."

Here is a bit of hitherto unpublished correspondence:

My Dear Blucher:
If you wish to defeat Napoleon, disband your army and let your soldiers become Englishmen under my command.
WELLINGTON.

My Dear Duke:
Thanks awfully, but we can be of more service fighting under our own flag.
BLUCHER.

Blucher was justified on the field of Waterloo. J. C.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1896.

UNANSWERED.

From the Newburyport (Mass.) Herald.

Why is it the tenderest feet must tread
the roughest road?
Why is it the weakest back must carry the
heaviest load,
While the feet that are surest and firmest
have the smoothest paths to go,
And the back that is straightest and strongest has never a burden to know?

Why is it the brightest eyes are the ones
soon dim with tears?
Why is it the lightest heart must ache
and ache for years,
While the eyes that are hardest and coldest
shed never a bitter tear,
And the heart that is smallest and meanest
has never an ache to fear?

Why is it that those who are saddest have
always the gayest laugh?
Why is it those who need not have always
the "biggest half,"
While those who have never a sorrow have
seldom a smile to give,
And those who want just a little must
strive and struggle to live?

Why is it the noblest thoughts are the
ones that are never expressed?
Why is it the grandest deeds are the ones
that are never confessed,
While the thoughts that are like all others
are the ones we always tell,
And the deeds worth little praise are the
ones that are published well?

Why is it the sweetest smile has for its
sister—a sigh?
Why is it the strongest love is the love we
always pass by,
While the smile that is cold and indifferent
is the smile for which we pray,
And the love we kneel to and worship is
only common clay?

Why is it the friends we trust are the ones
who always betray?
Why is it the lips we wish to kiss are the
lips so far away?
While close by our side, if we knew it, is a
friend who loyal would be,
And the lips we might have kissed are the
lips we never see?

Why is it the things we can have are the
things we always refuse?
Why is it none of us live the lives, if we
could, we'd choose?
The things that we all can have are the
things we always hate,
And life seems never complete, no matter
how long we wait.

SAYS TYNAN IS NOT NO. 1

JOSEPH P. RYAN RETURNS FROM THE PEACE CONVENTION.

The Man Arrested at Boulogne Nothing More than an Unknowing and Blindly Obedient Servant—Dillon, the Leader of the Irish Home Rule Party and the Opposition, Is with Him Except in Hairsplitting—John Daly's Story.

Joseph P. Ryan, Secretary of the Irish National Federation and representative of peaceful New-York Irishmen at the gathering of their leaders in Dublin recently, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Aurania.

Mr. Ryan at the present time is of those who think that argument is better than fight, and so in a talk had with him by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES the question first discussed was the arrest of P. P. J. Tynan in Boulogne.

"I heard of the arrest," said Mr. Ryan, "but nobody who knows anything about what Irishmen are doing credits Tynan with thinking of doing anything.

"Tynan is called 'No. 1.' He is no more the 'No. 1' of the Phoenix Park murders than is a servant the person responsible for a crime committed by his master. Tynan had a connection with the Phoenix Park murders, but it was not active. All these years the British Government has been looking for the wrong man. Tynan was connected with the murders, but he didn't know what was being done beyond the fact that he knew that some people with whom he stood were going to do something. He stood with them to the finish.

Dillon the Home Rule Leader.

"Out of the Dublin meeting of Irishmen and men of Irish descent, which I attended, came one leader—John Dillon—and there came, too, a disposition on the part of Ireland's friends to cease their fighting against each other, and to remember that they have a common cause.

"That is actually the case on the other side. Here there are men who are playing their little kicking game because it is for their political advantage. They got together, I saw, when Dr. Gallagher came here, and they have arranged to care for him and the other men who in representing the physical-force faction came to grief.

Dynamiters Victims of Their Friends.

"Now, the Irish National Federation grieves at the fate of Gallagher, who was made a maniac by English cruelty; at the fate of Murphy, whom ill treatment made a maniac; at the complete change in Daly, who is not now insane but near it; but did you notice who received Gallagher and Murphy—or Whitehead? They are the victims of the policy of the very men who are now shedding tears over the wrecks of their manhood. Nobody felt more sorry than we at the annihilation of these men's brains in English prisons. Nobody would do more for them than we, and yet we can't help thinking all the time of the men whose policy sent them to their doom and who are now so solicitous that their path to the grave may be made easy.

The Dublin Convention.

"The reports that have gone out about that Dublin convention have not told the inside. Dillon, Redmond, and Healy have been represented as a triumvirate of warriors against each other. That is not so. They all want home rule. Dillon is the leader of leaders. It is nothing more or less than a case of hair-splitting. When Dillon leads for home rule, Healy, though he hates him, follows. Redmond, though he has a battle always ready for the chosen chief, will cease to be a guerrilla and fight for Ireland."

ARRIVAL OF TYNAN'S SON.

The Young Man Reached Here from Europe Yesterday.

J. B. Tynan, son of the alleged dynamiter, arrived yesterday on the steamship Aurania, from Liverpool. With Mr. Tynan were his sister, Cecelia, and his father's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Skelly. They went to the Metropolitan Hotel for breakfast, and thence to their home at Audubon Park. Mr. Tynan, who is an actor, is twenty-one years of age, of medium stature, wears his hair slightly long, and has a clean-shaven face. He is of very quiet manner. He seemed particularly anxious, when seen at the pier, that no word of his father's arrest at Boulogne should reach the ear of his grandmother. "She knows nothing of it," he said.

Has Not Seen His Father.

Asked if he had seen his father since his arrest, he said: "I did not. I know nothing except what I read in the papers two days before I sailed. It is several months since I saw my father. I have been in England for several months, partly on pleasure and partly on business. I know nothing about the matter except what I have read."

Mr. Tynan said that he left New-York July 4. "I went over, among other things," he said, to bring back my sister and my grandmother. The latter does not know anything about my father's arrest, and I hope you will not let her know of it, as she will if you speak to her. We have kept it from her because we fear the consequences. She is an aged woman—nearly eighty years old, and it would not be advisable to let her know."

"What was the object of your father's visit to Europe?"

"I do not believe the charges that are made against my father. So far as I know, he was never mixed up in any of those things. He was traveling in France as a tourist. He was always fond of France and the French people."

A copy of a cablegram from Europe was shown Mr. Tynan. It stated that England would not demand Tynan's extradition because France would refuse it.

"I don't think they will give him up," said the young man. "I believe he is innocent of any offense, as I said before. I shall get counsel to defend him, and do all I can to help him, of course. I shall go back as soon as I can complete some professional business—in about two weeks, or sooner, I can."

Mr. Tynan did not know that his father was abroad till he heard of the arrest.

Patrick Martin, Michael Murphy, Joseph P. Ryan, Peter W. Wrenn, and P. Gallagher were present at the concert in the saloon Wednesday night. The programme closed with the singing of "America" and "God Save the Queen," half of the audience singing the words of one, and the other half singing the other words, in unison.

When the delegates caught the English version, they left the cabin. When seen yesterday, the delegates had nothing to say about it, but expressed pleasure with their trip and satisfaction with the race convention.

TYNAN WILL HIRE NO COUNSEL.

He Depends Implicitly on the French Republic to Do Him Justice.

BOULOGNE, France, Sept. 24.—P. J. Tynan, the Irish Invincible who is under arrest here, has rejected the suggestion of the United States Consul that he employ French lawyers, named by the Consul, to defend him, and informed the Consul that he relied upon the Republic to do him justice. Tynan looks very pale and haggard and his health is breaking down.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—United States Ambassador Eustis had a long interview with M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, today in regard to the case of P. J. Tynan, the alleged Irish-American dynamiter, who is under arrest at Boulogne.

THE DYNAMITE CONSPIRACY.

Edward J. Ivory, Alias Bell, Arraigned in Bow Street.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Edward J. Ivory, alias Edward Bell, the alleged dynamiter, who was arrested in Glasgow on Sept. 12, was arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court this morning. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Gill, who appeared on behalf of the Treasury Department. Mr. Gill, in opening the case, said that the four alleged dynamiters, Ivory, Tynan, Haines, and Kearney, the first-named arrested in Glasgow, the second in Boulogne, France, and the last two in Rotterdam, left New-York in August last by different steamers, and traveled under false names. These men, he said, were sent to Europe by the Fenian organization in New-York, which provided them with funds, for the purpose of carrying out the following scheme:

They were to proceed separately and by different routes to Antwerp, where they were to hire premises in which to prepare chemicals for the manufacture of bombs and dynamite cartridges. This done, they were to find persons in London and Glasgow to commit the actual crimes through the use of the bombs which had been prepared in Antwerp. It had been arranged in New-York before the four men started, Mr. Gill said, that outrages should be committed in the United Kingdom, and the men expected that their work of preparing the bombs would be completed by Sept. 15.

Mr. Gill said that Ivory was born in Dublin, and had been employed as an assistant in a saloon called the Municipal Arms, at One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, in New-York. He sailed from New-York on board the steamer St. Paul on Aug. 19. His mission was to secure men to use the bombs which the others had prepared in Antwerp. He was in London at the end of August, and left the city on Sept. 3 to join Tynan in Brussels, and later both joined Kearney and Haines in Antwerp.

Mr. Gill, continuing his speech, said that Ivory, or Bell, took with him to Glasgow several letters from Kearney written for the purpose of introducing him to certain Irishmen in Glasgow. Ivory after reaching Glasgow wrote a letter to Tynan informing the latter that his mission had been unsuccessful, as Kearney's friends in Glasgow to whom he had been sent were either ill, not to be found, or, from some other reason, were not available. The letter also expressed Ivory's fears that his mission to London would also prove unsuccessful. In the letter Ivory made references to "wedding," "groom," &c., which, Mr. Gill declared, meant explosion, exploder, &c.

Mr. Gill said that upon receipt of Ivory's letter Tynan recalled Ivory in a very indignant letter, in which he said: "Three days from now the wedding was to have taken place. Our people at home will be very much disappointed at our non-success."

The manager of the Hotel Anglais, at Antwerp, identified Ivory as having been a visitor at the hotel in company with Tynan, who was registered under the name of Garth.

Mr. Gill said that Haines and Kearney on Sept. 11 came to the conclusion that detectives were shadowing them, believing that they were manufacturing dynamite bombs, and that it was, therefore, impossible for the present to put their plot into effect. They consequently wired a message to Ivory from Antwerp, saying: "We are here. Business stopped. Come right away and inform Garth."

The hearing was then adjourned until to-morrow.

It is announced upon official authority that the Government has abandoned the idea of asking for the extradition of the alleged dynamiters Kearney and Haines, who were recently arrested in Rotterdam.

Return of Alexander Sullivan.

Alexander Sullivan, the Irish leader in the West, was a passenger on the North German Lloyd steamship Lahn, which arrived yesterday morning. Three friends from Chicago met him at the pier in Hoboken, and as soon as his baggage was passed drove away with him, it was believed, to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in Jersey City.

THE PHILIPPINE REVOLT.

Cavite Occupied by the Insurgents—More Troops from Spain.

MADRID, Sept. 24.—A dispatch to the Imparcial from Hongkong says that steamers which have arrived there from Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, bring the announcement that Cavite is occupied by 15,000 insurgents.

Over 100 monks have been murdered in the islands since the breaking out of the insurrection. Many of the victims have been fastened to trees, their clothing soaked with kerosene oil and then ignited, and thus burned to death. Rich natives are being arrested daily.

Documents have been seized by the authorities in which are given the names of the President and the various other officials of the proposed republic.

The Government is making preparations to send 8,000 additional troops to the Philippine Islands at once, and also to increase the garrison on the Island of Fernando Po.

A RAILROAD WAR ENDED.

Shippers Must Pay the Freight Rates Demanded by the Company.

COLON, Sept. 24.—The Government has decided in the matter of the dispute with the Carthagena and Magdalena Railroad Company that shippers must abide by the rules of the company and pay the freight rates demanded. It demands, however, that this decision shall be subjected to arbitration.

It is considered that the action of the Government in withdrawing from its original demand that the company carry freight by weight will settle the difficulty.

North German Lloyd Steamer Ashore.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—A dispatch from Amsterdam to Lloyds says that a four-masted steamer is ashore on the Boschplaat. It is impossible to send assistance to her owing to the roughness of the sea. She is one of the vessels of the North German-Lloyd Line.

Bessie Bellwood Dead.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Bessie Bellwood, the music-hall singer, who became widely known through her relations with the Duke of Manchester, and subsequently with the late Marquis of Allesbury, died this evening from heart disease. She was thirty-nine years old.

Rate of Discount Advanced.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Bank of England has advanced its rate of circount from 2½ per cent. to 3 per cent.

Notes of Foreign Interest.

BOMBAY, Sept. 24.—A virulent bubonic plague is prevalent here and in many other parts of the Presidency, from which a hundred or more deaths have already resulted. The crops throughout the Presidency are badly in need of rain to save them from almost complete failure.

CAIRO, Sept. 24.—Gen. Sir W. H. Kitchener, commanding the Anglo-Egyptian expedition to Dongola, telegraphs that he has captured 900 prisoners, and that his cavalry is pursuing the enemy, several of whom the pursuers have killed.

BREMERHAVEN, Sept. 24.—An unknown bark foundered to-day near the Island of Borkum, off the mouth of the River Ems. All on board the vessel are supposed to have been lost.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Norwegian bark Prince Charlie, Capt. Grenneberg, from Quebec Aug. 29, which arrived at Cardiff to-day, was waterlogged.

ROME, Sept. 24.—The Pope gave audience yesterday to the Right Rev. M. T. Lebreque, Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Chicoutimi, Canada.

YALE WOULD NOT LISTEN

STUDENTS' YELLS STOPPED BRYAN'S SPEECH AT NEW-HAVEN.

A Scant Welcome to the Democratic Candidate on the Green—Derisive Applause and a Brass Band Too Much for the Boy Orator—He Spoke Only About Twenty Minutes and Retired in Disgust—A Sharp Rebuke from A. S. Crandall.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 24.—Yale College boys delayed the big open-air meeting addressed by William J. Bryan here to-day, and nearly caused it to break up in confusion. As it was, Mr. Bryan gave up attempting to speak and retired in disgust. The movement of the students was presumably preconcerted. They were posted through the crowd and seemed to sing and yell at given signals. When Mr. Bryan began his speech there was a cheer and a chorus from the students of "Rah, rah, rah, Yale!" He tried to go on, but the yells made him stop again. A song, with the refrain, "Gold, gold, gold!" kept his words from being heard. Finally the candidate sat down, and Mr. Sargent, the Democratic candidate for Governor; Alexander Troup, Chairman of the State Central Committee, and Dr. Fuller, the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, made appeals for order. Their efforts were successful after Mr. Bryan had been seated ten minutes, and he resumed his remarks. But the derisive yells broke forth again, and fifteen minutes later the candidate brought his remarks to a close.

It was 1 o'clock when Mr. Bryan reached New-Haven from Bridgeport. At the station a big crowd had gathered, and considerable difficulty was experienced in getting the candidate through the throng. He was cheered loudly during his progress from the train to his carriage. With Alexander Troup, Philo S. Bennett, Joseph O. Sargent, Democratic candidate for Governor; A. S. Crandall of Norwich, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor; A. B. Fuller, Democratic candidate for Congress, and others, as his escort, Mr. Bryan was conveyed to the New-Haven House, a brass band leading the way. Another crowd was there. Mr. Bryan had his luncheon at the hotel, and then held an informal reception.

Big Crowd on the Green.

Mr. Bryan spoke from a stand on the south side of Centre Church, an ancient house of worship facing the Green. It was an ideal place for an open-air meeting, and the weather was perfect. The crowd was enormous. People had been coming into town all the morning on excursion trains, and when Mr. Bryan entered the Green between 12,000 and 15,000 were gathered there. Over in another part of the big shady square the first division of the Connecticut Naval Militia had assembled with its guests, Company K of Hartford, and several thousand of those who could not get near enough to hear the candidate drifted away toward the military contingent. Their celebration had no connection with the Bryan meeting. With Messrs. Troup, Bennett, and Sargent, Mr. Bryan was driven to the square from the New-Haven House. He was cordially received by the throng. Mr. Bennett, who is Chairman of the Town Committee, presented Mr. Bryan, and as the candidate rose the cheering was interrupted by hisses and yells from the Yale men. The appeals from Mr. Troup and the others had a temporary effect only. All through his remarks the yells continued, and Mr. Bryan cut his speech short. Altogether he did not speak more than twenty minutes. Mr. Crandall sharply criticised the Yale men. He said:

"In this city of students, this city of business men, this city of workingmen, I ask you, in the name of God and man, to take to your hearts the questions that have been put so well before you to-day by William Jennings Bryan. I ask you to vote in November in accordance with them.

"As to the young men who have made it impossible for him to speak to-day, I ask you not to believe that they represent Yale any more than McKinley will represent us in November. They have been blowing off their wind as he is blowing off his wind. Yale has sent out into the world men, Sir, (addressing Mr. Bryan,) who have, like you, been an honor to their university and to their country, in Congress, in business, and in every walk of life."

He proposed three cheers for Mr. Bryan and they were given, mingled with hisses from the Yale contingent. Ex-Mayor Sargent then declared the meeting adjourned, and Mr. Bryan was taken to the New-Haven House in his carriage. He looked very much fatigued and refused to shake hands as he left the stage.

The Interrupted Address.

This is Mr. Bryan's interrupted speech:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I am glad that there are students here, because I want to say a word to students. Your college has helped to add fame to your city and those who assemble here are supposed to come in order that they may better acquit themselves for the duties of life. I am glad to talk to you students, because, my friends, we have a cause which appeals to students. If the syndicates and corporations rule this country, then no young man has a fair show, unless he is the favorite of a corporation. [Cheers and yells for McKinley by the students.] If the people have a right to govern themselves and deputize that right, then every citizen has a fair show, and every man may achieve what he desires. We desire to leave all the avenues open, so that the son of the humblest citizen may aspire to the highest position within the gift of the people. [Cheers and yells repeated.] I am not speaking now to the sons who are sent to college on the proceeds of ill-gotten gains. [Enthusiastic cheering.] I will wait until these sons have exhausted what their fathers have left them, and I will appeal to their children, who will have to commence life where their grandfathers commenced. [Great cheering.]

"My friends, a just Government is best for the great mass of the people. Equal laws and equal opportunities are best for 99 out of every 100 of our citizens, [yells again repeated,] and therefore our cause appeals to every young man who wants to make this Government so good as to deserve the love and confidence and the support of every citizen in this land. We appeal not only to the students—we appeal to business men who have been terrorized by the financial—what may I call it? [applause]—people who have been tyrannized over by financial institutions until in some instances it is now dangerous to raise your voice against the ruling power than it is in an absolute monarchy to criticise the Government. [Great applause and yells repeated.]

"If there is anybody who loves that sort of condition, then I shall offend him by speaking of it, but I shall not offend any man who loves liberty and the right of free speech in this country. [Great applause.] The business men have been told that the free coinage of silver would ruin them. If it can ruin them with more rapidity than the gold standard has ruined them, then, my friends, it will be bad indeed, because the gold standard has increased the number of failures among business men, and every step that has been taken has been followed. [Yells from the students.]

Mr. Bryan Was Sarcastic.

"I have been so used to talking to young men who earn their own living that I do not know [great cheering]—I say I have been so used to talking to young men who earn their own living that I hardly know what language to use to address myself to those who desire to be known not as creators of wealth but as distributers of wealth which somebody else has created. [Great cheering.] If you will show me a young man who has been taught to believe—[More yells and cries for McKinley.] In all my travels I have not found a crowd that needed talking to so much as this crowd does. [Cries: "That's right!"] I came to this city something more than a year ago, and I learned something of the domination of your financial classes. I have seen it elsewhere; but, my friends, the great mass of the people, even of this city, will be better off under bimetallism, that permits the Nation to grow, than under a gold standard which starves everybody except the money changer and the money owner. [Great applause.]

"We sometimes out West are instructed by your insurance companies. I carry insurance in old-line companies and in what are known as the mutual and assessment companies. I carry insurance in fraternal orders like the United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen, [applause,] as well as in the old-line companies; and I am grateful that my assessment companies are satisfied to take my money and give me insurance without attempting to tell me how I must vote. Your old-line companies have been fit to insult the intelligence of the people by attempting to exercise a guardian care, while we are able to look after ourselves without their instructions.

"You have laboring men, also, in large numbers in this city. I do not know whether the advocates of the gold standard who employ men in shops insist on telling their employes how to vote. I have in other places found employers who would put in envelopes the pay for the day's work or week's work and then put on the outside of the envelope some instructions to the employes. If the manufacturer, if the employer, if the railroad President feels as if there must be something on the outside of the envelope as well as on the inside, let me suggest something which the employer might put there. Let him write on the outside: 'You will find within your wages. They are to cover your work; they are not to pay for your vote. [Cries of "Good! good!"] We recognize that the men who have sense enough to do the work we want done have sense enough to vote right without our telling them how to vote.' [Applause.]

An Attack on the Syndicates.

"I notice that in some places they have been organizing sound-money clubs, and they have the applicant sign a statement saying that the free coinage of silver would hurt him in his business as a wage earner. I have wondered why our great financial magnates did not put in their application a statement similar to that. Why don't the heads of these syndicates which have been bleeding the Government make application to sound-money clubs and write in the application that the free coinage of silver would hurt them in their business as heads of syndicates? [Laughter.] They want people to believe they are entirely benevolent; that they are philanthropists, and what they do is done merely because they believe that the people will be benefited by having them run the Government, and they submit to the inconvenience of running the Government in order to help the people who, they say, will be benefited. [More confusion and applause by the students.] Why is it that the broker and the bond buyer does not write in his application that he has a personal interest in the gold standard? Why is it that these men want to throw upon the wage earner whatever odium there may be in using his vote to protect his personal interests? I believe the wage earner and the farmer and the business man and the professional man—all of these—will be benefited by a volume of money sufficient to do business with.

"If you make money scarce you make money dear. If you make money dear, you drive down the value of everything, and when you have falling prices you have hard times. And who prospers by hard times? There are but a few, and those few are not willing to admit that they get any benefit from hard times. No party ever declared in its platform that it was in favor of hard times, and yet the party that declares for a gold standard in substance declares for a continuation of hard times."

Then the Band Played.

Here the band accompanying the First Regiment National Guards of Connecticut, which had been playing on the east side, the Common, marched westward, and very much nearer to the stand where Mr. Bryan was speaking, so that it was impossible to hear him more than a few feet away from the front of the platform. The students, however, were not making as much disturbance as they had been.

Mr. Bryan continued: "It is hard enough to talk when all the conditions are favorable, and I must ask you to excuse me from talking any further in the presence of the noises against which we have to combat to-day."

AN HOUR AT BRIDGEPORT.

Bryan Talks While Pickpockets Work in His Audience.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 24.—Bridgeport had Bryan for an hour to-day. He spoke to a crowd of five thousand in Washington Park. He was taken to the park in a carriage, preceded by a band playing "Rastus on Parade."

Mr. Bryan prefaced his remarks by denying that the silverites had raised a sectional question. The restoration of bimetallism, he urged, was not only good for the West and South, but for the people of Connecticut also.

"Sometimes," he said, "they have accused people who live in Connecticut of making wooden nutmegs and selling them for the real article. I want to tell you that a man who palms off wooden nutmegs as real nutmegs is a man of honesty compared with the man who advocates a gold dollar and calls it an honest dollar."

Loud cheering followed this sentiment.

Answers Some Questions.

Mr. Bryan asserted it was impossible to have honest money and a gold standard at the same time, and a man in the crowd immediately asked why this was impossible.

"Because a gold dollar," said Mr. Bryan, "under a gold standard, grows fatter every day, and that is not an honest dollar. Now, what would be an honest dollar? Why, they say a dollar, which, when you melt it, loses nothing. According to that the Mexican dollar is an honest dollar, because you can melt it and it doesn't lose anything."

"How much is it worth?" was asked from the audience.

"It is worth," Mr. Bryan replied, "just the same that the bullion in it is worth. Now, if the Mexican dollar is worth just as much as the bullion in it and the bullion in it is worth just as much as the Mexican dollar, then I want to ask you if it is not an honest dollar, according to those who say that an honest dollar is a dollar that loses nothing by melting.

"I understand that some of your employers are very much worried for fear that employes will only get fifty-cent dollars. They need not be worried. If they have as much love for the laboring man after the election as they have now, even if free coinage meant fifty-cent dollars, they could pay their laboring men twice as many dollars and save them from any harm done them, my friends. You say they won't do it. If they won't help you when they have a chance to, why do you believe them when they tell you they're losing sleep at night now for fear you will hurt yourselves?

Employers Don't Like to Pay Wages.

"Employers don't pay wages because they like to; they pay wages because they have to, and when there is a greater demand for labor there will be a better price paid to labor than there will be when two men are looking for the same job.

"The gold standard destroys the opportunity to work; the gold standard makes men work half time, because there is nobody able to buy the products of the factories, and the farmer is not able to sell his crops for enough to pay taxes and interest.

"There is not a spot over which the American flag floats which cannot be benefited by the restoration of the money of the Constitution. There is not a spot which will not be cursed by the continuation of the gold standard."

Mr. Bryan left for New-Haven at 12:30 o'clock.

Pickpockets Arrested.

The police arrested two men on the charge of picking pockets. The prisoners gave their names as J. W. Keenan of New-York and John Williams of Chicago. The latter says he is a commercial traveler. On Keenan were found a one-hundred-and-fifty-dollar stud stolen at the station from Ambrose Blackman of Hawleyville and a five-dollar bill stolen from Attorney George W. Warner. The thieves were captured at Washington Park while Mr. Bryan was speaking.

It is probable that quite a number of pickpockets were busy at the park. Several persons have reported losses, including Julius Abt, who was robbed of a diamond stud, and J. T. Lynch, a member of the Reception Committee, who lost his gold watch.

TWO SPEECHES IN HARTFORD.

Big Crowds Greet Bryan in Capitol Park and in Main Street.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 24.—Mr. Bryan made two speeches to-night in Hartford. Both meetings were held in the open air—the first in Capitol Park, the other on Main Street, in front of the City Hotel.

When Mr. Bryan reached Hartford from New-Haven at 6:20 o'clock, in company with Col. Graves, Chairman of the Hartford committee, and Alexander Troup, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, he found a throng at the station and was greeted with cheers. His carriage was followed to the Heublein Hotel by a crowd of men and boys, many of them bearing flaming candles of red light. At 8 o'clock he went to the Capitol Park, being accompanied by another torchlight escort and the members of the local reception committee in carriages. The crowd in the park numbered, it is claimed, about 12,000. Mr. Bryan stood upon a table on the stand, in order that the crowd might see him better. Over his head was a big electric light. The formality of an introduction was dispensed with, and the candidate started to talk as soon as the cheering which marked his appearance was over.

The Capitol Park speech concluded, Mr. Bryan was taken to the City Hotel, where he found another big assemblage, smaller, however, than the other. Main Street is Hartford's broadest thoroughfare. It was thronged to-night from the buildings on one side to those opposite. Just across from the City Hotel is the house of the Republican Club, and Mr. Bryan found staring him in the face during all the time he talked the names of McKinley and Hobart, displayed in great electric letters from the Republican Club's balcony. He spoke from the portico, over the main entrance of the hotel. During this speech he was occasionally hissed, always from the same part of the crowd.

In his talk in the Capitol Park Mr. Bryan said:

"I am glad to meet the people of this, the capital city of Connecticut. I know when I come here that I come to meet many who not only are not in sympathy with the cause I represent, but that I meet among you some who are too intolerant even to consider the merits of the cause I represent. Error always shuns the light of day, and those who are enjoying that which is wrong are never willing that the people should hear the right, lest they may be convinced by the right. Your financiers sometimes assume that they only understand a question like the money question. I want to read you what Senator Pessenden said about the knowledge of financiers on the money question. You will find it in a speech made at the time the legal-tender laws were being discussed.

He said: "Nobody knows much upon the question of finance, not even those who are most familiar with it; for, Sir, I declare to-day that in the whole number of learned financial men that I have consulted I never have found any two of them who agree, and therefore it is hardly worth while for us to plead any very remarkable degree of ignorance when nobody is competent to instruct us. And yet what is the fact? I can state to you, Mr. President, that on one day I was advised very strongly by a leading financial man at all events to oppose this legal-tender clause; he exclaimed against it with all the bitterness in the world. On the very day I received a note from a friend of his telling me that we could not get along without it. I showed it to him, and he expressed his utter surprise. He went home, and next day telegraphed to me that he had changed his mind, and now thought it was absolutely necessary; and his friend who wrote to me wrote again that he had changed his, and they were two of the most eminent financial men in the country.

"There you find the testimony not of a Western man, but an Eastern Senator, that even financiers did not seem to agree on the money question or on a financial question, and that two men advised him in different ways on the same day and on the next both changed their minds. The fact is the Western farmer who has been pinched by the gold standard has a clearer conception of what the gold standard means than the man down here who has lived so as not to suffer from the operation of this system. [Cheers.]

"Another reason why I am glad to come here: Here you have great insurance companies. I notice some of the insurance companies are taking an active part in trying to continue the gold standard. Is it not worth while for these insurance companies to consider the interests of the people who furnish them all the money they have and pay all the interest they receive? If you say the insurance company is trying to look after the interest of those who hold policies, I ask is it not possible these men who have sense enough to pick out a good insurance company have sense enough to know how to vote without being instructed by the heads of insurance companies? [Cheers.] Remember these insurance companies receive in premiums far more than they pay out on losses and, therefore, a dollar which grows larger all the time is of more benefit to the insurance company than it is to the policy holder.

"I am glad to come here for another reason. I told you I found intolerance in some of these centres. I know why that intolerance exists. Let me read you something and see if you can guess who wrote it: 'The possession of large property and the ability to earn large incomes necessarily give to those enjoying this income great influence over public opinion. They speak through the daily press, from high official stations, from great corporations, from cities where wealth accumulates, and with the advantage of social, personal, and delegated influence. I know the power of this influence.'

"What Anarchist used those words, do you suppose? What disturber of the public peace do you suppose gave utterance to those words? Those were the words of Senator Sherman of Ohio, on Jan. 25, 1871, when he was defending an income tax at that time. I would not take from those who have, a single dollars that they have. I would not take or destroy one iota of the happiness they enjoy; but I believe the safety of our Government depends on setting limits to greed and putting a check upon avarice, so those who have will not monopolize all the avenues of industry and shut out of employment those who desire to have. [Applause.] Of all the instrumentalities which have been conceived by the mind of man for transferring the bread that one man earns to some other man who did not earn it I believe the gold standard is the greatest."

SHORT SPEECH AT STAMFORD.

Mr. Bryan Just Beginning to Talk as the Train Moves Off.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 24.—Candidate Bryan made his first speech in Connecticut at Stamford. He reached here a few minutes before 11 o'clock. A couple of hundred people formed around the train and gazed at him in silence, but the crowd increased until it numbered 700, or 800. Then there was some cheering.

An Irishman in the crowd made loud comments complimentary to the candidate that made everybody laugh. In his enthusiasm he shouted the old Irish war-cry of "Faugh-a-Ballagh," or "Clear the way." Mr. Bryan was very hoarse and talked for a few minutes about his voice.

"I believe we only have a moment here now," he said, "and I shall not attempt to make a speech. It takes several minutes to get my voice in condition where you can hear it; but if my voice seems a little impaired I find consolation in the thought that it has been injured in a good cause, and if I have not all of it with me you may rest assured that the part of it I left behind is still calling sinners to repentance. [Applause.]

"If there is joy when one sinner repents, what joy there ought to be among the American people with all the sinners that are repenting every day."

The train started up just then, and the crowd gave a farewell cheer.

MAYOR QUINCY'S REGRETS.

He Will Be Unable to Meet Bryan at Luncheon in Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—Mayor Josiah Quincy will not attend the luncheon to be given in honor of William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall Friday evening at the American House. Replying to an invitation from S. W. Nickerson, President of the Massachusetts Bimetallic Union, Mayor Quincy has written, thanking the union, but expressing his regrets that it will not be possible for him to attend the dinner. He gladly offers the hospitality of the city to the distinguished guests while they are in Boston, and says he has just sent to each of them, by wire, an invitation to meet the members of the Boston City Government at a reception and supper after the meetings on Friday evening. He would also be glad to see that any arrangements as to carriages or hotel accommodations which may be thought proper by those in charge of the movements of Mr. Bryan and Mr Sewall are made on behalf of the city.

Mr. Nickerson in reply to the Mayor's letter, says he fears that the arrangements already made for Bryan and Sewall will preclude their acceptance of the hospitality of the city, "although," he continues, "of course we have no wish to even seem to assume any control over their movements." Mr. Nickerson says he understands the arrangements are in the hands of George Fred Williams.

MERIDEN WAS DISAPPOINTED.

Mr. Bryan Was Allowed Only a Few Minutes to Talk There.

MERIDEN, Conn., Sept. 24.—It had been announced that the special car of the Connecticut State Committee, on which Mr. Bryan was a passenger, would be shifted to a side track here and remain forty minutes, until the express due in Hartford at 6:50, arrived. When this city was reached, however, at 5:40, the officials of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad refused to allow the car to be detached.

Col. Graves, a member of the Democratic State Central Committee and Chairman of the Hartford Reception Committee, explained to the delegation from Meriden, who had boarded the train at Wallingford, that the railroad officials based their declination on the ground that the shifting process might cause accident in the big crowd expected at the station. Col. Graves said he had applied for a special engine, but the use of this was also refused, the officials claiming that accident would be just as liable and a special schedule would cause confusion in the train service and make collision possible. The Meriden Committee expressed its indignation forcibly, and comment was lively for a while.

The Meriden reception was participated in by a great throng several thousand strong. Mr. Bryan appeared on the rear platform and was cheered. He had opportunity to say a few words only, when the train moved out, leaving the Meriden people wondering what he meant by leaving them so soon.

BRYAN LEAVES THE CITY.

Escorted to the Grand Central Station by the Connecticut Committee.

Mr. Bryan met the Connecticut committee shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning in the lobby of the Hotel Margaret in Brooklyn.

After breakfast the party took carriages and were driven to the Grand Central Station. They arrived there at 9:20 and went to the special car. There were not many persons in the waiting room, but those there crowded around Mr. Bryan.

Passengers on incoming trains, who learned that Mr. Bryan was on a special car, stopped and cheered him. He appeared on the platform and shook hands with many, but made no speech, although there were cries for one.

The train left at 10:03 o'clock.

COLLEGE MEN IN CONFERENCE.

To Call upon the Alumni of Various Institutions for Financial Views.

The question of obtaining an expression of opinion by the college graduates of the country upon the sound-money issue, has been agitated for some time among representative college men of this city, and last night a number of well-known gentlemen held a conference at Delmonico's.

There were present School Commissioner Charles Bulkley Hubbell, President of the Williams College Alumni Association of New-York; A. N. Brockway of the Executive Committee of the Hamilton Alumni Association; Hugh L. Cole, President of the Princeton Association; James McKeen, President of the Boudoin Association; George S. Coleman, President of the Wesleyan Association; Jesse Grant Coe, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Lafayette Association; Robert G. Cooke, President of the Lehigh Association; Thomas Thacher, President of the Yale Association; Francis Lawton, President of the Brown Association, and Robert L. Harrison, of the Executive Committee of the University of Virginia Association. Mr. Thacher was President of the meeting and Mr. Lawton Secretary.

After a secret conference, lasting about two hours, Messrs. Thacher, Hubbell, McKeen, Lawton, and C. F. Mathewson, were appointed a committee to devise ways and means for obtaining an expression of opinion from college men throughout the country on the financial questions of the campaign, and report at a future meeting of the conference. The committee was also instructed to consider the forming of a permanent organization.

The holding of a mass meeting of college graduates in New-York City is contemplated. If such a meeting is held it is expected that James C. Carter and Joseph H. Choate will be among the speakers.

SENATOR SMITH IS OUT.

But He Will Contribute to the Bryan Cause in New-Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 24.—The Democratic State Committee met in this city to-day and accepted without dissent the resignation of Senator James Smith as Chairman of the committee and as New-Jersey's member of the National Committee. The resignation was handed in at the last meeting, but the committee refused to accept it. To-day ten members gathered, and E. L. Price of Essex, Mr. Smith's home county, had a telegram from the Senator in which he thanked the committee for its action and courtesy in refusing his resignation. It said, however, that the resignation must be accepted, for the reasons he had already given.

There was a short informal discussion, in which some pretty warm things were said about what the members termed the desertion of his party by the Senator. Senator Kuhl, one of the members at large, bewailed the fact that New-Jersey's Democracy was now where it ought to have been weeks ago—starting to work. Col. E. L. Price of Essex was made Chairman of the committee, and declared his full belief in every plank of the Chicago platform and his faith in the nominee. He urged the members to work hard during the short time left them before election.

Philip P. Baker of Cumberland County was elected member of the National Committee to succeed Senator Smith. William D. Daly of Hudson was made a member at large of the committee. Johnston Cornish was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee. In view of Senator Smith's promise to contribute as liberally as ever, it was decided to open State headquarters at Newark, and Mr. Price promised to have them open by Monday.

Gen. R. A. Donnelly of Mercer, who has resigned as a member of the committee and as its Secretary and Treasurer, continues to declare he is opposed to Bryan and the Chicago platform and that he believes with Senator Smith, but no action was taken by the committee. No action was taken upon the resignation of ex-Senator Blodgett. The resignation of Edward F. C. Young, formerly State Chairman, was accepted. The committee will meet at Newark next Wednesday.

ENCOURAGEMENT IN ILLINOIS.

Strength of Movement Shown by Canvasses and Contributions.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Secretary Spangler of the Sound Money Democratic Committee said to-day: "The nominating petitions are being received by every mail, and there is no longer any doubt that the necessary number of signatures to insure the ticket a place on the ballot will be in the hands of the State Committee by the 1st of October.

"Every mail brings the most encouraging reports from the persons circulating these petitions. From one small town in the interior of the State comes a petition signed by thirty-two Democrats, all of whom will refuse to vote for Bryan. The correspondent reports that a number of Democrats declined to sign the paper because they have concluded to vote for McKinley, and felt that it would not be right for them to sign the petition.

"From another town comes this report: Number of votes cast for Cleveland in 1892 in the precinct was 102; the poll now taken shows: For Palmer and Buckner, 40; for Bryan, 50; doubtful, 12. Another town in the same county has 75 independent Democrats, and another 109. The county in which these towns are situated has thirty polling places, and it is confidently predicted that there will be no less than 500 votes for Palmer and Buckner in that county."

The strength of the sound-money movement throughout the State is shown by the substantial responses received by the committee in answer to the appeal for funds, sent out a day or two ago. An economical campaign is being conducted, and the committee is encouraged to believe that its efforts in behalf of sound money and true Democracy will be supported by the Democrats throughout the State.

TO MEET IN CARNEGIE HALL.

Gen. B. F. Tracy, F. S. Black, and Others to Address Republicans.

The Campaign Committee of the Republican County Committee held a meeting last night, which was presided over by ex-Postmaster Van Cott. Reports from every district in the city were received, and they indicated that the Republicans are hopeful of carrying the city.

It was decided to hold a mass mee

KOERNER WANTS TO DIE

SAYS HE WILL HELP TO CONVICT HIMSELF OF MURDER.

The Slayer of Rose Redgate Falls Asleep in Coroner Fitzpatrick's Courtroom—He Says He Cannot Get Into the Electric Chair Too Soon—A Statement by Him of His Acquaintance with His Dead Sweetheart.

William Jay Koerner, who killed Rose Redgate, his sweetheart, Wednesday night, did not realize until yesterday, if his story is to be believed, that he was a murderer. He wanted to end his own life after he shot Miss Redgate, but his strength seemed to leave him. He awoke in the Jefferson Market Prison yesterday morning to the knowledge that he had taken a life. He regretted that he had not been able to destroy himself, and wished that the authorities would give him an opportunity to follow the woman he had killed.

A drug, probably phenacetine, or liquor, was responsible for Koerner's crime. He killed the women seemingly with the most careful preparation, which involved the purchase of a revolver. He took the drug and he drank the whisky, and when he awoke yesterday morning the only thought that puzzled his befuddled brain was that he was alive.

He had the will to end his existence after shooting the young woman, but his bodily strength gave out. He seemed not to remember yesterday that just before he had fallen exhausted he had sent three bullets into the body of the woman who had promised to marry him, and who, in spite of his record of improvidence, in spite of confirmed reports that the was in financial straits, in spite of the objection of her parents, yet clung to him and was ready to be his wife.

The Prisoner Makes a Statement.

That Koerner is insane many of his friends who talked to him yesterday believe, and yet he is apparently rational, now that he realizes the crime he has committed. After his commitment by Coroner Fitzpatrick, Koerner made the following statement:

"I was born in Allegheny City, but was educated at Pittsburg, Penn., going first to the public schools and then to a private academy. Four years ago I studied draughting, and did more or less of it until my eyes gave out. For over a year I have had very bad headaches, and have been in the habit of taking from five to ten grains of phenacetine to cure them. Eighteen months ago I came to New-York. I went to live with an uncle, Lewis Koerner, on Carlton Avenue. Last New Year's Day he took me to call at the Redgates', he being a friend of the family. Previous to that time I had drawn pictures for the comic papers and written verses for them, making enough to live on, but no more. I fell in love with Rosie at once. She was a beautiful girl, so kind and thoughtful at all times and always so helpful to me. Her people thought I might be more industrious and objected to my attentions to her. Three times I broke off the engagement, but finally we had an understanding that we were some time to be married. Often I came to New-York and took lunch with her.

"I tried to get steady work, but something seemed to be against me. I failed in everything, and made up my mind to commit suicide. I wrote to my landlady that I was of no use to anybody, and had better get out of the way. Yesterday I decided that the time had come. I came to New-York. My head felt so queer I bought twenty grains of phenacetine and later another twenty grains. I saw Rosie at 12 o'clock on Fourteenth Street. She said she was going up town to buy a piano. I had a revolver which I got on the Bowery, but whether before or after I met her I do not know. I had drank half a pint of whisky to nerve myself for the deed. Rosie and I parted at noon. I remember nothing else until I was under arrest.

"I don't wish to shirk responsibility for this crime. I have killed that dear girl, and I deserve to die. I wish they would kill me this moment. I did not know that she was dead until this morning. At the station house I heard the Sergeant say to a policeman: 'Take him to the court, and then to the Coroners' office.' I knew then that I had killed some one. In the crowd on the street I heard a man say: 'He killed a woman.' Then I knew that I had killed Rosie. I had not thought of killing her. She was willing to marry me. I wanted to kill myself to rid her of me."

Miss Redgate's Brother in Court.

Arthur Redgate, a brother of the murdered woman, sat in the Coroner's courtroom yesterday morning awaiting the arrival of the Coroner. He seemed to be very bitter toward Koerner, and talked freely about him.

"My sister," he said, "was the one to break the engagement, and ever since she did it Koerner has dogged her steps. She went to Fourteenth Street last night to see about buying a piano, and I believe she had no appointment with him. Koerner first met my sister last Christmas. He was brought to our house by his uncle. I took him to a club in Brooklyn, to which I belonged, and so I got well acquainted with him. He told me much about his past life. What I learned convinced me that he was not a proper husband for my sister.

"He was a hard drinker, and he had to leave his home in Allegheny, Penn., on account of his fast life there. Knowing this, my sister broke off the engagement. A friend of the family, a lady who will testify at the inquest, says that my sister told her that Koerner had threatened her life, but that she was afraid to tell her father or her brother about it. Koerner had already threatened my father's life, and she thought that if Koerner were arrested, it would only embitter the man's feelings toward my father, and make him more liable to carry out his threat.

"Instead of my sister meeting him by appointment yesterday, he hung around until she came from her work."

Koerner Falls Asleep.

When he was taken into the courtroom Koerner seemed to be dazed. He knew nothing of the fact that he was a murderer, he said. He declared that he thought he was being arraigned for attempting to end his own life.

Soon after being conducted to a chair in the Coroner's private office Koerner fell asleep. This was probably due to sedatives which had been given to him Wednesday night.

When Coroner Fitzpatrick arrived at his office Koerner had awakened, and was reading a newspaper.

Koerner was very nervous, and was able to utter only a few words in succession. He said that he bought the pistol in the Bowery Wednesday night with the intention of killing himself. He was at first understood to say that Miss Redgate had told him that she did not want anything to do with him, but instead, he said that he had concluded to have nothing more to do with her, because she seemed to be worried so much about her parents objecting to her keeping company with him. He said that he wanted to kill himself, so that he would cause Miss Redgate no more worry.

He declared that he had taken so much phenacetine that he did not know what he was doing when he shot Miss Redgate.

He said that he and Miss Redgate were the best of terms Wednesday, and he showed the Coroner a ring which he said she gave him two weeks ago. He said that he met her Wednesday by appointment. He also said that before reading in the newspapers of what he had done, he thought that he had been arrested for attempted suicide. With tears in his eyes he added:

"Coroner, why should I want to live now after what I have done? I want to tell everything and help in my conviction all I can. I have made up my mind that I cannot get to the electric chair too quick."

The Coroner told him that he did not want to take any formal statement from him to be used against him. He then committed Koerner to the Tombs without bail until an inquest can be held.

Koerner said that he did not wish to communicate with any one, as he had no object in trying to save his own life.

NOT PAID BY THE CONTROLLER.

Edward James Seeks to Obtain $20,000 for Land Sold to the City College.

An application was made to Justice Russell, in Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, yesterday, by Charles J. Blandy, on behalf of Edward James, for a writ of mandamus, to compel the City Controller to pay the contract price for property to be taken for the site of the College of the City of New-York, at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

It is alleged that under the act of the Legislature of 1895, the Trustees of the college were authorized to purchase property, the cost of which was not to exceed $600,000. The James property was bought at private sale in February, for $24,000, by the Trustees, but James has not received the money.

Controller Fitch appeared in opposition to the application, and said that he was not authorized to pay any one claim for property so long as an agreement had not been arrived at for the purchase of all of the property desired, for the reason that the price of the property might in the aggregate exceed the $600,000 appropriated.

Mr. Blandy said that this contention was absurd, and declared that the claims must be paid as soon as the city bonds were sold. He said it was not a question in the discretion of the Controller, but an instance of an obstreperous officer standing in the way of carrying out the law.

Assistant Corporation Counsel J. P. Clark said he did not agree with the Controller, but thought the Trustees might make private purchases and pay for them. Mr. Clark agreed with the Controller, that it should appear that the aggregate cost of the property should not exceed the appropriation.

Decision was reserved.

SERGT. TIMS ON TRIAL.

Charges Grow Out of the Arrest of Samuel Solomon.

Sergt. Oliver Tims of the West Thirtieth Street Station was on trial yesterday before Police Commissioner Grant on charges growing out of the arrest of Samuel Solomon. Mr. Solomon was arrested at the St. Cloud Hotel on Sept. 9 on suspicion of being a hotel thief. He complained that Sergt. Tims treated him cavalierly, gave him no opportunity to establish his identity, and refused to send for his friends. After being detained at the station house ten or fifteen minutes he was taken to the Detective Bureau, where he was shown to all the detectives. Subsequently he was discharged in court.

The Sergeant said that within a few minutes after Detective Rosenburg had brought Mr. Solomon to the station house a message was received from Police Headquarters directing that the person arrested be sent at once to the Detective Bureau, and he immediately complied with this direction. He knew nothing about the charge against Mr. Solomon, and scarcely regarded him as a prisoner, as the detective had simply asked Mr. Solomon to accompany him to the police station.

Acting Inspector Harley, who had formulated the complaint against Sergt. Tims, said that it was absurd to hold that Mr. Solomon was not a prisoner, and he produced the station house blotter to prove that the Sergeant had entered him on the record as such. Decision in the case was reserved.

REV. DR. PARKHURST HOME.

Came on the Germanic—Richard Croker Not a Passenger.

Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst and the Rev. John Watson, D. D., (Ian Maclaren,) were passengers on the steamer Germanic, which arrived in Quarantine last night from Liverpool, via Queenstown. Both had retired for the night when the steamer was boarded.

Mrs. Parkhurst said that her husband was well and had enjoyed himself very much abroad, but that he was fatigued. Dr. Parkhurst seemed to be physically exhausted during the entire trip, and spent most of his time dozing in the saloon or on deck.

The Rev. Dr. Watson had become a very general favorite during the voyage, and was installed as Chairman of the concert, which was held early in the evening, before the vessel reached Sandy Hook. It was stated that he has no intention of remaining in this country, but would deliver a series of lectures before college students, beginning with Yale, and would afterward lecture to the general public. He proved a very poor sailor.

Among the other passengers on board the Germanic were the Rev. J. Douglas Adam, Dr. S. L. Benson, James A. Burden, Jr., F. J. de Peyster and family, the Rev. Dr. J. Abbott French, Col. W. Jay George Vanderbilt, and the Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren.

Richard Croker was not on the steamer.

Dry Goods Republican Club.

There was a large attendance at the noonday meetings of the Wholesale Dry Goods Republican Club yesterday. John Winfield Scott of New-Jersey delivered the first address on the "Blessings of American Citizenship."

Lucas L. Van Allen followed. He asserted that the silver mine owners were behind the silver movement, and that they were only looking forward to increase their wealth at the expense of the Government. Oscar Hale of Wisconsin denounced Mr. Bryan and his cause, which he likened to the Platte, which was 1,500 miles long and only six inches deep.

Socialists Name Candidates.

The Socialist-Labor Party, at meetings held last night, nominated Rudolph Lovstrand, a shoemaker, for Assemblyman from the First Assembly District; Solomon Beoman, a shirtmaker, for Assemblyman from the Eighth District; Henry Miller for Congress from the Eleventh Congressional District; James McQuillan for Assemblyman from the Thirty-fifth District; Hugh Thomas for Congress in the Fifteenth District; Richard Morton for Congress in the Fourth District; Nathan Bendin, a school teacher, for the Assembly in the Fifteenth District.

Inquest over Mamie Bryan.

Coroner Dobbs held an inquest yesterday to discover the cause of Mamie Bryan's death. Patrick Goggins, who is supposed to have killed the girl with a blow of his fist, seemed unconcerned, and apparently took no intetrest in the investigation.

The jury decided that Goggins killed the girl. Coroner Dobbs sent him to the Tombs without bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Joseph Wills a Presidential Elector.

The National Democratic State Committee of New-Jersey yesterday made a change in the Presidential Electors announced on Wednesday. It was found that Northern New-Jersey had a preponderance of the representation, and the name of James J. Bergen of Somerset County was withdrawn and that of Joseph Wills of Burlington was substituted.

Blaine Club's Mass Meeting.

A Republican out-door mass meeting was held last night at 17 and 19 West Twenty-fourth Street, under the auspices of the Blaine Republican Club. About 2,000 persons faced the platform. Major J. R. McKelvey, George N. Southwick of Albany, and Mayor Strong were the speakers.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 24.—Sherry's Pavilion at Narragansett Pier was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning, causing a loss of $50,000 or $60,000, which is covered by insurance. The building was fired by an incendiary. The structure was 500 feet long, 100 feet in width, and situated upon the famous bathing beach. It was erected last year.

BEGINNING TO LOSE HOPE

SIGNS THAT THE POPOCRAT LEADERS ARE FEELING BLUE.

Their Expectations as to the East Dwindling Fast—Populist Butler Does Not Look for Any Votes for Bryan East nor North of Ohio—Seat of War, He Says, Will Be in the Middle West Next Month—Plans for the Future.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—There are signs that the hopes of the Popocratic leaders are moving fast toward the zero mark. They were claiming New-York a few weeks ago and several of the Eastern States. The complications in New-York incident to the nomination of John Boyd Thacher have given them the opportunity which they have embraced eagerly to say that the Democrats of New-York are divided too seriously to warrant any further hope of carrying the State.

Senator Blackburn, who passed through Washington to-day, spoke of the New-York complications with sufficient bitterness to give unsophisticated persons the idea that the Popocrats really had figured on securing New-York's Electoral votes. As a matter of fact, the silverites who are keeping tab on the situation dropped New-York from their calculations several weeks ago. Bryan reported, after his first appearance in the State, that he had a glorious chance; but allowances were made for his enthusiasm, and Chairman Jones decided not to waste much energy in trying to convert New-Yorkers to the repudiation idea.

Bryan undoubtedly believes he is very popular in New-York. He has come to regard himself as a man of destiny. The leaders who are trying to manage his campaign find him a troublesome customer.

Butler Gives Up the East.

He will be disgusted to learn that Chairman Butler of the Populist National Committee has given up the fight for silver so far as the East is concerned. Mr. Butler today said he did not look for any Electoral votes for Bryan in the States east and north of Ohio. The Popocrats, according to Mr. Butler, expect to capture all the other States.

It is good politics in Mr. Butler's opinion for Bryan to go into the East at this time. The Eastern people, he says, have not been in the habit of hearing speeches such as the candidate is now unloading in New-England, and it will do no harm to the cause of silver for them to listen to the "arguments" of the "Boy Orator," but after this month, he predicts, the seat of war will be in the middle West.

Mr. Butler professes to be confident that the Democrats of New-York State will adjust their differences long before election and show to the country that the majority of them are in favor of the Chicago platform and candidates.

The admission of the Populist leader that there is no hope in the West is significant, coming as it does on the heels of the many statements of the silverites that Bryan is certain to capture some of the Eastern States. It is equivalent to placing 120 votes at least in the McKinley column, leaving only 104 to be secured by McKinley in States which the Republican leaders are confident will go to the Ohio man by overwhelming majorities.

Campaign of Bluff.

While Butler's opinion undoubtedly is shared by the other Popocratic managers, he is likely to be criticised by them for his excessive candor. In a campaign of bluff like the present one on the part of the repudiationists, it is essential to claim everything. Senator Faulkner, Chairman of the Popocratic Congressional Committee, caused the sound-money men here to smile to-day by his comment on last night's Bryan meeting at New-York.

"It shows," he said, "that the organized labor of the country is with our candidate, and that means we will win in the election. In the other large cities of the country we were sure of the labor vote, and we were anxious to know what would be the outcome of the Brooklyn meeting. The meeting will have great influence in other parts of the country."

The lowest rate which Secretary Gardner of the Popocratic Committee has been able to secure to the meeting of the National Association of Popocratic Clubs at St. Louis is one and one-third fare for the round trip. The Popocrats, it is said, will use the matter of rates for political capital. In other words, the railroads will be arraigned for not bending the knee to the class that is engaged in denouncing them.

BITTERNESS IN VIRGINIA.

An Exciting Campaign, in Which Gov. O'Ferrall Will Take Part.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 24.—The present campaign in Virginia promises to be the most bitter since that of 1883. The course of the Bryan Democrats, in their efforts to annoy Gov. O'Ferrall for his utterances in repudiation of the Chicago ticket and platform, is arousing no little bad feeling between the parties. While Gov. O'Ferrall was introducing Gen. Buckner at the Academy of Music last night the Old Dominion Democratic Club of the city was engaged in removing that gentleman from the list of its honorary members. The same course will, no doubt, be followed by other Democratic organizations in this State, whose bitter partisanry cannot be kept down.

It is quite certain now that the Governor will take the stump and make an aggressive fight against Bryan. This course is expected by the managers of that side. O'Ferrall is one of the best stump speakers in Virginia, and if he enters the fight it will be an exciting one, in which it is quite certain that bitter personalities will be indulged in.

SENATOR BUTLER'S DISCOVERY.

He Finds a Scheme in North Carolina to Hurt the Popocrats.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Senator Butler, Chairman of the National Populist Committee, to-day mailed the following editorial to his paper, The Raleigh Caucasian:

"Now, since the joint electoral ticket has been arranged in this State, the silver men have a chance to unite their votes and defeat the gold bugs. There is but one hope left for McKinley and the gold men, and that is for the voters who oppose the gold standard to fail to support the joint Electoral ticket.

"The Charlotte Observer is quick to see and seize upon this opportunity to elect McKinley and defeat Bryan, though professing to support him. The following is its editorial advice to its readers, under date of Sept. 23: 'Men whose boast is that they have never scratched the Democratic ticket and never voted against a Democratic nominee cannot afford this year to vote for a lot of Populist Electors who will vote for a Populist for Vice President against the Democratic nominee. It is their duty to scratch the name of every Populist from the Electoral ticket and to vote only for those men who will vote for the Democratic candidates. In so doing it cannot be said that they are scratching a Democratic ticket, for it cannot be claimed that this hybrid affair is one.'

"Now, what could please Mark Hanna and the gold bugs better than this: Democrats to scratch Populist Electors and Populists to scratch Democratic Electors? If enough of this is done, of course the McKinley Electors will be elected. This is what The Observer's advice would lead to. Is that what The Observer desires? If any so-called Democrat wants to scratch a Populist Elector, let him do it. He will simply prove that he is an agent of McKinley in disguise. But Populists are not made of that kind of stuff. Every one will vote the joint Electoral ticket, because every one wants the defeat of the McKinley Electoral ticket. The Charlotte Observer has now found a chance to elect McKinley, but no Populist will become a partner of The Observer in this gold-bug scheme."

HURTS MORE THAN IT HELPS.

Curious Circular Sent Out from Silver Headquarters.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—A long, rambling circular has been issued from the National silver headquarters concerning the refusal of the local banks to loan St. Andrew's Episcopal Church $500 on a ninety-day note. It is related how the Vestrymen went about vainly trying to raise the money, and an account is given of the answers made at banks and loan companies' offices. No one with even the slightest business experience can help smiling at the effort of the silverites to make capital out of such matter. School children here know that the banks are not loaning money even on gilt-edged security. The circular concludes with the following significant extract from a letter by the rector to one of the Vestrymen:

Things about here are the same as ever, except financially the congregation has suspended payment, except in a few instances. The banks won't help us out. They refuse $500 on indorsement of at least $500,000. Gay times! This is the result of hurrahing for Bryan and repudiation of debt. We will await hopefully the result of the first Tuesday in November. Hope you will be out to vote. Yours,

WILLIAM C. DE WITT.

Persons who have read the circular suggest that all the thunder is taken out of it by this extract from Mr. De Witt's letter.

COERCED WORKINGMEN IN MASKS.

Proposed Feature in a Chicago Silver Demonstration.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Chicago silver Democrats have planned a decidedly queer feature for their parade Oct. 9. They propose to have in one division the workmen who, they allege, have been coerced by sound-money employers to declare for McKinley. These men will march together wearing black masks to conceal their identity.

It is thought generally that this feature necessarily will be a farce, as no workmen so far have been coerced. It also is suggested that if the men wear masks the spectators will not be able to know that the maskers are not heelers posing as abused laborers.

Few bona fide workmen would participate in such a ridiculous parade and recruits would have to be drawn from the henchmen of "Bath House" Coughlin and "Hinky Dink" Kenna. The silverites are not apt to mask any workmen they may induce to join the parade. They will be so proud to get any laboring men at all in their procession that they will not care to disguise them.

The labor people object to the whole plan and there is talk of protesting against it to the committee having charge of the matter.

WISCONSIN FOR SOUND MONEY.

Two Opinions as to the Situation in Michigan.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Secretary Gilbert of the Honest Money League has returned from Wisconsin, where he went to assist in organizing a branch in that State. Mr. Gilbert says that the sound-money sentiment is growing so rapidly in Wisconsin among the farmers, who were regarded as doubtful not long ago, that there is no doubt the State will go for McKinley by a large majority.

The silverites have been claiming Michigan as a certainty for Bryan, and even some of the sound-money men are almost willing to concede that the State is lost. Secretary Gilbert is fearful it has gone over to the Bryan column.

Senator J. C. Burrows scoffs at the idea. To THE NEW-YORK TIMES's correspondent he said:

"It is my opinion that Michigan will give 50,000 majority for McKinley in November. It may exceed that, and I would not be surprised if it did, for the wave of sentiment toward sound money is getting stronger every day.

"The farmers in Michigan are loyal to the Republican ticket. There has been a great deal of talk about the farmers going over to the silver forces, but they are hard to find. Michigan is naturally a Republican State, and this year I believe it will prove the claims of its Republican citizens."

JUDGE LEWIS FOR CONGRESS.

A Man Who Figured in the Field of Honor in the Readjuster Campaign.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 24.—The Republicans of this district to-night nominated for Congress ex-State Supreme Court Judge Lansford L. Lewis. This gentleman figured in the field of honor in the famous readjuster campaign of 1881. That was a year and campaign of duels. Two were arranged for one day and many others during the weeks following.

Judge Lewis was challenged by Gen. Peyton Wise of this city for remarks the former uttered in a speech delivered in Petersburg. The challenge was promptly accepted and the meeting arranged to take place in Fauquier City. Friends, however, settled the matter amicably in the field before the duel could take place.

Probable Illinois Congressmen.

CHICAGO, Sept 24.—All the silver men from the country districts who visit the State headquarters here are not so sanguine as Chairman Jones concerning the Congressional situation. United States Marshal Brinton limits probable Democratic success to seven districts outside Cook County. He believes the Democratic Congressmen who will be elected are Judge Worthington of the Peoria district; Judge Hunter in the Nineteenth; Chairman Hinrichsen in the Sixteenth; Caldwell in the Seventeenth; Campbell in the Twentieth; Jett in the Eighteenth, and Neece in the Quincy district.

Gen. Butler's Chicago Property.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—A final account of the estate of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, in Cook County, was approved to-day in the Probate Court, and the will administrator was discharged. The property owned by Gen. Butler was at 3,611 to 3,621 Cottage Grove Avenue, and consisted of a $40,000 equity. The will of Gen. Butler was admitted to probate in Middlesex County, Mass., where he died in 1893. This instrument left the property to his wife, son, and daughter, and an annuity to his mother. Gen. Butler made a codicile to his will in 1882, making some minor changes, just before he left for the war, in which he explains that he was "about to depart upon a dangerous service." The will itself was executed in 1854.

A National Flower for America.

ALBANY, Sept. 24.—Gov. Morton has received a communication from the Governor of North Carolina requesting that he name two delegates and two alternates to attend a National convention to be held at Asheville, N. C., Oct. 21, 22, and 23, with a view of petitioning Congress to adopt a National flower for America.

Tramps Start a Fire in Greenport.

GREENPORT, L. I., Sept. 24.—The residence of J. Clarence Tuthill of Northville, the son of C. H. Tuthill, a wealthy resident of Greenport, was burned early this morning, together with the barn and four valuable horses. The fire originated in the barn, and is believed to have been the work of tramps. The loss is estimated at $12,000; insurance unknown.

A Swedish Statesman Dead.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 24.—Louis Gerhard, Baron de Geer of Finspang, the celebrated Swedish statesman and politician, died here this morning, aged seventy-eight years.

FLOWERS FOR M'KINLEY

OIL CITY SENDS ITS PRETTIEST GIRLS TO MEET HIM.

Miners from West Newton Are Told that a Remedy for the Present Sufferings Can Be Found in Protection—The Oil City First Voters' Club Asked to Indorse the Republican Principles and Candidate—A Talk with Glass Workers.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 24.—Three delegations called on Major McKinley to-day. The first, composed of miners from West Newton, Penn., arrived a short time before noon.

The next was composed of the McKinley and Hobart Club, the First Voters' Club of Oil City, Penn., and forty-five pretty young women of that city, in costume, each representing one State of the Union and each bearing a basket of flowers. The men from Oil City carried red, white, and blue umbrellas. A committee from Oil City had erected in the McKinley yard, near the south end of the porch, a large stand, twelve feet high, fifteen feet broad at the bottom, and six at the top. After Mr. McKinley had made a speech to the people from Oil City, the stand was filled from base to top with the flowers, brought by the young women, who arranged their baskets in pyramidal form.

The third and last delegation was from Westmoreland County, Penn. It was largely composed of miners and glassworkers, and numbered 3,000 men.

A Talk to the Miners.

Major McKinley was in excellent condition to-day and spoke with clearness and vigor. His first speech was made in response to the remarks of W. S. Van Dyke, who spoke for the delegation of miners from West Newton. Mr. Van Dyke had spoken of the suffering of the miners, and Mr. McKinley took that as his text, and offered protection as a remedy. What has occasioned that want and despair? He asked, and then proceeded to say that it was the want of an adequate protective tariff.

"I believe," he said, "the business of this free Government is to preserve the American market to the American producer, whether in the factory or the farm, and to preserve the American mines and the factories of the American workmen. [Cries of "That's right!" and applause.] And that is all there is of a protective tariff. We want enough tariff in this country put upon foreign goods that compete with ours to make up the difference between the wages paid labor in Europe and the wages paid labor in the United States. [Tremendous applause.] We want the difference between American conditions and European conditions made up by a protective duty upon a foreign product that competes with the American product. That is the policy pursued by the Republican Party ever since it came into power. Then, we want, my fellow-citizens, to restore confidence—business confidence. We do not want any cheap money, any more than we want cheap labor in the United States. [Cries of "That's right."] When the miners of West Newton have dug their coal by their honest toil, they want to be paid in dollars that are equal to the best dollars of the world and will not depreciate in the future, and will be as good on one day and in one country as in another." [Cries of "That's what we want."]

A Good Word for the Ladies.

In response to the spokesman for the Oil City delegation Major McKinley said:

"This is indeed a very great honor and tribute to a patriotic and noble cause. I shall never forget the picture before me as long as I live, and I shall cherish in memory this magnificent assemblage representing every occupation and every calling in life—men, women, first voters, and these young ladies. I heartily indorse what your spokesman has said about the intelligence and beauty of the young ladies of Oil City. [Great cheering.] My fellow-citizens, what could be more beautiful and more inspiring than to see these young ladies representing every State of the American Union—that glorious, unbroken Union, the never-to-be-broken Union, that indestructible Union of indistructible States—on this lawn to-day to testify their devotion to the principles and purposes and aspirations of this great Union of States?

"What a glorious Union we have! It represents more than any other Nation of the world the best aspirations of mankind everywhere. This Union in a little more than 100 years has done more for the human race than any other nation of the world, and it has only entered upon its career and progress.

A Genuine American Policy.

"If you will but glance at the census maps showing the proportion of improved and unimproved lands in the United States; if you will consider for an instant the cause of our increased population; if you will take into calculation our marvelous resources, which are as yet but little known, I think that you will agree with me that we ought to have a distinct and pronounced industrial and commercial policy, genuinely American, and thoroughly patriotic. [Great applause.]

"Factories should increase all over this country, and when factories increase, mines increase, and when both increase, the home market for the farmer is improved and his prices are better. [Great applause, and cries of "That's right!"] Let us not be disturbed by our production, but rather take means of preventing the undue consumption of American products by preserving and enlarging our home market and extending our foreign markets beyond the sea. [Applause, and cries of "Good! good!"]

"We must hold fast to our present excellent financial system, which they helped to establish, and we must restore that splendid industrial policy which enabled this country rapidly, distinctively, and undisputedly to surpass all others. [Great applause.] This can be done by an overwhelming Republican triumph at the polls in November, at the election not now six weeks distant. [Great applause and cries of "It will be done."] Men of Oil City and Venango County, how will your ballots be cast? [Loud cries of "For McKinley, protection, and sound money."] We make no narrow appeal for your suffrages. In this contest men are nothing; principles are everything. [Great applause and cries of "That's right."]

"I thank you, my fellow-citizens, for this demonstration and for your personal greetings and assurances of support and evidences of personal regard. I am proud that my ancestors came from the State of Pennsylvania. [Great cheering.] It will give me sincere pleasure to meet and greet all of my fellow-citizens who are assembled about me, and I am sure it will give Mrs. McKinley great pleasure to meet the young ladies who are the bearers of beautiful flowers representing our glorious and unbroken union." [Great cheering.]

To the Westmoreland Delegation.

Major McKinley's address in response to the remarks of Col. Huff, spokesman of the Westmoreland County delegation, was in part as follows:

"We are confronted this year with a question of not mere partisan difference, but with a great moral principle, such a question, I admit, that ought never to enter into political discussion, but which, having arisen, must be courageously met by the American people, and settled once for all upon the eternal principles of right, justice, and honor, [applause and three cheers for McKinley;] and so settled, I trust, that the like of it will never be raised again. [Cries of "It never will be."] But, my fellow-citizens, what is the proposition gravely presented to us? Both of the great political parties of this country have at different times, the Republican and the Democratic, in the most deliberate and binding manner placed upon the statute books of the United States the expressed declaration that 'all our money, whether gold, silver, or paper, shall be kept equal in value by every resource at the command of the Government.' [Tremendous cheering.]

"To my mind the question involves a distinct issue between right and wrong, between honor and dishonor, and I believe it will, on reflection, be so considered by an overwhelming majority of American voters on the 3d of November next. [Tremendous applause and cheering.] We cannot afford to trifle about a matter so serious and vital to our standing and welfare as a people; and I appeal to you, my fellow-citizens of Westmoreland County, and all who love their country and our institutions, to rise in your might and defeat this unworthy appeal by such a majority as will put it to rest forever. [Applause and cries of "We will."]

"Aside from the question of good money and the maintenance of our National honor, the other issue of this campaign is the restoration of our protective policy. [A voice: "That's the stuff."] I think it is patriotic and profitable, for example, to use American coal rather than foreign coal. [cries of "You're right."] I think the use of foreign coal, which makes idle miners in the United States, is a most expensive experiment for the American people. [Cries of "That's right."] We must go back to the policy and conditions of 1890 to start our factories and increase our demand for American coal. What we want above all is to encourage both home production and home competition. Let us have it in the great American family, whose charge should always be our special concern."

LIQUID FUEL FOR THE NAVY.

Indications that It Will Soon Take the Place of Coal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The naval engineers are greatly interested in a report which was received at the Navy Department to-day from the experts at the Brooklyn Yard, regarding the use of liquid fuel in the service. There has been a board in session at New-York for some months pursuing this subject as their duties permitted. There are many calculations connected with the preparation of the report, and it has taken considerable time to compile data.

The use of liquid fuel in the navy is believed to be not far distant. It will be presumably confined to torpedo boats, where the advantages appear to be the greater evaporative power of oil, which means more steam for the same weight of fuel; the weight of steam being constant, a smaller expenditure of fuel, and therefore a longer lasting supply, or in other words, an increased radius of action for the boat; the complete combustion of the fuel which leaves no residues to be looked out for in the shape of ashes, to be put overboard, tubes to be swept, and grates to be cleaned; the complete absence of smoke, the ease and speed of fueling at sea, the reduction in number and weight of firemen and their belongings, and the less fatigue of those retained.

The increase of the torpedo fleet of the navy by the ship's now under construction and the thirteen boats for which contracts will soon be awarded, make it advisable that the naval experts should know everything necessary about liquid fuel. The board at New-York reports to the Navy Department that all the difficulties in the burning of oil for the purpose of generating steam, have been surmounted, and it may safely be termed, mechanically speaking, a success. The board conducted some practical experiments tending to show the relative value of liquid fuel and coal. It is likely that there will be very little difference in the expense. That item does not concern the engineers so much as other features already mentioned.

One of the subjects looked into by the New-York board has been not only the method of burning the fuel, but the safety in stowage and use. Having ascertained the dangers which rested in the particular combustibles suggested as liquid fuel, it was no difficult matter to devise means of safety in confining and handling the material, and the experts are of the opinion that there is no more danger with fuel oils than with any other explosive, when proper care and precautions are used. Naval discipline will probably insure the carrying out of these precautionary measures, and will protect men and property from the explosions of oils, as they do now from the premature discharge of gun powder, dynamite, or other high explosives. The report is now before Engineer in Chief Melville.

GRAPPLED WITH THE THIEF.

But He Was Too Strong and Managed to Escape.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 24.—The agricultural community residing on the outskirts of this city are becoming greatly agitated about the continuous raids of petty thieves of which they are the victims. Almost daily reports are sent in of cellars that have been stripped of canned fruit and other edibles, and during the last week the gardens and truck farms in the vicinity of Scotch Plains and Fanwood have suffered heavily.

Tuesday morning Joseph Tice, who lives near Scotch Plains, arose and went out into his potato patch to find that thirty bushels of potatoes had been dug and carted away during the night. The following night Dennis Crane suffered to the extent of the loss of twenty-five bushels of the same article. Another farmer lost fifteen bushels of corn and the thieves became so bold that they sat down in the moonlight and stripped the corn of the husks and left them in the field as an evidence of their visit.

Scott Terry, who lives on Rahway road, two miles from this city, was returning from a lodge meeting in this city at 1:45 o'clock this morning when he entered the doorway of his home and saw the form of a man merge from the outside entrance of the cellar. He rushed up to the man and grappled with him, but the fellow was strong and quick and he broke away twice, but each time Terry caught him before he could escape. Finally, after a severe struggle, the stranger threw Terry to the ground and made off in the darkness. Terry was too exhausted to give chase. He went in the house and found that his family had not been disturbed from their sleep. He made a tour of the house and found the dining and sitting room literally torn up. The floors were littered with burned matches and a gold watch valued at $50, a pocketbook with several dollars in it, and a number of other valuables, which were left in the sitting room when the family retired, were missing. In the cellar a quantity of preserves were packed up ready to be carried away.

TO COUNTERACT RECOILS.

A New Invention Made by a Lieutenant of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The naval ordnance officers have just completed the test of a new device which will be adopted for the service. It will become one of the most important features of heavy guns in the Naval Service. It is a simple method of accommodating the recoil of these monster weapons.

Hitherto it has been necessary to arrange a cumbersome and intricate mechanism of hydraulics, which would take up the recoil of the gun on its discharge. This meant a maze of pipes which were always getting out of order, always leaking, and which never quite satisfactorily fulfilled their purpose. Joseph Strauss, a young officer of the service, who has distinguished himself by his ordnance work, and who has been prominently spoken of for the vacant billet of Professor of Mathematics in the navy, invented a method of recoil springs. In place of the unreliable water pipes he devised four huge springs, each, in fact, a series of springs, simply arranged, so as to sustain the gun in the shock of firing a shell. The springs return the gun to the firing position without delay or the aid of a single crank or stop cock.

There was a practical test of the Strauss spring on a big twelve-inch gun mount intended for the Iowa the other day, and the mechanism worked to perfection. Lieut. Strauss's invention, under the rules of the navy, belongs to that service. No patent has been granted yet, and when one is taken out it will be in the name of Lieut. Strauss, who, however, will not be compensated for the use of his device by the Government.

Hans Christian Anderson's Statue.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—A statue of Hans Christian Anderson, the first in the West, if not in the country, will be unveiled next Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M., in Lincoln Park. It was put up by the subscriptions of foreign-born citizens and of school children.

Liver pills are as sensible a cure for the toothache as atomizers, sprays, and douches are for

Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh.

It is air, medicated air, and that only, that can reach the small air passages and carry relief and healing. That Booth's

"HYOMEI,"

the new and wonderful "Dry-Air" treatment, does all that has been claimed for it by Mr. Booth must now be evident to the most sceptical. It positively

CURES BY INHALATION

New-York, August 26, 1896.

Dear Sir:
I am very loath as a minister to give an indorsement to a patented article, but I feel it but just to you to say that I have used your Hyomei for Bronchitis with perfect success. I had a chronic cold last Winter which stubbornly resisted every remedy for seven weeks. Your Hyomei gave me relief in one day and enabled me to fill all my subsequent lecture duty with satisfaction.
Truly yours,
(Rev.) THOMAS DIXON, Jr.,
Pastor People's Church.

Any druggist can supply you at once or order it for you if you insist We will be glad to talk with the afflicted, or will send Booth's "Hyomei" Pocket Inhaler Outfit complete by mail for $1.00. Send for free pamphlet.

R. T. BOOTH, 23 East 20th St., N. Y.

POLITICAL HAZING AT YALE.

Silver and Gold Freshmen Compelled to Debate and Kiss.

NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 24.—Several departments of Yale University opened this morning. Many of the classes showed an increase in numbers over last year. Incoming students found some noticeable changes in the campus. "Old Chapel," which stood between Lyceum and North College, has been removed. "Old Back Row," of which it was an important part, will soon be cleared away. Two new buildings will be used this year, one being the Phelps Memorial Hall.

A noticeable feature in the gathering of the students was the comparative absence of hazing. The ardor of the sophomore class was dampened last June by the example set when two men were caught hazing freshmen. One was expelled from the law school, and another, a sophomore, was temporarily suspended.

Of course, some of the old spirit has shown itself, and some amusing things have been done. The political situation was not forgotten. A young man from the far West, whose hair was rather light, came under the care of the sophom

ROLOFF CLOSELY WATCHED

THE ALLEGED CUBAN FILIBUSTER IN COURT.

Unwilling Witnesses Testify at His Hearing on a Charge of Participating in Revolutionary Expeditions—Capts. Anderson and Knox Tell of Taking Men and Boats to a Steamer off Barnegat, N. J., but Their Memory Is Poor.

The case of Gen. Carlos Roloff, who is accused of participating in the sending out of filibustering expeditions to Cuba, came up again yesterday before United States Commissioner Alexander, and witnesses examined were evidently very unwilling ones, although they were for the prosecution.

Gen. Roloff and his counsel, Horatio S. Rubens, sat next to Assistant United States District Attorney Hinman. A man, who was said to be a Pinkerton detective, entered the courtroom with a Deputy United States Marshal and took a position among the witnesses. Another Pinkerton detective was stationed just outside the courtroom. It was said that Gen. Roloff has been closely watched by one or two detectives.

Capt. James Anderson of the naphtha launch Richard K. Fox, who said that he boards at 54 Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn, was the first witness. It was with some difficulty that Mr. Hinman got him to admit that on Aug. 7 or 8 he had been at Fleming's dock, Atlantic City, N. J. He said that a man named John had hired him to take a fishing party to Barnegat, N. J.

"What was John's other name?" asked Mr. Hinman.

"I don't know," was the reply.

"Was it Burchard?"

"Yes. No. I don't remember."

Capt. Anderson said that the fishing party started about 10:30 o'clock in the evening. There were about eighteen persons in the party. Capt. Anderson said that while he was still on the pier a man struck him down, and he became insensible.

Did Not Know What He Was Doing.

"How did you navigate the boat if you were insensible?" Mr. Hinman asked.

"I ran the engine. I didn't know half the time what I was doing." Capt. Anderson said.

The Captain said that the boat arrived off Barnegat. He did not know whether it was Saturday or Sunday. He saw an iron steamer with two masts. He heard the men on board talking in English, but could not tell whether they used any other language.

"What was the name of the steamer?" asked Mr. Hinman.

"I do not remember," said Capt. Anderson.

"Was it the Laurada?"

"Yes," said the witness.

"Sure?" asked Mr. Hinman.

"No; I can't remember," said the Captain. "I saw a tug and lighter come alongside. The launch was tied to the steamer and the fishing party went on board."

Capt. Anderson further said that a cylindrical box was taken on board, but he was not asked whether he knew its contents. He waited until 5:30 o'clock P. M., he said, and then took five of the fishermen, including John, to Barnegat. Two of them went back to Atlantic City.

Towed Boats to the Laurada.

Capt. George D. Knox of the tug Madeira, which is owned by James R. Smith of Philadelphia, testified that on Aug. 5 he towed four surf or yawl boats from Kaign's Point, near Camden, N. J., to the Laurada. No signals were given. The boats and a bundle of oars were delivered to the steamer, and the tug returned to her port.

James R. Smith, the owner of the tug Madeira, testified that he got the order for the tug over the telephone from the office of the J. D. Hart Company of Philadelphia, and two days later a man called on him and paid him for the use of the tug.

Harry M. Wolf, employed by the owner of the pier at Kaign's Point, was the next witness. He said he knew nothing about the four surf boats, nor did he know Capt. Knox. Neither did he have orders to deliver any boats to the Madeira. He spoke in a loud and angry voice, and suddenly exclaimed:

"I think you have got me here on some little scheme that I know nothing about."

He was immediately allowed to go, and Michael James Kelly, Captain of the tug Dolphin, owned by McAllister & Gillen of 31 South Street, this city, was called to the stand. He told as little as he could, and whatever was got out of him was the result of numerous questions. He said that on Saturday, Aug. 8, one of the office boys, whose name he did not know, told him to go to Pier 39 East River and tow the barge Greenpoint down the bay.

"How far down the bay?" asked Mr. Hinman.

"I don't know. I was told to go down the bay," said the witness.

"As far as Cuba?" Mr. Hinman asked.

"No, not quite so far," said the witness. Capt. Kelly said that when he reached the barge several men boarded the tug.

"Was this defendant one of the men?" asked Mr. Hinman, pointing to Gen. Roloff.

The witness opened his eyes wide, stared at Gen. Roloff, and said:

"It was dark, and I could not see."

Capt. Kelly said he was told to go to Barnegat. One of the men who came on board was a pilot, and was placed in charge. He did not know the pilot, and had never seen him before nor since.

"Did you obey the orders of the pilot you did not know? You'd better go and see the Steamboat Inspectors, and you'll lose your license," said Mr. Hinman.

"Oh, this has nothing to do with the matter," interrupted Mr. Rubens, counsel for Gen. Roloff. Then he asked the witness: "The pilot understood his business, didn't he?"

"Oh, yes, he understood it perfectly," replied witness, smiling from ear to ear.

Mr. Hinman, with some difficulty, got the witness to say that Mr. McAllister was on board and had placed the new pilot in charge. The Dolphin, towing the barge Greenpoint, found the Laurada off Barnegat, went alongside of her, cut loose, and returned.

"Did you look back to see who the men were who went on board?" asked Mr. Hinman.

"No, I did not. It was none of my business."

Did Not See Gen. Roloff.

Dennis McKeegan, the mate of the tug Dolphin, testified that he saw men boarding the tug at Pier 39, but could not tell whether it was from the Greenpoint or from the pier. He was busy looking after the lines, and after the tug started he went to the very serious occupations of eating his supper, smoking his pipe, and going to sleep. He got up at 9 o'clock the next morning and saw the steamer.

When Mr. Hinman asked him to look at Gen. Roloff and tell whether he was one of the party that boarded the Dolphin, the witness said emphatically, "No."

The name of Mr. McAllister was called, but he was not present, and the hearing was adjourned until 11 o'clock this forenoon.

No Trouble with the Pennsylvania.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 24.—General Passenger Agent Scull of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company denies the report that there is friction between the passenger departments of the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania systems. "We have filed with the Joint Traffic Association," Mr. Scull said, "a request for a differential on business between New-York and Pittsburg and Philadelphia and Pittsburg, but the application was not coupled with a threat that if our request was refused we would resort to cutting rates. The application was filed in regular form, and will be considered in due season. Whatever is the decision of the Board of Managers we will accept."

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

"One of the most interesting experiments in flowers that I ever made," says The Amateur Gardener, "was with a milliner's glass case for a window garden, or fernery, or whatever you call it. It was inclosed with glass, so that the temperature was kept warm and moist. The case was about 3 feet long and perhaps three-quarters as wide. It was a tropical garden. In the first place I made a box of sheet lead, 12 inches deep, into which to set the case and to hold the earth. When all the arrangements were complete, I began to plant. I put in the top of a pineapple orange seeds, and English walnuts. Everything grew. I planted a date seed, and the first year it sent up one swordlike blade of grass. The second year it sent up several blades. I planted some of the common Wandering Jew, and it grew so wonderfully that I was obliged to take it out, for it covered the rest of the plants. Oxalis also flourished and blossomed. The Wandering Jew also put out flowers, something which forced plants are said not to do. There were no limits to the possibilities of the garden. Mine came to an untimely end, and the third year, when, on a cold night the temperature went too low, all my plants were frozen."

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He had been drinking too much, but he was nothing if not polite. It was Saturday night, on a Ninth Avenue elevated train. There were few occupants of one car. Of these one was a laboring man, and opposite him sat a woman who looked as if she might not be accustomed to being out alone after dusk. The man first gave evidence of his condition by taking from his pocket a roll of bills, which he counted, muttering rather happily to himself. The woman looked as if she would have changed her seat if she had dared. The motion of the car began to affect the man, and he was slightly nauseated. The woman by this time was thoroughly miserable and uncomfortable, and her vis-a-vis realized it. He rose to his feet unsteadily, but with the most dignified courtesy in his manner. "Eshcuse me, Ma'am," he said, with a deep obeisance and taking off his hat; "eshcuse me, Ma'am," with another low bow; "eshcuse me, Ma'am"; and a third time he bent before her, with his hat in his hand, and then turning, still dignified but growing more unsteady, he walked away.

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There was a new baby in the family, a funny little helpless creature that five-year-old Myra and three-year-old Burton admired with a condescending wonder. That mamma sat all day in a chair in the room with baby and did not wander over the house, as was her custom, they also learned as a surprising fact, to which they soon became accustomed. They liked, however, to play in the room with mamma and the new baby, and they were not always quiet. "Children," said mamma, one day when they had been more than usually noisy and she was tired, "if you are not more quiet I shall punish you." Myra regarded her mother some time from across the room with a thoughtful air. Then she turned back to her play and her little brother. "Don't you mind her, Burton," she said, with a wise air; "she can't walk."

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Interesting, members of the Muhlenberg branch of the New-York Free Circulating Library Association are the boys from the Monday Night Club—newsboys and bootblacks largely—which has been one of the prosperous organizations of the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-first Street. They are a rough lot of little fellows, but the quality of the books they read is remarkable. There is no so-called trash in the library, but the boys take the best of the good books provided for them. Thomas Knox is a great favorite with them for light literature, and they read many histories. The colored boys—those in the club and out of it—show a strong predilection for biographies. It is hard to find a copy of the lives of George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, or Webster in the library, and Abraham Lincoln is always in demand. Among the older people who patronize the library in Winter are many Southern people who spend a few weeks or months in the city. There is always a colony of them boarding in that vicinity every Winter. For people of this kind, who are transient visitors to the library, a deposit of $3 is allowed in place of the guarantee of some responsible person.

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A perfectly normal, natural, and healthy desire to understand the institutions of one's own city is so unusual that it attracts attention. A trio of sisters living up town recently conceived the idea that it would be a good and pleasant thing to do to see the workings of the General Post Office. A letter was dispatched asking permission and a satisfactory reply received. "I suppose," said the eldest of the sisters and the originator of the idea, "that they will think we are from the country." When the appointed day arrived three pretty girls and a chaperon made their appearance at the Post Office and with great deference and courtesy were initiated into the mysteries of the Postal Service. There were many expressions of pleasure and admiration at the magnitude of the work. "I have never seen anything like it," were the chaperon's last words to the courteous guide. "No? I suppose you are from out of town," answered the official as he bade the party farewell.

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From Ninetieth Street to One Hundredth Street on the West Side there is a colony of Cubans. The streets within that district are filled with swarthy children who speak little or no English and pretty young girls and handsome women show plainly their nationality. These Cubans are most of them refugees—the wives and families of men in the Cuban Army. A house engaged on one of the streets among the Nineties the other day was furnished and put in readiness before the tenants came. When they did come, it was found to the surprise of the neighbors that there was not one but five, or parts of five, families. A flat on Ninety-eighth Street harbors a family of eleven people, women and children, chiefly women. These, too, are wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters of the Cuban patriots.

Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe.

The following changes have been made in the Directory and the executive department of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railroad: L. G. Polk and F. M. Gilbough, elected Directors in place of B. F. Yoakum and Thomas W. Jackson, resigned; Paul Morton, elected Third Vice President, in place of B. F. Yoakum, resigned, and H. C. Whitehead, General Auditor, vice W. R. Gillett, resigned.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

NEW-ENGLAND, fair, light to fresh variable winds, slightly warmer in the interior.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair weather, light to fresh variable winds, warmer in Northern New-York.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, slightly warmer, southerly to westerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair, slightly warmer, easterly to southerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, northeasterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA and ALABAMA, fair, slightly warmer, easterly to southerly winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, fair, southeasterly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, partly cloudy, probably local showers on the coast, southeasterly winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair, cooler in northern portions, westerly winds. INDIAN TERRITORY and OKLAHOMA, generally fair, winds shifting to westerly, cooler Friday night. ARKANAS, TENNESSEE, and KENTUCKY, fair Friday, slightly warmer, southerly winds.

WEST VIRGINIA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, WESTERN NEW-YORK, and OHIO, fair Friday, followed by increasing cloudiness and threatening weather Friday night, fresh and brisk southerly winds, warmer in Ohio and Pennsylvania. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair, followed by local showers in the northern portion in the afternoon or night, southerly shifting to westerly winds, cooler Friday night. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, followed by local showers Friday night, warmer in southern portion, brisk to high southerly winds, shifting to westerly. UPPER MICHIGAN, local showers, brisk to high southwesterly winds. WISCONSIN, increasing cloudiness, probably followed by showers Friday afternoon or night, brisk to high winds, shifting to westerly, cooler Friday night. IOWA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, and NEBRASKA, partly cloudy weather, with light local showers, cooler, winds shifting to northwesterly.

MINNESOTA, local showers, cooler, northwesterly winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, partly cloudy weather, with local showers in eastern portion, northwesterly winds and cooler in eastern portion. COLORADO, generally fair, northerly winds, cooler in southern portion. WYOMING, local showers, partly cloudy weather, northerly winds. MONTANA, light local showers, northerly winds.

Signals are displayed at all lake stations.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Have you seen the East Indian Nook on the 7th Floor?

HIS INJURIES OVERLOOKED.

Prisoner with a Fractured Skull Locked Up—Dies in Hospital.

Edward Chambers, thirty-five years old, an unemployed seaman, was found by Policeman Kehoe of the Second Precinct rolling about in the gutters in West Street on Wednesday afternoon, drunk. He was taken to the station house, where he managed to give his pedigree and was then locked up.

The man was found to be unconscious yesterday morning and was sent to the Hudson Street Hospital, where he died at noon.

An examination showed that death was due to fracture at the base of the skull. He was injured also about the hips and had a bleeding wound on the face. The police say that he must have received the injuries by falling.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman as first-class chambermaid; assist with waiting; in private family; good city reference. K. M., 222 West 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By American as first-class chambermaid and to do sewing; good city reference. Call, two days, at 152 East 36th St., Stable No. 4.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Cullen, 240 West 67th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid and to assist with laundry; two years' best city reference. 152 West 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady wants a situation for her chambermaid or to assist with waiting in small private family. 5 East 74th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 856 West 25th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; capable of taking entire charge of kitchen; good pastry and baker; private family; best city reference; wages, $40. Jeanne, Box 347 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; understands all kinds of family cooking; city references. 124 West 31st St.

COOK.—By respectable woman; understands cooking in all branches; luncheons, dinners, entrees; excellent manager of help; can cater; good first-class baker; with or without kitchenmaid; best references. B. V. M., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls together as cook and laundress, waitress and chambermaid; have first-class city references. 519 Lexington Av., between 48th and 49th Sts.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook and baker in private family; would do coarse washing if required; city reference; wages, $20. S. S., Box 255 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook; all branches; English and French; four years' best city reference. 230 West 17th St.; ring twice; one bell.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; Scotch Protestant; will assist with washing; first-class city references. Advertiser, 318 West 49th St., one flight up.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls, together; cook, laundress, waitress, and chambermaid; have first-class city references. 519 Lexington Av.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two girls; one as cook, other as laundress; would like to live together; best city reference. 206 East 34th St., No. 2 bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a girl as cook and laundress; city or country; all kinds cooking; best reference. A. H., 213 East 25th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman as good cook and laundress; willing and obliging. 200 East 94th St., Murphy's bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook, do plain washing in a flat; to go home night; good reference. 423 7th Av.

COOK.—By a competent woman in a private family; city or country; has first-class city references. 519 Lexington Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a strong, capable woman; can be seen at present employer's. 200 West 94th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; best of references. 156 West 28th St.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook; with best references. Industrious, Times Agency, 1,334 3d Av.

COOK.—Assist with washing or day's work; private family; reference. 225 West 58d St., first floor.

COOK, &c.—By girl as cook and laundress; four years' city references. 464 West 58th St.

COOK.—By good cook in private family; best city references. 348 East 78th St.

COOK.—By an experienced middle-aged woman as cook. 102 2d Av.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By educated Englishwoman as companion to invalid lady, or to take charge of one or two children; good city reference. A. B., Box 201 Times.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a cloakmaker and dressmaker; home or day; superior fitter; finest worker on all garments; will remodel, repair, reline, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 181 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Thoroughly competent; takes work home, or by day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—Long experience; at home or lady's residence; reference. Mrs. E. Thompson, 856 6th Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By French Protestant governess to take charge and teach young children French and English and look after wardrobe; experienced in sickness; exceptional references. 45 West 34th St., present employer's.

GOVERNESS.—By American as visiting governess or companion; French, English, music; 25 cents per hour; references. 203 East 48th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By young German Protestant; well educated; speaks correct Berlin German, but little English; is also good seamstress; can give piano lessons; good reference. T. Renk, 28 East 59th St., confectionery store.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman, with quiet baby, to do general or any kind of work; small wages. Call, for three days, at 139 East 4th St.; third bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By neat young girl for general housework; city reference; no cards. 836 West 49th St.; Devine's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl in private family. Call, all week, at 139 East 4th St.; third bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; experienced hairdresser and thorough seamstress; can take full charge of wardrobe; highest city reference. R. R., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; middle-aged; competent dressmaker, seamstress; go by the day or month in private family; good packer; first-class reference. Jeanne, Box 332 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take entire charge of lady's wardrobe; best city references. G. L., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced German; thoroughly competent; first-class city reference. B. G., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—German; understands dressmaking; good packer and traveler. Z. E., 300 West 60th St.

MAID.—By competent maid; understands dressmaking, cutting, and fitting; city references. K. S., 29 East 74th St.

MAID, &c.—By an English girl, thoroughly competent, as maid and seamstress; personal references. 537 5th Av.

MAID.—By competent maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; city references. Y. Z., 47 Clinton Place.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; city or country; best city reference. A. M., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in an American family; seven years' best city reference. S. M., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress; best city reference. 1,287 2d Av.; ring Farrell's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By young Frenchwoman as laundress; will do other work. J. V., 227 West 31st St., rear.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a young girl (age 22) as nurse; speaks French and English and is qualified to teach piano to young ladies. L. S., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a North German girl to take charge of a baby in private American family. 475 Belmont Av., Brooklyn.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—Wishes to have steady employment four or five days a week in private families or to take family sewing at home or to make lady's silk underskirt at home; work very neat and beautiful. A. E. H., Box 862 Times, Up Town.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By two girls in a nice private boarding house; best of reference. M. A., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as waitress in private family; good reference. D. L., Box 365 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in private family; best city reference. M. J., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

Washing.

WASHING.—Colored laundress wants private family wash, furnished-room house or theatrical washing. N. Collins, 228 West 37th St., care of janitor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

ENGLISH COUPLE, NO FAMILY, WOULD like charge of a gentleman's place; good horseman and gardener; best of reference, both written and personal. Field, 37 Ward St., Newark, N. J.

POOR WIDOW, WITH THREE LITTLE CHILdren, would like to get some kind of work to help her to keep them. Worker, Times Agency, 1,334 3d Av.

UPHOLSTERESS.—Mme. Thiercel, upholsteress, makes portieres, slip covers, and fancy articles for furnishing houses; best references. Removed to 21 Manhattan St., care of Mrs. Harnwell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly qualified Frenchman; speaks English fluently; just disengaged; personal reference from last employer. Edmund, Box 342 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an English trained servant who thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; last employer can be seen. Butler, 455 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By French Swiss; understands his duties thoroughly; will be found first-class in every respect; best city references. Georges, 796 6th Av.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; wife as first-class cook; man as first-class butler or valet; best city reference. B. S., 122 West 31st St.

BUTLER.—By experienced Frenchman; first-class in every respect; best references. A. N., 388 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By Swede; age 27; 5 feet 10 inches; first-class reference. Reliable, Box 254 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; age 30; good references; accustomed to good families; disengaged. T. R., care of Mairs, 68 West 43d St.

BUTLER or VALET.—French; in private family; recommended; sober, honest, obliging; best city reference. 138 West 25th St. Pavarin.

BUTLER.—By young man as butler; private family; city reference. H. K., 342 East 34th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—English; disengaged; good references; single. J. F., 52 East 41st St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—French; speaks fluent English; competent, strictly temperate, and good manager. Vatel, 126 West 50th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—I desire position for my coachman on gentleman's country place; married man; no children; thoroughly understands care of horses, cows, poultry, garden, and all work in general; has been in my employ for many years. I will cheerfully recommend him to any one desiring his services. Employer, Box 199, Times.

COACHMAN.—Willing to make himself generally useful around gentleman's place; will be found honest, sober, willing, and obliging; understands the care of horses, carriages, lawn, furnace, &c., thoroughly; is also a very careful driver; excellent reference from last employers. Coachman, 48 Broadway, Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man, who has lived with best families of this city; thoroughly understands his business; careful driver; respectful and sober; best personal reference. A. D., 148 East 41st St.

COACHMAN, &c.—As coachman or to do light driving for physician; by Englishman; single; age 28; understands furnaces, and will give first-class city reference. C. D., care of janitor, 104 West 92d St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages; nine years' first-class personal city references; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer will certify. J. C., 683 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—35 years old; best references for experience, sobriety, and general fitness. Apply, by letter or in person, to George Jurgens, care of Hewlett & Lee, 132 Front St., New-York.

COACHMAN.—Young; single; thoroughly understands fine horses, carriages; honest, sober, intelligent, neat; stylish city driver; good references; employer can be seen. J. M., 784 8th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class colored coachman; fully competent and thoroughly understands his business; sober, honest; best city reference from present employer. R. T., 222 East 86th St.

COACHMAN.—By a married man; small family; thoroughly understands his duties; willing to be useful; five years' reference from last place. F. T., 62 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—English; sober and steady; long experience with first-class horses, &c.; three years with last employer, who can be seen; references. A. Watkins, 209 West 76th St.

COACHMAN.—By competent, sober man; married; thoroughly understands his business; highly recommended; ten years' best city reference; can be seen. T. D., 5 East 58th St.

COACHMAN (colored) for doctor or private family; good references. E. Washington, 204 E. 80th, 2d floor.

COACHMAN.—By married, respectable, sober man; good reference; very good driver. J. D., Box 840 Times, Up Town.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Head working; age 35; married; one child, 9 years; life experience in best places in England and United States; recently in charge of one of the largest in this country; thoroughly competent in all branches; orchids, stove, and greenhouse plants, forcing of fruits and vegetables, and everything necessary for a gentleman's place; highest references. Hortus, Bridgeman's seed store, 37 East 19th St.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By honest, sober, reliable man; twenty years' experience both in England and America in all branches of horticulture; also farm; married. W. Marsden, West New-Brighton, S. I.

GARDENER'S ASSISTANT.—Private or commercial; 25 years old; Hollander; well up in flowers and vegetables; good references from last employer; near city. P. B., 41 3d St., Hoboken, N. J.

GARDENER.—Thoroughly understands roses, carnations, stove vines, vegetables, and early forcing; eight years' reference; English. E. B., care of A. McConnell, 546 5th Av.

GARDENER.—By single man well up in his business and having a good knowledge of horses. W. R., care of seed store, 15 John St.

GARDENER.—Large experience in all branches; Scotch; married; no children; references. D. L., care Peter Henderson & Co., 35 Cortlandt St.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By strong young man as groom or useful man; speaks only French and German. E. S., Box 251 Times, Up Town.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By young man as second man or useful man in private family; willing and obliging; good city reference. G. B., Box 253 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By young, useful man, in private family; willing and obliging; good city references. L. T., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By Englishman, who thoroughly understands his duties; can give excellent reference. J. P., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By young man as second man in private family; best of references. H. F., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young, experienced man to make himself useful in private family; very handy, neat, and tidy; reference. Edward Margretta, 249 West 30th St., care of janitor.

USEFUL MAN.—In doctor's house, caretaker, or any light position; by Englishman; single; 28; good city references. C. D., care of janitor, 104 West 92d St.

Valets.

VALET or BUTLER.—By an experienced Englishman; will take full charge of large establishment; fine table decorator and silver cleaner; excellent city references. W. T., 54 East 41st St.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By colored man as waiter in first-class private boarding house, or porter. 459 6th Av., top floor. Wilson.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT.—Reliable physician in wealthy family as attendant, companion, or to have the care of property for widow or maiden lady; can furnish good references. Physician, Box 1,196, Middletown, Conn.

A YOUNG MAN, VERY WELL RECOMMENDed, desires an evening position. Student, Box 98, 1,242 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, TYPEwriter.—Fifteen years' experience; desires temporary or permanent position. S., Box 214 Times.

FARMER, &c.—By man and wife on gentleman's farm; man an excellent caretaker of horses, milker, and farmworker; wife thorough housekeeper. P. O'Toole, 41 North St., New-Rochelle.

FURNACEMAN.—By competent, sober, honest man, to take care of furnaces; willing to make himself generally useful; best reference. 29 West 134th St.

JANITOR.—By respectable Swedish family; two or more flat houses; understands steam heat and pumps; A1 references. Andersan, 57 West 98th St., basement.

YOUNG MAN WISHES POSITION IN BILLiard room or bowling alleys. Cunningham, 264 5th Av.

YOUNG MAN, 22, NEAT APPEARANCE, IN wholesale house. William F. Cullen, Bloomfield, N. J.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A competent chambermaid, North German preferred, with good city reference. Apply at 18 Washington Square, between 1 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A competent waitress; three in family; personal reference required. Apply, before 12 o'clock, 44 East 75th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Coachman; English preferred; medium size; middle age; must be careful driver, sober, and reliable, and with best references; willing to attend furnace, &c.; one horse to be cared for; wages, $50 per month. Address J. M. M., Box 172 Times.

WANTED.—Butler, who understands his business; not afraid of work. Address, with full particulars, W. D., Box 306 Times, Up Town.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS will be held from Sept. 28th to Oct. 3d, beginning each day at 9:30 A. M.

MATRICULATION AND REGISTRATION begin Sept. 30th.

THE ACADEMIC YEAR commences on Monday, Oct. 5th.

SETH LOW, LL. D., President.

THE MISSES ELY'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th St.

Fully equipped Primary and Intermediate Departments. Especial attention paid to College Preparation. Reopens September 30th.

DWIGHT SCHOOL

15 West 43d St., near Fifth Av.—Seventeenth year begins Sept. 30. New building, large gymnasium, laboratories, open for inspection during Summer, 9 to 12. Fifteen instructors; limited classes. Superior advantages at moderate terms. Annual catalogue (illustrated) mailed on application to HENRY L. RUPPERT, M. A., Registrar. Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, B. A., Yale.

HARVARD SCHOOL

REMOVED TO 568 5TH AV., Between 46th and 47th Sts.

Thorough preparation for colleges and scientific school.

Primary department; gymnasium.

For further particulars address the Principal. WILLIAM FREELAND, Principal. W. C. READIO, Vice Principal.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL,

20 EAST 50TH STREET,

WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30.

Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the schoolhouse, from nine till one, after Wednesday, September 16.

MISS PEEBLES AND MISS THOMPSON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 30, 32, and 34 West 57th Street.

Primary, Preparatory and Collegiate Departments. Preparation for all Colleges for women. Special students admitted.

Reopens Thursday, October 1st.

THE WILSON & KELLOGG SCHOOL

622 FIFTH AV.

Reopens Oct. 1. A school of high grade, preparatory to all the leading colleges and scientific schools. Senior, Middle, Junior, and Preparatory Depts. Gymnasium, Laboratory, and Art Room. Principals at school from 9 to 2.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

(Episcopal.)

6 and 8 East 46th St., New-York City, N. Y.

Boarding and Day School for Girls. Collegiate, Preparatory, Primary. Preparation for College. Special Courses. Address

THE SISTER SUPERIOR.

ACADEMY MOUNT ST. URSULA, BEDFORD Park, N. Y., on the Harlem Railroad, near St. John's College, Fordham, opposite Bronx Park.—This new boarding and day school for young ladies and little girls, in charge of the Ursulines, is equipped with all modern improvements. The surroundings are healthy and attractive. The scholastic year begins on the first Wednesday in September. For terms address the Mother Superior.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 15 West 86th St., New-York City.—Reopens Oct. 7. Kindergarten Oct. 15. Thorough English from Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Miss Catherine Aiken's Method of Concentrated Attention in Mind Training a special feature; also conversational French and German. Home and Chaperonage for special students.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE,

270 West 72d St., corner West End Av., reopens Sept. 30. Collegiate, preparatory, primary depts., optional military drill, gymnasium, playground; five boarding pupils received; catalogues.

EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

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THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES. Madison Square, N. Y., and 75 Court St., Brooklyn. Pupils in actual American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

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Collegiate School. Founded 1633.

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Primary, Middle, and Collegiate Dep'ts.

Dr. Ray may be seen now daily, 9 to 12.

7th year begins Sept 29. Year book on request.

WEINGART INSTITUTE,

22 and 24 East 91st St.

Day school for both sexes, Kindergarten and boarding school for boys. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 23.

Chapin Collegiate School, for Boys,

721 Madison Av., (64th St.)

77th school year begins September 23d.

HENRY B. CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., Principal.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 423 MADISON AV.,

will reopen THURSDAY, OCT. 1. The Principal at home after Sept. 16.

HALSEY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 34 WEST 40TH ST.

82d year begins Sept. 23.

Building now open from 9 to 12 daily.

Primary, commercial and collegiate departments.

DR. E. D. LYON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL, 576 5th Av., reopens Sept. 28th. Pupils thoroughly prepared for college or for business. Number limited to thirty-five. Primary Department.

MISS WALKER'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 148 Madison Avenue.

Primary and Advanced Classes, including Preparation for College. Will reopen October 1st.

Kindergarten Training Class, Opens Oct. 10th.

Mrs. ELLIMAN, 1,780 Broadway, near 57th St.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 52 East 30th St. Reopens Oct. 1. Manual training under competent teachers.

FRANCIS B. ALLEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Reopens Oct. 1. 815 Madison Av.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 106 West 81st St. Primary; Intermediate; Academic. Class for Boys in the Primary Department.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL, 417 MADISON AVE., Reopens October 1st. Preparation for Scientific Colleges.

NEW-YORK LATIN SCHOOL. Quick Preparation for College. Common English a Specialty. 20 East 126th St. (Convenient to Central R. R.)

THE HELBURN SCHOOL, Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate. Reopens Oct. 5th. 35 West 60th St.

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34 and 36 EAST 51ST ST.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD YEAR.

BEGINS TUESDAY, SEPT. 29TH.

Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Sc

SAILORS RACE FOR CASH

RALEIGH'S BOYS STILL HOLD THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

They Defeated the Apprentices of the Battleship Indiana Yesterday in a Rattling Ten-Oared Cutter Race Off Tompkinsville—About $8,000 Won and Lost on the Event—The Victors Champions of the Fleet and the Losers Disconsolate.

It was a gala day yesterday for the boys of Admiral Bunce's North Atlantic squadron, anchored off Tompkinsville. The occasion of their rejoicing was that they had an opportunity to witness a boat race, always an event that delights the hearts of Uncle Sam's sailors. For the boys exult not only in the sport, but in the opportunity of doubling the spare money laid away, and then getting a shore leave to spend it. The idea that he may lose his money, instead of doubling it, never occurs to the average mind among the gay crews of the White Squadron.

The race that took place at noon yesterday was between the ten-oared cutters of the apprentice crews of the cruiser Raleigh and of the battleship Indiana. The Raleigh lads claim the apprentice crew championship of the fleet, and had established their right to the claim before the Indiana came among them. When the mighty battleship joined the squadron her men began to brag about their cutter, which was presented to them by the Cramps.

"If you think you can beat us," said the Raleigh boys, "we're ready for you any time."

The expected challenge was issued, and the date fixed for the first smooth water after Sept. 20. The Raleigh's crew grinned with delight.

"Now," said they, "we've got an opportunity to win back the money we lost last Spring to the New-York's cutter."

The fourth cutter of the Raleigh is the pride of that cruiser. It was never beaten till it contested the championship of the fleet with the Augusta Louise, the cutter that Kaiser Wilhelm presented to the New-York. The memory of that famous race is bitter to the Raleigh's men, and many of the men of the other ships. The race was between the regular crews of the cutters and was won by the Augusta Louise. The Raleigh boys lost all their money; so did the boys of the Columbia and of many of the other ships. Since the Raleigh's apprentice crew held the championship they could get no race, and therefore had no opportunity to recover their lost dollars.

Terms, Conditions, and Course Arranged.

When the Indiana boys appeared with their great fifth cutter the situation was changed. The terms of the challenge were that the Indiana boys should have smooth water, because their boat is only 24 feet long and is 2 feet shorter than the Raleigh's cutter. The course agreed upon, three miles, was from Fort Wadsworth—the black bell-buoy to be the starting place—to a line off Tompkinsville.

The boys trained vigorously. The Indiana men bragged a great deal, and the crews of the other ships called their bluffs. Every man who had a dollar bet it on his choice. In the little cruiser Montgomery the Indiana boys found their only sympathizers. A crew of that ship believed in the new cutter and put up their money on her. They found ready takers.

When the time for the race approached yesterday crowds stood on the porticos and on the hills of Tompkinsville overlooking the bay. The clean, white paint of the ships and their well-polished guns never shone more brilliantly than in that bright sunlight. The water was smooth and everything was favorable for the race. There was a merry time when the two cutters, in charge of their crews, started off down the Narrows, to take their positions. The fo'castle of every ship in the fleet was crowded. Men were in the rigging, hanging to the masts—from everywhere a sailor could hang a sailor hung. Sirens sounded their hoarse notes, steamers shrieked and screamed, men yelled and shouted "Good luck!" and other words of encouragement as the crews pulled out.

Accompanying them was the New-York Central tug C. G. Grant, gayly decorated with flags and bunting and carrying a crowd of men and women. The Quarantine tug Charles F. Allen, with the Quarantine officers aboard, was also in the fleet, as well as numerous naphtha launches and sailboats. In the judges' boat were Dr. Boyer of the Raleigh and Ensign Crosby of the Indiana, judges, and Lieut. Lowry of the cruiser Columbia, as referee.

The Cutters Start Fairly Together.

The signal for the race was given at 11:18 o'clock. Both cutters shot off together. The Indiana boys pulled forty to forty-two strokes per minute, the Raleigh crew making from thirty-two to thirty-four. From the first, however, the Raleigh cutter pulled ahead. She covered her length at each stroke, and every stroke carried her a little further away from her rival. When Fort Wadsworth was passed she was four lengths ahead and gaining rapidly. Off the Quarantine boarding station she led by six lengths, and the race practically was over. The long sweep of the Raleigh boys shot their little craft onward, till the distance between the two was increased to fifteen lengths when they passed Stapleton. When opposite the Columbia, the Indiana's men made a great spurt, and by prodigious efforts brought their craft within three lengths of their antagonists. Then there was a momentary lull in the shrieking of the whistles and the shouting of the seamen. The crew of the little Montgomery, which was anchored furthest down the line, took heart and started shouting again in favor of the Indiana.

The advantage was but momentary. It was but half a mile to the finish line, and the Raleigh cutter was too far ahead to be caught. As she shot between the stake boats a winner by three lengths at 12:58 o'clock, a mighty roar went up from thousands of throats, sirens and whistles from all the war ships, and from the numerous craft which had followed the race, split the air, hats and caps were thrown up, and the sailormen threw overboard in their excitement brooms and pans and whatever else they could lay their hands on.

Indianians Take Their Defeat Quietly.

The Indiana's boat did not cross the finish line. The crew dropped their oars and returned to their boat, where they were received in silence. The Raleigh's tars became delirious with joy as their little cutter approached and the entire crew was taken aboard on the shoulders of their mates.

Each oarsman of the victorious craft won $10. The coxswain won $40. The sailors of the Raleigh say they won in all $5,000, and that the Columbia's crew won between $2,000 and $3,000. This makes up, they say, for what they lost last Spring, but they are sorry that frequent shore leave lately had so depleted their store of cash that they could not make bigger bets. They were in high glee all the afternoon, however, and every lad who could was applying for leave. The race developed the fact that the crews are very evenly matched. Neither can be said to have excelled the other, but the Indiana men were greatly hampered by an inferior boat, which buried herself in the waves. The winning crew was: Coxswain Norcutt, Greene, Whalen, Haldren, Smith, Karl, Wilson, Melledy, Judson, Rothwell, and J. P. Greene. The Indiana's crew was: Coxswain Averson, Wilson, Thells, Demar, Rodd, Trigger, Burke, Hartman, Wethley, Kenny, and Emold.

The Raleigh apprentice crew has now defeated successively the apprentice crews of the Minneapolis, the Montgomery, the New-York, and the Indiana. The crew was organized in Boston a year and a half ago. The boys are all from seventeen to nineteen years old. They challenged the entire fleet in Hampton Roads some months ago, and the New-York accepted. The race did not take place for four months, however. In the meantime they defeated the Montgomery, and then defeated the New-York, winning $3,400. This was won back by the New-Yorkers, however, when their seamen's crew, in the Augusta Louise, defeated the Raleigh's seamen.

A BANK SUED FOR $2,000.

Dispute over Money Deposited in John Geoghegan's Name.

The trial of an action brought by Hannah McGinley and Philip Ryan, administrators of the estate of John Geoghegan, against the Bank for Savings, to recover about $2,000, with interest, was begun yesterday before Justice Daly, in Trial Term, Part IX., of the Supreme Court.

John Geoghegan, who was the father of Owen Geoghegan, died intestate on Dec. 9, 1881. It is alleged that previous to his death John Geoghegan had deposited a sum of money in the Bank for Savings, which amounted at the time the suit was begun to $2,000, with accumulated interest. The plaintiffs were appointed administrators of the estate by the Surrogate on March 17, 1892. They allege that the bank has refused to pay them the money.

Mrs. Hannah McGinley is a daughter of John Geoghegan, and Philip Ryan is his son-in-law.

The bank's counsel, Strong & Cadwallader, deny the allegations in the complaint, and say the money was deposited in his father's name by Owen Geoghegan. It is also alleged in behalf of the bank that the money was all withdrawn by Owen Geoghegan on Jan. 9, 1882, one month after his father's death.

The plaintiffs say that if this is true the bank had no right to pay the money to Owen Geoghegan, and is still liable to them for the money.

The bank's counsel offered in evidence seventeen slips upon which money was paid out, and Owen Geoghegan's name was spelled differently on most of them. The officers of the bank testified that they did not rely much on the spelling, but depended upon answers made to questions asked. They also testified that the money was drawn out in two sums on the same day. The person receiving the money signed "John Geoghegan" once and "Owen Geoghegan" the other time. William G. White, Controller of the bank, testified that the writing on the different slips was the same as that in the passbook.

The case will be continued to-day.

WANTED A WEDDING OUTFIT.

May Klingbiel Accused of Stealing Clothes and Jewelry.

May Klingbiel, twenty-one years old, was arraigned before Magistrate Kudlich, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday on a charge of having stolen jewelry and dresses from the fashionable apartment house at One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Seventh Avenue, to the amount of $300. It was stated that she had confessed and promised to aid in recovering the stolen property.

The young woman had been in the employ of Mrs. George Williams, who lives on the third floor of the house. One of the tenants reported to the police ten days ago that nearly every family in the house had been robbed. The police after a short investigation suspected Miss Klingbiel, and yesterday morning placed her under arrest. At the station house she broke down and confessed. She told where a part of the stolen goods could be found. It is said that the girl expected to be married, and stole the articles to buy herself a trousseau.

Mrs. Williams lost jewelry and clothing valued at $190. Mrs. W. Ward Damon lost silk dresses and other apparel valued at $60. F. Baxter lost a lot of jewelry, the value of which was not given. Minnie Brinkman reported the loss of clothing worth $70.

It is alleged that the girl had passkeys that fitted nearly every door in the building, and while the people were absent she ransacked their rooms.

She will be arraigned again in the Harlem Police Court to-day.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Theodore Fachiri.

A cablegram from Liverpool was received at the Cotton Exchange yesterday announcing the death in that city of Theodore Fachiri of the large cotton exporting firm of Fachiri Brothers. Mr. Fachiri was one of the charter members of the New-York Cotton Exchange and at one time he was a member of the Board of Managers. For eight or ten years he had resided in Liverpool, although keeping up his membership in the Cotton Exchange here. He was born in Greece fifty-five years ago. He was very highly esteemed both in this country and abroad. His firm is one of the largest cotton exporting houses in this country. A meeting of the members of the Cotton Exchange will be held this afternoon to take suitable action with regard to Mr. Fachiri's death.

Thompson Lewis.

Thompson Lewis, who for a number of years had been employed in the Custom House, this city, died at his home, 1,362 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. He was born at Cherryfield, Me., in 1831, and came to this city thirty years later. He was engaged in the jewelry business for several years. He was a member of the Seventh Regiment and went with that command when it was ordered to Washington in 1861. When he gave up the jewelry business he was appointed to a clerkship in the Custom House, which he held for twenty-two years.

Obituary Notes.

—Albert Wright Dickinson, for several years General Superintendent of the Missouri Pacific Railway, died at Seymour, Ind., Wednesday evening of paralysis, aged sixty-six years. He began railroading as a brakeman on the Rochester and Syracuse Road, New-York, in 1852. July 4, 1887, he was appointed General Superintendent of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which position he held until May, 1893, when he was compelled to resign on account of failing health. For three years he has been gradually failing in body and mind, and for many months he has been as helpless as a child. One daughter, a only child, survives. His wife died very suddenly a few months ago.

—Andrew J. Poppleton, who was general attorney of the Union Pacific Road from its organization until his voluntary retirement, in 1888, to be succeeded by Senator Thurston, died yesterday at Omaha. For several years he has been blind.

—Col. W. D. Farrand, who was United States Consul at Callao, Peru, under Gen. Grant's Administration, died Wednesday at his home, in St. Petersburg, Fla., aged about sixty-five years.

—The Rev. Patersin M. Randolph of Cape May, N. J., one of the best-known preachers in that city, died Wednesday night.

Funeral of Dr. Albert C. Perkins.

The funeral of Dr. Albert C. Perkins of 234 Greene Avenue, late Principal of the Crescent School, on Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, took place from the Central Congregational Church, on Hancock Street, yesterday, the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends officiating.

In accordance with the wish of Dr. Perkins, the services were purely devotional, according to the Episcopal ritual. The body was taken to Topsfield, Mass., where the burial will take place to-day.

Selecting Mr. Ford's Successor.

Mayor Strong has not yet appointed a Fire Commissioner to succeed Austin E. Ford, dead, but the appointment is expected in a day or two. The Mayor had a conference yesterday with Commissioner Sheffield. President Lagrange and Mr. Sheffield are not in accord and it is expected that the Mayor will name a man that will side with Mr. Sheffield, who takes the administration side.

Schools Will Cost More Money.

The Board of Education has asked the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for $5,900,517 for 1897, an increase of $221,214.87 over last year's appropriation. The increase is partly due to the number of new schools and partly to the large number of new Superintendents on the pay roll.

GENTRY NOW PACING KING

CIRCLED THE PORTLAND MILE COURSE IN 2:00 1-2.

But for Poor Condition of the Track the Bay Stallion Would Undoubtedly Have Reached the Two-Minute Mark—The Quarter Was Paced in 0:29 1-4 and the Half in 0:59 1-2—Finished Fresh and in Fine Condition.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 25.—But for the frown of the weather clerk the two-minute horse would have appeared at Rigby Park to-day. As it is, John R. Gentry got within a fraction of that much-coveted mark and is now the king of harness racers.

His mile in 2:00½ seems almost incredible, under the unfavorable conditions that attended it; but, besides three competent official timers whose watches were exactly alike, scores of spectators caught it at the same notch.

There were some who noted the trial at the even two minutes, but there is no doubt that the performance was just as it stands recorded.

W. J. Andrews, who drove the champion, agreed with the officials as to the mile, though he made the quarters different. The track over which this amazing feat was accomplished is known to be one of the best speeding grounds in the country, but the soaking it had had since last Saturday made it slower than usual. The rain, which prevented Gentry going on Tuesday, as originally planned, was followed by a cold wave that seemed to put a veto on anything like record-breaking. It had moderated considerably this forenoon, but the air was quite chilly. The wind blew hard enough to interfere considerably with such an effort as the one necessary to establish a new mark to sulky.

Finding that his horse retained the splendid form that he carried in New-York three weeks ago and later at Glens Falls, where he paced a heat in 2:01½, Andrews decided to wait no longer. Even he did not know Gentry's limit, though he felt pretty confident that the stallion could outdo all his previous performances. There was the vexatious breeze that kept the flags stretched to their full extent and met the horses in the teeth as they turned into the backstretch. The sun made several attempts to break through the clouds, but finally disappeared altogether.

Soon after 3 o'clock the wind died away a little and the prospects were brighter. Scarcely had Andrews brought Gentry out to warm him up for the trial when another gust came, and all the experts shook their heads.

A Stiff Pipe-Opener.

The ambitious driver, who had secured a world's record four years ago, when Mascot paced in 2:04, did not despair, and he gave his new champion a pipe-opener in 2:09. This seemed pretty stiff exercise, especially when the stallion came from the half in 1:02½, and covered the last quarter at a 2:02 gait. So easily did he do this, that only the few who caught the mile had any notion that the pacer was going at all fast.

While Gentry was cooling and being made ready for a supreme effort, the track had a careful preparation with harrows and a planer that was run over it for the final touch. As a test of the footing, Fantasy made an attempt to improve the 2:06 she scored at four years. She got along pretty well to the half, reaching there in 1:03¾, but the wind seemed to anchor her, and the best the tall trotter could do was to finish in 2:07¾. This made it look serious for Gentry's chances, and it was long odds in the opinion of the majority that he would fall short of the time required to earn a new record.

Andrews, himself, was none too sanguine, and when he came out soon after 4:30 o'clock, took nearly fifteen minutes before he was ready for the word. He sent Gentry through the stretch several times at a stiff clip, as if to make sure that he was on his keenest edge. Everybody was on the tiptoe of expectation as these preparations were in progress, and about 100 prominent turfmen and trainers stood on each side of the course opposite the wire, watches in hand. One last score, which gave a glimpse of the pent-up speed so soon to be let loose, and then, with a galloper at his wheel to stimulate the pace, the flying stallion set out to accomplish the most formidable task ever set for one of his kind.

Andrews had taken him well up the stretch and nodded for the word in plenty of time for every one to start his watch. As he passed the stand Gentry was going better than a two-minute clip, for he reached the first eighth pole in 0:14½. This was an indication of the sensation at hand, and it seemed almost madness to send him at such a rate so early in the mile. With no apparent slackening, the stallion kept on to the quarter in 0:29¼, and against the wind went up the backstretch to the half in 0:59½. No horse had ever been able to live at such a gait, and it was no wonder that the clip became slower in the next quarter. Even then Gentry was at the sixth furlong pole in 1:30¼, or 0:30¾ for the third quarter. Andrews himself had made it 1:31 to that point, and his fractions were 0:30, 0:30, and 0:31, quite a variation from the official times and what the spectators made them. The hardest part of the herculean task was to come, and nobody dared to venture an opinion as to whether the horse could carry this killing flight to the wire.

Round the last turn into the broad, level homestretch came the pacer as straight and as steady as when he had rushed down for the word a few seconds before. Up to this stage his driver had sat still, but now he began his part of the work.

Gentry's Game Finish.

Gentry responded to his call after a fashion that stirred the blood in every onlooker, and when he reached the seventh furlong there was a reasonable prospect of his getting home in two minutes. Andrews was alive to the situation and used every art known to reinsmanship to get the last ounce of speed. The old record was safely beaten at the long distance, for the gallant bay stallion was "eating" up the space with the same powerful, far-reaching stride that he had set out with. The question was whether the dream of the light-harness enthusiasts was about to be realized, for there was Gentry within hail of the wire and the watches had not yet recorded the second minute.

A last supreme effort on the part of man and horse the goal is reached, and only a brief half second stands between the king of the sulky and the miracle of a mile in even time.

It required no official announcement to tell the delighted crowd—a modest one of about 1,200 for such a spectacle—that all previous records had been wiped out. The cheering began before Andrews could slacken the whirlwind clip the champion had maintained so gallantly, and a score of brother trainers hurried up the track to greet and congratulate him. A blanket was thrown over the steaming flanks of the noble animal who had conquered against unequal odds, and he was led past the excited throng that cheered him as the new monarch of the turf.

History of the Great Pacer.

John R. Gentry has been prominent among pacers for three seasons, and he is now seven years old. He was bred in Kansas by H. G. Toler of Wichita, who brought his sire and dam from Kentucky. Before his great speed was known, the colt was sold to John R. Gentry, a Missouri turfman, who named the pacer for himself. At three years Gentry won all of his races in straight heats and earned a record of 2:18¾. He was not out in 1893, but the next season joined the Grand Circuit at Detroit, where he defeated a strong field and reduced his mark to 2:09¼.

A slight injury sustained in this race prevented his starting for three weeks, and in the meantime he was sold to Holt & Scott of Graham, N. C., for $10,000. They placed him in charge of M. E. McHenry, the Illinois trainer, who developed the stallion's speed so quickly that he carried everything before him in the Fall campaign that same year until he met Robert J. at Nashville in October. Previous to this Gentry had won the stallion championship by his heat in 2:03¾ at Terre Haute, and this remained as the record until he himself improved it twice this season, first in 2:03½, at Red Oak, Iowa, and afterward in 2:03¼, at Columbus, Ohio. He was beaten by Robert J. in their first encounter, though he really won the first heat, which was decided as a tie, in 2:04. McHenry then refused to start again and the gelding had a walk-over for the match.

Last year Gentry did not fulfill the great expectations of his new owners, and, though he made a creditable campaign, they decided to dispose of him at auction. He was sent to New-York last February in a combination sale at Madison Square Garden, and brought $7,600. William Simpson, who made the winning bid, sent the stallion to his trainer, W. J. Andrews of Buffalo, who has made the cast-off pacer a racing champion, as well as a record-breaker against time.

After Joe Patchen had defeated him at Chicago early this season, Gentry did not look promising, but Andrews did not ask him to go another race until he had got him in better condition. His first appearance in a regular contest this year was at Boston in August, where he gave Robert J. a lively argument, but could only get second money. The week following at New-York he defeated all of his old rivals in straight heats, making the best average for a race. Nine days later, in a special match with Star Pointer, at Glens Falls, he went still faster, improving his former average by a small fraction, and stepping the second heat in 2:01¼. This was Gentry's last appearance in public until to-day, and he will not start in another race this season. William J. Andrews, who has brought the pacer up to his present magnificent form, is comparatively a young driver, though he has been prominent as a reinsman for nearly ten years.

The summary:

2:40 Class.—Trotting; three-year-olds; purse $2,000.

Lucy Carr, b. f., by Empire Wilkes-Belle, by Gyp, (S. Wilson)	1	6	1	1
J. C., b. g., by Red Wilkes, (Golden)	2	1	3	3
Suzette, b. f., by Nelson, (Gilbert)	3	3	2	2
Bellsant, ch. f., by Ralph Wilkes, (Trout)	5	2	5	6
Ve, br. g., (Marsh)	4	5	4	4
Palm Leaf, br. g., (Newcomb)	7	4	6	5
General Wayne, b. c., (Abeel)	dr.			

Time—2:20½; 2:22¾; 2:19¾; 2:21.

2:19 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

Binger, b. c., by May King-Young Miss, by Young Jim, (Titer)	1	4	1	1
Copeland, br. g., by Del Mar, (Baldwin)	2	1	2	2
Quality, b. m., by Electioneer, (Andrews)	3	2	3	1
Gordon Cummings, b. s., by Kaiser, (Day)	6	3	4	3
Nancy Rice, b. m., (Hayden)	5	5	5	5
Pullman, b. g., (Libby)	4	6	dis.	

Time—2:12½; 2:15; 2:12¾; 2:18¾; 2:15¼.

2:15 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000.

Kentucky Star, b. g., by Robert McGregor-Lallah, by Petoskey, (Howard)	1	1	1	
Breman, g. g., by Gambetta Wilkes, (McClary)	2	3	4	
Prince Alert, b. g., by Crown Prince, (Walker)	7	9	2	
Berkshire Courier, b. g., by Ira Wilkes, (Miller)	8	7	3	
Wauco, br. s., (Reynolds)	4	6	8	
Robert R., b. g., (Gatcomb)	9	5	6	
Alcinta, b. m., (Carpenter)	11	10	5	
Brooks, ch. s., (Andrews)	6	8	7	
Simmons, br. g., (Turner)	3	2dis		
Pussy Cat, g. m., (Hayden)	10	4dis		
Jim Corbett, b. g., (Packard)	5	dis		

Time—2:09¾, 2:08¾, 2:08¼.

2:29 Class.—Trotting; four-year-olds; purse $2,000, (unfinished.)

Dione, b. f., by Eros, (Hickok)	1	1
Venture W., b. f., (Conley)	4	2
Zanita, blk. f., (Mosher)	2	5
Emma Westland, br. f., (Woodbury)	3	3
Lightmoon, br. f., (Proctor)	5	4
Regal Nelson, b. c., (Gilbert)	6	6

Time—2:20, 2:18¾.

Specials against time to beat 2:01½; pacing.

John R. Gentry, b. s., by Ashland Wilkes-Damewood, by Wedgewood, (Andrews,) won. Time—0:29¼; 0:59½; 1:30¾; 2:00½.

Robert J., b. g., by Hartford-Geraldine, by Jay Gould, (Geers,) lost. Time—0:29¾; 1:00¾; 1:32; 2:03½.

To beat 2:06; trotting.

Fantasy, b. m., by Chimes-Honora, by Almonarch, (Geers,) lost. Time—0:32; 1:03¾; 1:36; 2:07¾.

Race Horses Sell Cheaply.

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ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New-York.

sold to John R. Gentry, a Missouri turfman, who named the pacer for himself. At three years Gentry won all of his races in straight heats and earned a record of 2:18¾. He was not out in 1893, but the next season joined the Grand Circuit at Detroit, where he defeated a strong field and reduced his mark to 2:09¼.

A slight injury sustained in this race prevented his starting for three weeks, and in the meantime he was sold to Holt & Scott of Graham, N. C., for $10,000. They placed him in charge of M. E. McHenry, the Illinois trainer, who developed the stallion's speed so quickly that he carried everything before him in the Fall campaign that same year until he met Robert J. at Nashville in October. Previous to this Gentry had won the stallion championship by his heat in 2:03¾ at Terre Haute, and this remained as the record until he himself improved it twice this season, first in 2:03½, at Red Oak, Iowa, and afterward in 2:03¼, at Columbus, Ohio. He was beaten by Robert J. in their first encounter, though he really won the first heat, which was decided as a tie, in 2:04. McHenry then refused to start again and the gelding had a walk-over for the match.

Last year Gentry did not fulfill the great expectations of his new owners, and, though he made a creditable campaign, they decided to dispose of him at auction. He was sent to New-York last February in a combination sale at Madison Square Garden, and brought $7,600. William Simpson, who made the winning bid, sent the stallion to his trainer, W. J. Andrews of Buffalo, who has made the cast-off pacer a racing champion, as well as a record-breaker against time.

After Joe Patchen had defeated him at Chicago early this season, Gentry did not look promising, but Andrews did not ask him to go another race until he had got him in better condition. His first appearance in a regular contest this year was at Boston in August, where he gave Robert J. a lively argument, but could only get second money. The week following at New-York he defeated all of his old rivals in straight heats, making the best average for a race. Nine days later, in a special match with Star Pointer, at Glens Falls, he went still faster, improving his former average by a small fraction, and stepping the second heat in 2:01¼. This was Gentry's last appearance in public until to-day, and he will not start in another race this season. William J. Andrews, who has brought the pacer up to his present magnificent form, is comparatively a young driver, though he has been prominent as a reinsman for nearly ten years.

The summary:

2:40 Class.—Trotting; three-year-olds; purse $2,000.

Lucy Carr, b. f., by Empire Wilkes-Belle, by Gyp, (S. Wilson)	1	6	1	1
J. C., b. g., by Red Wilkes, (Golden)	2	1	3	3
Suzette, b. f., by Nelson, (Gilbert)	3	3	2	2
Bellsant, ch. f., by Ralph Wilkes, (Trout)	5	2	5	6
Ve, br. g., (Marsh)	4	5	4	4
Palm Leaf, br. g., (Newcomb)	7	4	6	5
General Wayne, b. c., (Abeel)	dr.			

Time—2:20½; 2:22¾; 2:19¾; 2:21.

2:19 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

Binger, b. c., by May King-Young Miss, by Young Jim, (Titer)	1	4	1	1
Copeland, br. g., by Del Mar, (Baldwin)	2	1	2	2
Quality, b. m., by Electioneer, (Andrews)	3	2	3	1
Gordon Cummings, b. s., by Kaiser, (Day)	6	3	4	3
Nancy Rice, b. m., (Hayden)	5	5	5	5
Pullman, b. g., (Libby)	4	6	dis.	

Time—2:12½; 2:15; 2:12¾; 2:18¾; 2:15¼.

2:15 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000.

Kentucky Star, b. g., by Robert McGregor-Lallah, by Petoskey, (Howard)	1	1	1	
Breman, g. g., by Gambetta Wilkes, (McClary)	2	3	4	
Prince Alert, b. g., by Crown Prince, (Walker)	7	9	2	
Berkshire Courier, b. g., by Ira Wilkes, (Miller)	8	7	3	
Wauco, br. s., (Reynolds)	4	6	8	
Robert R., b. g., (Gatcomb)	9	5	6	
Alcinta, b. m., (Carpenter)	11	10	5	
Brooks, ch. s., (Andrews)	6	8	7	
Simmons, br. g., (Turner)	3	2dis		
Pussy Cat, g. m., (Hayden)	10	4dis		
Jim Corbett, b. g., (Packard)	5	dis		

Time—2:09¾, 2:08¾, 2:08¼.

2:29 Class.—Trotting; four-year-olds; purse $2,000, (unfinished.)

Dione, b. f., by Eros, (Hickok)	1	1
Venture W., b. f., (Conley)	4	2
Zanita, blk. f., (Mosher)	2	5
Emma Westland, br. f., (Woodbury)	3	3
Lightmoon, br. f., (Proctor)	5	4
Regal Nelson, b. c., (Gilbert)	6	6

Time—2:20, 2:18¾.

Specials against time to beat 2:01½; pacing.

John R. Gentry, b. s., by Ashland Wilkes-Damewood, by Wedgewood, (Andrews,) won. Time—0:29¼; 0:59½; 1:30¾; 2:00½.

Robert J., b. g., by Hartford-Geraldine, by Jay Gould, (Geers,) lost. Time—0:29¾; 1:00¾; 1:32; 2:03½.

To beat 2:06; trotting.

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B. Altman & Co.

DEPARTMENTS OF

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, FEATHERS AND FLOWERS,

and

SHOES.

A MISGUIDED NEIGHBOR.

Judge Lansing Tells Republicans a Few Things About Bryan.

The announcement that Judge Isaac Lansing of Lincoln, Neb., the home of the Popocratic candidate for President, would speak to the Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League, at Broadway and Prince Street, was sufficient inducement for 3,500 people to leave their business during the noonday hour yesterday to hear what he had to say about his misguided townsman. Col. John H. Black presided at the meeting, and in introducing Judge Lansing explained to the audience that this was the first time New-Yorkers had an opportunity to know what manner of man the Popocratic candidate really was, from the lips of one who had known him from his early youth, and who esteemed him as a personal friend.

Judge Lansing was given a rousing reception. He said:

"The chief attraction about me in this campaign is that I come from Lincoln, the home of Presidential nominations. We have two nominees there. A little to my right lives William J. Bentley, the Prohibitionist, and

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September 25-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

OBJECT TO ASSESSMENTS

RECEIVER GRAY MAY HAVE MANY SUITS ON HAND.

Members and ex-Members of the United States Mutual Accident Association Protest Against the Plan to Pay Various Claims—It Is the Opinion of Lawyer Sewall T. Tyng that the Court's Ruling Will Not Hold Under Test.

Members and ex-members of the United States Mutual Accident Association who have been notified by Receiver Henry Winthrop Gray to pay their respective shares of the total indebtedness of the organization are still protesting that they should not be required to respond. They are receiving in reply assurances that if they do not comply they will be sued. In some cases the threat is effective, while in many instances the protestants invite Mr. Gray to proceed with suits.

A steady stream of persons assessed for sums varying from 7 cents to $11.69 visited Mr. Gray's office, in the Mills Building, yesterday, and every one demanded an explanation. A clerk received them, listened to their questions, and then explained that 139,000 persons had been assessed to pay claims against the association, amounting to $465,000, and that each was assessed in proportion to the amount of the association's indebtedness at the time he ceased to be a member or the association failed.

"But I withdrew from the association in 1890," said one individual.

"That does not make any difference," was the answer. "The association at that time owed so much, and your share of its indebtedness then was so much, and you will have to pay it."

"Oh, no," was the reply. "I do not pay such claims as that."

"Then you will be sued."

"Your claim against me," said another, is only 10 cents, but I won't pay it."

"Then we'll sue you."

"Go ahead and sue," and the indignant individual slammed the door as he made his exit.

Puzzle in This Proposition.

"I am managing the business affairs here of a man who is in Europe and who hasn't been a member of the association in four years," said one visitor. "Now he's assessed for $11.69. Suppose he doesn't care to pay?"

"When will he return?"

"I don't expect he will ever return. He went to Europe for his health and is supposed to be dying. I don't expect he'll ever come back."

This was a proposition with which the receiver's assistant was not prepared to deal and he referred the matter to the receiver's counsel.

"I'm going to pay my assessment," said another man, "but I tell you this business will be the ruination of mutual insurance concerns in this city. No one will have confidence in a company that comes after them for money after they have ceased to be members."

"Once a member," said another, sarcastically, "always a member—for assessment!"

"A receiver's life is not a happy one," declared Mr. Gray.

"The receiver doesn't care, as an individual, whether the assessments are paid or not," said David Murray, counsel to Mr. Gray, to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "If the money is not paid in, the widows and orphans who have claims against the association will not be paid. The indebtedness of $465,000 mainly consists of death and indemnity claims which go back to 1890. Many are in contest and have not been decided by the courts. If any money remains after assessments are paid, those who have paid their assessments will receive a pro rata share of the surplus. No person is responsible for more than his own assessment."

Insured Persons Interested.

The action of Justice Lawrence in ordering Receiver Gray to levy an assessment on all members and ex-members of the association is arousing the interest of insurance officials as well as of persons insured in similar concerns all over the country, and every such insurance office is at present besieged with inquiries from policy holders who want to know where they stand.

"The action of Receiver Gray is absurd," said Sewall T. Tyng, a lawyer of 309 Broadway, counsel for the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Insurance Company. "He is, of course, acting under an order made by Judge Lawrence, but it is in direct opposition to a decision of the Court of Appeals, and in my opinion it will not hold.

"Judge Lawrence's order was issued on application of Mr. Gray and because it was not opposed by the Attorney General. The Attorney General defaulted in the matter. It is binding until modified or reversed, but it is in direct conflict with a decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of the Equitable Reserve Fund Life Association.

"In 1889 the Equitable Reserve Fund Life Association, which was organized under Chapter 175 of the Laws of 1883—the same as the United States Mutual Accident Association—was put in the hands of a receiver on the application of the Attorney General and the company was dissolved by judgment of the court, and after the temporary receiver was appointed he applied to the court, in substantially the same way as in this case, for authority to levy an assessment on the association's former members. The court gave him the authority and the assessment was levied and collected from many members.

Ruling of a Court Recalled.

"After that the referee applied to the court as to the disposition to be made of the association's assets, and this point came up. Members who had not paid assessments came before the referee and contested the right of the receiver to make the assessments, and claimed a right to share in the assets with those who had paid. The referee decided that the assessment was legally made, and they had no rights. Appeal was taken to the General Term in this department, and the General Term affirmed the judgment of the referee, and Judge Lawrence was one of those who approved that judgment.

"The case was then taken to the Court of Appeals, and the Court of Appeals reversed the referee and the General Term, and decided that the receiver had no power to make an assessment, and ordered the amounts paid by those assessed to be repaid, and all rights of members to be determined by the date of the receivership. This decision was unanimous, and the opinion was written by Judge Peckham and is published in One Hundred and Thirty-first New-York, Page 354.

"This company and many others doing business in this city has a clause in its contract which expressly absolves policy holders from all liabilities after they cease to be members and membership is entirely voluntary with them, so that they are protected from the possibility of any such annoyance as that to which the policy holders of the United States Mutual Accident Association are now subjected."

A number of former members of the United States Mutual Accident Association who object to the assessment are preparing to organize to fight against the collection of the receiver's claims.

New Salvation Army Leader.

Brig. J. Toft of the Salvation Army arrived yesterday on the Cunard Line steamship Aurania. He is a Swede, and comes to take charge of the Swedish corps of the army, which has become so numerous that under his management it will become a division of the army.

GOLD HERE AND ON THE WAY.

Bank of England's Action Not Expected to Stop Exports.

The only deposit of gold at the Sub-Treasury yesterday was $50,000, which was exchanged for greenbacks. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. deposited $80,000 at the Assay Office in gold, which came to them from Europe on the steamship Lahn. On the steamship Aurania, which reached here Wednesday, there was $200,000 in gold consigned to the New-York Produce Exchange Bank. A dispatch from Boston yesterday said that the steamship Servia is expected there this week with $1,000,000 of gold consigned to Kidder, Peabody & Co. Of that amount $300,000 is for the Shawmut National Bank and $250,000 for the Third National Bank of Boston.

The news from London yesterday that the Bank of England had increased its rate of discount from 2½ to 3 per cent. was regarded with only a mild degree of interest in Wall Street. The impression prevailed that this action of the bank would not have the effect of stopping the export of gold out of England. The movement of gold this way will continue as long as the present trade conditions continue. In spite of the advance in its discount rate the Bank of England sold £148,000 in American eagles yesterday for shipment to this country. It is estimated that there is now about $2,500,000 of gold on the ocean coming this way.

There is still a heavy demand for currency from the South and West, and most of the down-town banks are supplying their out-of-town correspondents quite liberally. The Sub-Treasury yesterday transferred $300,000 in currency to New-Orleans.

MR. FINCKEN IS ALL RIGHT.

His Disappearance Caused by a Police Court Fine of $3.

Frederick Fincken, an old and well-known resident of Jersey City Heights, did not return to his home, 111 Bowers Street, at his usual hour Tuesday evening. He is a produce commission merchant at 319 Washington Street, and as he usually carries considerable money his family became alarmed for his safety. They felt sure that he had met with foul play, and they notified the police of his disappearance.

Mr. Fincken sat reading in his store yesterday when a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called to begin an investigation of his mysterious disappearance. His face bore evidence if not of foul play at least of rather rough treatment. His nose from the point to the base looked as if it had come into violent contact with some uneven surface. He laughed when asked to explain his whereabouts for the past twenty-four hours.

"Well," he said, "I was passing through Church Street Tuesday afternoon, when I slipped on a banana peel and fell. When I got up I remonstrated with the Italian fruit vendor near by for throwing banana peelings on the sidewalk. He abused me and I hit him. Then I fell down again and a policeman came along, who sided with the Italian. I was arrested, and in the Centre Street Police Court I was fined $3. I didn't have the money and I couldn't get anybody to take a message for me. Next morning I sent out and pawned my watch and paid the fine. I think those fellows at the Tombs ought to be punished for refusing to let me communicate with my friends."

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL CENSURED

The Death of George H. Ranges Attributed to His Removal.

Coroner Dobbs held an inquest yesterday afternoon into the cause of death of George H. Ranges of 17 Lawrence Street, who died last Saturday in an ambulance while being transferred from St. Luke's to the Harlem Hospital.

Dr. F. C. Wood testified that he attended Ranges at St. Luke's, and found him suffering from alcoholism and delirium tremens. He examined Ranges before the transfer, and thought that he was in a condition to be moved.

Dr. F. F. Owen, ambulance surgeon of the Harlem Hospital, said Ranges died seven and a half minutes after he left St. Luke's. In accordance with instructions at St. Luke's, he had Ranges strapped in the ambulance, as he was said to be violent.

Coroner's Physician Schultze testified that Ranges's life could probably have been saved if he had remained at St. Luke's. He would have recovered from the delirium tremens, which, with alcoholism, killed him.

In his charge to the jury Coroner Dobbs said that certain hospitals in the city seemed to be responsible to no one for what they did. "The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is more considerate of the cases it handles," he said, "than the management of some of the hospitals."

The jury brought in a verdict that death was due to alcoholism and delirium tremens, and censured the hospital for negligence.

FIVE ALTARS CONSECRATED.

Bishop McDonnell Holds Service in Two Brooklyn Churches.

Bishop McDonnell consecrated the three marble altars in the chapel of the Convent of Mercy, at Willoughby and Classon Avenues, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. He was assisted at the services by the Rev. Father Harnett of St. John the Baptist's Church, the Rev. Father Taaffe, the Rev. Father O'Reilly, the Rev. Father Tinny, and the Rev. Father White, D. D., of St. Patrick's; the Rev. Father McGronen of Dutch Kills, the Rev. Father Fitzgerald of Northport, the Rev. Father Lynch of Holy Cross Church, the Rev. Father Donohue of St. James's Church, and the Rev. Fathers Barrett and Mundeline, the Bishop's secretaries.

Bishop McDonnell consecrated the large and the small altars dedicated to St. Joseph, while Mgr. Farley conducted the same services at the small altar dedicated to Our Lady of Mercy. After the consecration mass was said and was celebrated by Bishop McDonnell, Mgr. McNamara, and Mgr. Farley.

The sisters attached to the convent occupied seats in the stalls, while the orphans and friends occupied seats in the rear of the chapel.

Richmond County Democrats for Gold.

The Richmond County Independent Democrats held their convention Wednesday night at Tilly's Hall, St. George. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the Chicago Convention. The convention indorsed Palmer and Buckner. These delegates were chosen: Judiciary—William Allaire Shortt; State—Howard R. Paine, Joseph Keatinge, and John Croak; Congressional—Frederick Schuetz, P. J. Connelly, E. A. Sheridan, Russell Bleecker, and William L'Hullier. It was decided to place an independent county ticket in the field at the Fall election, and the convention adjourned until Oct. 6.

Saving Money in the Custom House.

In planning a reduction of expenses in the various branches of the Custom House in this city, Collector Kilbreth proposes to cut off all unnecessary help. It is not likely that he will appoint a successor to Deputy Collector Carey, whose resignation he demanded a few days ago. The Collector is of the opinion that the salary of that position, which is $3,000 a year, can be saved for the time being without detriment to the service. It is also probable that some important reductions will be made in the force of the Appraiser's department.

REFORMS IN CIVIL COURTS

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY J. H. MULCHAHEY.

In a Report to the Good Government Council He Tells of Abuses in the District Tribunals in This City—Suggests that the Justices Be Elected on a General Ticket, and Be Prohibited from Practicing as Attorneys.

The Civil District Courts are the subject of a report by John H. Mulchahey, attorney to the Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs, in which he recommends radical reforms. His investigations were prompted by Club A, and extended from June 1 to July 16. The report will be presented to the Greater New-York Commission by President Seth Low, and to the Bar Association by Jacob A. Riis, General Agent of the Good Government Council.

Mr. Mulchahey made seventy-two visits to the thirteen Civil District Courts, talked with their clerks, and made careful examinations of the court records. He also examined in the Controller's office the reports of moneys received by the clerks of the courts in December, 1895, and in the first six months of this year. These courts hear actions to recover wages, landlord and tenant cases, violations of corporation ordinances, and other minor civil actions.

The Changes Proposed.

The recommendations made by Mr. Mulchahey are as follows:

"1. Elect the District Justices on a general ticket for the whole city, making proper provision as to alternating in the several districts.

"2. Prohibit the Justices from practicing their profession of attorneys and counselors-at-law during their terms of office, and require them to sit every court day in the year, so arranging the trial days in the various districts that all the Justices elected shall be engaged every day in attending to the court duties, with reasonable provision as to vacations.

"3. Require the payment of a fee of $1 for issuing precept in summary (landlord and tenant) proceedings.

"4. Prohibit Marshals from appearing or acting in behalf of either party in summary proceedings."

In commenting upon the work done by these courts Mr. Mulchahey gives these figures as to the average amount of money turned over to the Controller each month, and the average number of free summonses.

Court.	Turned Over to Controller.	Free Summonses.
First	$410	$25
Second	315	30
Third	165	35
Fourth	400	150
Fifth	490	150
Sixth	275	20
Seventh	480	100
Eighth	213	40
Ninth	367	75
Tenth	140	30
Eleventh	410	50
Twelfth	21	10
Thirteenth	75	35

"It will be seen," says Mr. Mulchahey, "that the Fourth, Fifth, and Seventh District Courts dispose of much more than the average amount of business of all the courts, and that the business done in the Eleventh may be taken as about the average amount. Upon that basis, the business of the Second and Sixth could be done by two courts, the business of the Third and Eighth by one, and of the Tenth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth by one. It must also be considered that one-third to one-half of the suits begun in these courts are discontinued, dismissed, or settled, without being brought to trial or inquests taken therein.

"I noticed a very general disposition on the part of the Justices to rush through the business of their courts, to take the trial of cases largely or entirely out of the hands of the attorneys, and in a number of cases to adjourn arbitrarily on the ground of personal engagements. In one court on several occasions, the Justice continually urged the attorneys to hurry the cases up, threatened to try their cases for them if they did not do so, and carried this threat into effect, finally adjourning before 3 o'clock. On several of these occasions, he found time, nevertheless, to entertain personal acquaintances beside him on the bench, delaying materially the trial of the cases, and making it necessary to repeat the evidence.

"In another case, when the courtroom was filled with litigants, attorneys, and persons summoned for violations of the corporation ordinances, the Corporation Counsel's Assistant, being present and ready to proceed, the Justice adjourned all the corporation cases on his own motion, for two weeks, and sat only long enough to rush through his calendar, hear inquests, and adjourn all other cases.

Would Be Friends of the Poor.

"These Justices wish to be considered as friends of the poor of their district and their courts as distinctly the 'poor man's courts.' My own observation tends to corroborate this statement. But while this attitude is doubtless a laudable one, with reasonable limitations, it suggests the inquiry why a Justice should wish to be considered as especially the friend of any individual or class. Why, again, was the Justice above mentioned so extraordinarily lenient in his disposition of corporation ordinance cases?

"As is well known, these Justices are elected each for a certain district. It is also quite generally known that the Justices or their clerks, or both, are often political leaders of their districts, delegates from such districts to State or National conventions, Presidents of district political clubs, and the like. It is, therefore, but natural that they should consider the effect of their decisions upon their political standing in such district, and also that they should be inclined toward the side of a resident as against a non-resident of such district.

"The proposed election of these Justices on a general ticket, instead of for or from a limited district, as at present, would strike at once at the system which has made of each district court the seat of district political leadership, and remove from the Justice the sense of responsibility to a limited constituency, with the consequent temptation to favor the interests of that constituency. It is a matter of common rumor that each of these courts has its so-called 'District Attorney,' whose practice is mainly before the particular Justice, in a particular district, and who is understood to 'stand well' with the Justice and court officers of that district. Several cases of this sort came under my personal observation.

Marshals Represent Landlords.

"These courts dispose of about 50,000 landlord and tenant cases a year. In these cases the only fee allowed is that of the Marshal—$1 for each case. For all work done by the Clerk of the court or the Justice the city receives no fee whatever. The Marshal generally represents the landlord in the court, prepares and serves the papers, and has as a rule general charge of these cases. This is a fruitful source of revenue to the Marshals, who, indeed, advertise that they make specialties of these cases. There is no doubt that they have special arrangements with the landlords as to the accounts to be paid them. There seems to be no reason why the landlords should not be required to pay for issuing processes in these cases, at least as much as the ordinary litigant is required to pay for the issuing of the summonses—namely, $1—which would add $50,000 a year to the City Treasury, and would help materially to make these courts self-sustaining. Marshals should also be prohibited from representing either party in these proceedings in court."

Mr. Mulchahey advises against the establishment of a Legal Aid Bureau by the clubs, and says that the work of aiding the poor in their litigations would perhaps be best accomplished by giving support to the Legal Aid Society, which has consented to look after all cases referred to it by the clubs.

SEEK TO BE REINSTATED.

Mandamus Asked for Removed Kings County Detectives.

Almet F. Jenks, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Dickey, yesterday asked for a writ of peremptory mandamus directing the District Attorney to reinstate James Kirwin, John Doe, M. J. McGuinness, John Foley, and Joseph Irwin, who were removed as county detectives on June 30 last.

Mr. Jenks held that the county detectives were appointed under the laws of 1892, were to hold office during good behavior, and were only to be removed for cause after charges.

He also stated that he believed the law of 1896, which gave the District Attorney power to remove these officials, was unconstitutional, and then he referred to the law giving the District Attorney an additional year to serve. He said that he believed this was also unconstitutional, and in arguing his case said:

"This provision was the one which extended the term of the District Attorney from three to four years. When Mr. Backus was elected, in November, 1895, the old Constitution providing that the District Attorney should be in office for three years was in force. He was elected under that Constitution and served under it until May 20, 1896, when the law extending his term to four years was passed, on the ground that it was in accord with the new Constitution. The very language of the statute extending Mr. Backus's term until 1899 and providing that 'thereafter' the term of office of the District Attorney should be four years seemed to indicate that it was an attempt to lengthen the term of a public officer during his term of office, which was in direct contravention of constitutional principles."

Assistant District Attorney Crane, who appeared for the District Attorney, said that the law was Constitutional and that the Legislature was instructed by the new Constitution to make the term either two or four years. He claimed that the term had only been increased by the provisions of the Constitution.

Justice Dickey reserved decision.

KLOFSKY-LOHSE'S HUSBAND.

Once Rich, Lieberman Is Now a Waiter in Brooklyn, Poor and Ill.

The news of the death in Hamburg of Fräu Katharina Klofsky-Lohse, which was published on Wednesday, brought to light a sad story of the prima donna's first marriage and of the present condition of her first husband, Herrman Lieberman. He is now living in a cheap lodging house at 665 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, and earning a living as a waiter in a restaurant in Williamsburg. He is apparently as poor in health as in pocket.

"But what difference does it make?" he said yesterday. "I have not much longer to live, anyway.

"I was in good circumstances," he said, "when I met my wife in Salzburg. She was playing small parts in operas and plays. I had a good position with the big warehouse of Andrew Hoffer, and besides I had a small fortune. After a short acquaintance we were married, and I took her to Leipsic. We were happy for several years, while she was off the stage, but she persuaded me to let her return to it. I did everything I could to push her forward, and spent all my fortune having her instructed in music. Two children were born to us—Herrman, now twenty years old, and Gustav, now eighteen. I supported the family during the years of struggling that followed Fräu Lieberman's return to the stage. I found cause to complain, and left her and my children and came to this country.

"I have wandered about in desolation and misery ever since, and have made a bare living as a waiter. I have always loved my wife, but I never heard from her or saw her after I left her. She became famous, and got a divorce from me on the ground of abandonment. Then she married Franz Greve, the baritone, and her last husband was Herr Lohse, the bandmaster, who introduced her to New-York last Winter."

Lieberman said that he would like to see his sons, but that he was too poor to go to Germany to see them.

SEAMAN WILL CONTEST AGAIN.

The Principal Litigant Takes Steps to Reopen the Suit.

The Seaman will case, which has attracted considerable attention for ten years, is about to come up again. Gilbert Shute, the principal claimant, has retained F. D. Le Barbier to reopen the suit.

Mr. Shute claims that he has discovered new evidence since the last trial. The property includes several warehouses in the lower part of the city, and what is known as the "Marble Mansion" at King's Bridge.

Mrs. Ann Drake Seaman, who left the property in dispute, was regarded as eccentric, and was the subject of much newspaper comment. She was the owner of a large collection of cats and spent considerable money in having them dressed in fantastic costumes.

The first lawyer to take the case for the litigants fell from the Palisades, and there was a suspicion that he was murdered. The next lawyer to be engaged was committed for insanity shortly after the last trial.

The case involves the title to property estimated to be worth over $5,000,000. The will of Mrs. Seaman was admitted to probate in 1880. One hundred and forty-three persons, residing in this city, California, and other parts of the country, who claimed to be heirs of the old lady, brought suit in ejectment against some of those holding property which formerly belonged to Mrs. Seaman, alleging that she was incompetent to make a will.

All these persons appeared on the trial of the action in November, 1893. The Judge dismissed the complaint, and granted costs to the amount of $4,480 against the plaintiffs. An appeal was taken to the General Term of the Supreme Court, which sustained the opinion of the lower court.

On the Incoming Steamships.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on incoming vessels were the following:

North German Lloyd steamship Lahn, from Bremen and Southampton—Prof. and Mrs. J. H. van Amringe, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Eddy, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Harding, Prof. and Mrs. W. T. Hewett, G. M. Millard, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Williams, Prof. and Mrs. Caleb T. Winchester, Mr. and Mrs. Francis A. White, Louis Ziegler, and Dr. Hugo Jacobi.

Cunard Line steamship Aurania, from Liverpool and Queenstown—Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Anderson, F. H. Aronson, T. C. Batchelor, Dr. and Mrs. George Beardsley, E. P. Dexter, Mr. and Mrs. S. Spooner, J. G. Tuck, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis D. White, Justice White, and Mrs. White.

Chamber of Commerce Meeting.

The Chamber of Commerce will have its first Fall meeting at its rooms in the Mutual Life Insurance Building Thursday, Oct. 1. Among other things, the Chamber will discuss and make preparation for its annual dinner. This will be at Delmonico's Nov. 17. The President-elect and President Cleveland will be guests. Secretary George Wilson returned to his duties yesterday. He has been for six weeks in the Adirondacks.

CLEARING FIFTH AVENUE

STEPPING STONES AND THREE GUY POSTS REMOVED.

Complaint Had Been Made About the Obstructions, and They Were Taken Away by the Authorities—One Stone Was in Front of the Mansion Recently Acquired by Gov. Morton — Improvements Brought About in Vesey Street.

"Fifth Avenue from the Washington Arch to Fifty-ninth Street is now clear of all illegal obstructions," said William Henkel, Superintendent of the Bureau of Incumbrances, in the Department of Public Works yesterday.

This result was accomplished by the removal of eight large stepping stones, or carriage blocks, one of which was in front of a church and the others in front of private residences, and three guy posts which had not been removed by the owners after due notice from the department.

Superintendent Henkel said that many complaints had been received by Commissioner Collis about obstructions on the avenue, with particular reference to the blocks of stone placed near the edge of the sidewalk to facilitate the stepping from carriages.

These stepping stones, it was complained, were a menace to the pedestrians along the avenue, particularly on dark nights, and many accidents had occurred to persons stumbling over them. There was also a complaint lodged in the bureau against three guy posts which had been left in the roadway at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street by the contractor for the excavations for the buildings erected there, and were a source of danger to persons driving in the avenue after dark.

An examination of the avenue was made by an Inspector of Incumbrances and his report showed that, in addition to carriage blocks and the guy posts, there were many sidewalk obstructions formed by signs and showcases projecting beyond the legal limit. Notices were served on all the persons who had control of the sidewalk obstructions to obey the law. There was a general compliance with the notices.

Signs and showcases were drawn in and many carriage blocks were removed. But some of the obstructions still remained, and on Wednesday Inspector Schlesinger, with a number of laborers, armed with crowbars and other implements, proceeded to make a raid on the obstructions. The start was made at noon from the Washington Arch, and the first stop was made at the residence of George Cappell, 40 Fifth Avenue. A large granite block, bearing the inscription "July 22, 1858," was pried from its fastenings and thrown into the wagon which accompanied the raiding party.

A steppingstone in front of the First Presbyterian Church, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets, was the next obstruction removed, and similar obstructions were taken from in front of the residences 298, 326, 357, 391, 418, and 681 Fifth Avenue. The last number is at the mansion recently acquired by Gov. Morton for a residence, and is at present in charge of a caretaker, a woman. She came out and protested against the removal of the stone. She said that Gov. Morton would not like it, and when the employes of the Bureau of Incumbrances paid no attention to her protest she called a policeman, who refused to interfere. The stones were carted to the corporation yard, where the owners can claim them. If they are not claimed they will be sold at public auction.

The three guy posts which were removed from the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street were originally erected by James Healey, contractor, of One Hundred and Fourth Street and First Avenue, on a permit granted by the Commissioner of Public Works Jan. 23, and were used as anchors for the guy ropes supporting the derricks by which blasted stone was lifted from an excavation. The stipulation on which the permit was issued was that the posts should be removed and the pavement restored immediately after the work for which they were needed was completed. This work was completed long ago, and as no attempt to remove the posts was made by the contractor the permit was revoked on Sept. 18, and notice was served on the contractor that the posts must be removed immediately.

No attention was paid to this notice, and the posts were therefore removed by the employes of the Bureau of Incumbrances and carted off to the corporation yard. The pavement will be restored at the charge of the delinquent contractor.

Superintendent Henkel was asked what had been done to improve the condition of the Vesey Street sidewalks, which had long been almost closed to the public by the encroachments of many of the retail dealers along that street, and the incumbrances of stands of peddlers. He said the bureau had paid a great deal of attention to Vesey Street, particularly in the neighborhood of Washington Market, where the greatest nuisances existed, and he was confident that the sidewalks were in a clearer condition than they had been for years.

He said the merchants had been compelled to occupy less of the sidewalks than ever before, and the street stands had been reduced in dimensions.

A walk through Vesey Street by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES confirmed the statement made by Mr. Henkel. The sidewalks were clearer than had been the case before for a long time. There was a clear passageway on the inclosed sidewalks around Washington Market, which was not the case before, and the barrels and boxes which used to incumber the walks and almost entirely close up the passageway were thrust aside out of the way of pedestrians.

There are, however, a number of places on Vesey Street, particularly in the neighborhood of Washington and Greenwich Streets, where undue encroachments on the sidewalks by street stands are permitted. In one case not only a large section of the sidewalk was taken up by a fruit stand yesterday, but also a section of the roadway beyond the gutter was obstructed by large baskets and boxes of fruit. While there is certainly an improvement over the past, there are plenty of places, particularly about the neighborhood of Washington Market, that still need the attention of Superintendent Henkel.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW WILL SPEAK.

Brooklyn Republicans Preparing for Their Mass Meeting.

The Republicans of Brooklyn will start their campaign this evening, when they will hold the first mass meeting at the Brooklyn Rink, on Clermont Avenue.

Mayor Wurster will preside, and the principal speaker will be Chauncey M. Depew. J. Franklin Fort of New-Jersey will also speak. The managers are using extraordinary efforts to make the meeting a great success, and Marcus A. Hanna and Joseph H. Manley will be present.

It is expected that a number of the McKinley clubs will parade in honor of the occasion, and will march to the rink. There will be music, and arrangements have been made for the seating of women. Several rows of chairs will be reserved for them until 8 o'clock.

Mrs. Reynolds Slightly Improved.

Mrs. Minnie G. Reynolds, wife of the Rev. A. W. Reynolds, who was injured by a wall falling on her a few days ago at the foot of Cortlandt Street while she and her husband were passing on their bicycles, was slightly improved yesterday. The physician attending her at the Hudson Street Hospital said she passed a comfortable night, but it would be several weeks before she could leave the hospital.

TRYING TO SAVE ALTGELD.

Illinois Democratic Committee Leaves Bryan to His Fate.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Leaders of the silver Democracy of Illinois of late have made no concealment of the fact that they are devoting all their energies to the election of John P. Altgeld and intend to forward his chances for Governor without the slightest regard to those of William J. Bryan for President. How best to help Altgeld will be discussed thoroughly at the next meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee, which, it is said, will take place Monday. The proposition will be discussed that Bryan shall be left to struggle along as best he can in this State, and that the State Committee shall devote its time and money to the campaign for the Governorship.

"It is quite enough," said a member of the committee, "to have the National Committee working for Bryan. Already the State Committee has devoted too much time to his affairs. I notice one thing—the National Committee cares nothing about Altgeld. Why should the State Committee care anything about Bryan? It is our intention in the future to pay no attention to the Presidential candidate, and devote ourselves to the one nearest home.

"We can probably carry the State for Altgeld, but it is exceedingly doubtful whether or not we can carry it for Bryan, and we are wasting time fooling with him."

Senator Jones of the National Committee has been informed of the attitude of the State Committee, and naturally is much perturbed. In his opinion every other interest should be sacrificed to that of the head of the National ticket, and he cannot see why the cohorts of the Illinois silver Democracy at this critical stage should abandon the "Boy Orator" to his fate. Chairman Jones and his friends have protested, argued, expostulated, and almost wept, but all in vain.

If Bryan carries Illinois, it is now certain that he will not have the State Committee to thank. The National Committee is doing what it can for him, but is handicapped sadly by the lack of co-operation of Chairman Hinrichsen, Secretary Nelson, and the rest of the State silver leaders.

It is reported that a secret canvass is in mine how Altgeld and Bryan will compare progress by the silver Democrats to determine the vote to be cast at the coming election, and that it has been discovered that the candidate for President will run a long way ahead of the candidate for Governor. This discovery has aroused the friends of Altgeld and lent new zest to their determination to exert all their strength in his behalf.

LI HUNG'S LAST MESSAGE.

We May Have a New Chinese Minister at Washington Soon.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Another farewell message from Li Hung Chang has been received at the State Department by Acting Secretary Rockhill, in the following dispatch from United States Commercial Agent Peterson, at Vancouver, B. C., under date of Sept. 14:

"At an interview given the Consuls of this city on board the steamship Empress of China, just previous to her departure for Hong Kong to-day, his Excellency Li Hung Chang, Viceroy of China, requested me to become the bearer of the following message to my Government: 'I was greatly impressed by the courtesy and kindness extended to me by the Government of your country, which I regard as the model Government of Western civilization. I shall ever retain the most pleasant memories of my visit to the United States, and I desire you to make my greetings to your country most cordial as I now take leave of America.'"

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 24.—There appears to be a likelihood, from what is being said in Chinatown, that Wau On Bong, the military attaché who was in Victoria some time ago, waiting the arrival of Li Hung Chang from the East, may be the next Chinese Minister to Washington. When the Chinese Viceroy entered Vancouver, Wau On Bong was there to meet him, and it is understood he requested his Excellency to be appointed to some office in a foreign country in the Chinese diplomatic service. Li Hung Chang asked whether he would like a position of this kind. Wau On Bong replied: "Yes; I wish one if I can get it."

To this Li Hung Chang remarked: "I think I can get you one."

Now it appears that the term for which Yang Mu, Chinese Minister at Washington, was appointed will soon expire, and though Li Hung Chang, like the experienced diplomat he is, made no promises, he gave Wau On Bong a letter which he instructed him to carry to Washington and present to Yang Yu. The Viceroy also wrote to Yang Yu, telling him to entertain Wau On Bong as a guest at the Legation until he heard from the Viceroy at Pekin.

CLOSING DAYS AT NEWPORT

Mrs. William Astor Gives Her Final Entertainment.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 24.—Mrs. William Astor had her final cottage entertainment of the season this afternoon, which was a luncheon in honor of Lady Lockwood. The guests were Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Mrs. C. N. Beach, Miss Leary, Mrs. C. W. Yulee, Mrs. Charles H. Berryman, Mrs. H. C. Potter, Miss McAllister, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Miss Lockwood, Mrs. W. W. Sherman, Mrs. E. S. Willing, Mrs. Robert M. Cushing, Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin, Miss Whitwell, Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor, Mrs. George Hoffman, Mrs. F. B. Hoffman, and Lady Lockwood.

Mrs. William H. Osgood and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt also entertained at luncheon to-day.

Prof. Charles W. Shield closed his cottage to-day and returned to Princeton.

Prince Raoul Wrede of the Austrian Legation returned to Washington to-day.

Changes in Artillery Stations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The army order providing for a general interchange in the stations of troops, issued last week, has been changed so that the First Artillery will relieve the Third Artillery.

The Fifth Artillery, stationed at Presidio, Alcatraz Island; Fort Mason, California, and Fort Cady, Washington, will relieve the First Artillery, stationed at Fort Hamilton, Fort Slocum, and Fort Wadsworth, New-York, and Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

The First will relieve the Third, now in the Department of the East and Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Of the two light batteries of the Fifth Artillery, one will take station at Fort Sheridan and the other at Fort Hamilton. The light battery of the First, at Fort Hamilton, will take station at Washington Barracks, and the one at Fort Sheridan will go to Fort Sam Houston.

The Third Artillery will relieve the Fifth, as heretofore ordered.

An Old Friend of the Slaves.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Elbridge G. Blunt, who was intimately associated with John Brown, in conducting the Underground Railroad in Kansas, and was also an active scout in the civil war, died at the family home in this city Thursday night. He was one of the early settlers of Kansas. Mr. Blunt may be said to have been a Director in the famous underground railway in Kansas. John Brown was frequently at the house of Mr. Blunt and the two combined their efforts in behalf of the slaves, many of whom were helped to liberty and safety through their kind offices. Through many a long night Mr. Blunt stood guard over some humble cabin in which the fugitives from the South were concealed. With his brother, Gen. James B. Blunt, he was active in the civil war.

ENDED HIS LIFE WITH GAS

A YALE STUDENT DIED AT HIS HOME IN THIS CITY.

Edward E. Gregory, Who Would Have Finished His College Course Next Year, Had a Dread that He Was Suffering from an Incurable Disease—Left His Family at Irvington-on-the-Hudson and Came to the Town House to Kill Himself.

The city house of Edward C. Gregory, a retired merchant, living at 212 Madison Avenue, was closed during the early part of May. With his wife and five children, Mr. Gregory moved for the season to his cottage at Irvington-on-the-Hudson.

With the rest of the family went Edward Eugene Gregory, a son, twenty-four years old. He had just finished his third year at Yale, where he stood well in the class of 1897. He was a hard student and a great reader. His family often remonstrated with him on his overapplication to his college work, and urged him to give great attention to athletics. He was 6 feet 3 inches in height, weighed 180 pounds, and seemed to be enjoying the best of health.

Young Gregory, however, persisted in believing that he was suffering from some incurable disease. Many were the calls he made on the family physician, Dr. George E. Fowler of 18 East Fifty-eighth Street. These visits began two years ago. The student was despondent, and during the last year developed melancholia. He often told the doctor that he feared he would not live long because of incurable sickness.

When told that he had nothing more than a nervous disorder he became indignant and sought various specialists. Their treatment did not seem to help him. On the contrary, his melancholy increased until it forced itself upon the attention of his family. He would keep his room for a week at a time. In other ways, too, he developed eccentricities, but even to his father, who for some time has kept a close watch on his son, the young man seemed responsible and in no way disposed to hasten the end he so feared.

To relieve his mind, young Gregory often came from Irvington to spend a day in the city. He enjoyed going to theatres, and when, on Monday morning, he said he was going to "run down to town overnight," his father made no objection. "Gene," as he was familiarly known, took an afternoon train, and, as was always his custom on such a trip to town, went to the family residence and let himself in, all the servants having been taken to Irvington.

Although he did not return to Irvington Tuesday, as he had said he would, the family did not worry greatly, but were glad that he had found something to interest him. Mr. Gregory, however, had some fears, and when his daughter Fannie said yesterday morning that she was going to town he accompanied her. Without mentioning his fears to her, he ordered a carriage to take them to the Madison Avenue house.

As soon as he opened the front door of the house he noticed a strong odor of gas. Further in the house it was almost overpowering. Directing his daughter to await his return, he ran up the stairs to the third floor, where he knew his son had a rear bedroom.

Although barely able to stand, because of the strong gas odor, Mr. Gregory pushed open the door and entered the bedroom. The bed was disordered, as if had been slept in, but Eugene was not in sight. On the dresser was his open-faced gold watch which had stopped at 8:20 o'clock. The young man's clothes were neatly arranged on a chair, and the gas was lighted, as if, having arisen after retiring, he had stepped into an adjoining room.

Sure that his son was near, Mr. Gregory pushed open the door to the bathroom adjoining. On the floor lay the young man, clad only in his underwear. A long rubber tube, which had been used to conduct gas to a small heater, had been detached from the stove. One end, from which the gas still poured, lay on the floor, where it had dropped from the suicide's mouth.

Assured by a glance that his son was dead, Mr. Gregory hastened with his daughter to

NOISY IN MAKING COIN

COUNTERFEITERS CAUGHT BY THE HAMMERING OF METAL.

In a Little Back Room on East Twenty-third Street They Were Turning Out Spurious Nickels, Quarters, and Half Dollars — A Complete Plant Discovered and Two Men Arrested—One Is "Mustang Jack," a Western Cattle Brander.

That strange hammering was going on at all hours in a back room on the top floor of 223 East Twenty-third Street came to the knowledge of the police of the East Twenty-second Street Police Station recently. Three detectives were assigned to find out what it all meant, and as a result of their investigation two men are now in Ludlow Street Jail charged with counterfeiting, and a woman witness is in the House of Detention. The men were held in $10,000 bail each for examination this afternoon by United States Commissioner Shields.

Those arrested are William Knapp, twenty-four years old; his wife, Lottie, nineteen years old, and Thomas Fagan, twenty-two years old. The place in which they carried on their counterfeiting was a small room. Besides the hammering and noise in the room neighbors noticed a number of well-dressed callers. Capt. Smith detailed Detectives Rink, Stephens, and Conroy to make an investigation. They watched the house, and one day, when there was no one in the room, they made an entrance and examined it. They found a complete assortment of counterfeiters' paraphernalia.

This was on last Saturday. They waited in front of the house and arrested Knapp when he entered. They searched him and found sixteen counterfeit fifty-cent pieces and a bad quarter. He broke down and confessed, and implicated Fagan. The detectives continued their watch on the house, and on Tuesday arrested Knapp's wife. She acknowledged that her husband and Fagan had been counterfeiters during their seven weeks' stay in the house. She said that she had often remonstrated with her husband for doing the work, as she feared he would eventually be captured.

The woman is a variety actress. Knapp is known as "Mustang Jack." He is a quick rider, and in the Summer spends four or five months in the West branding cattle. He gave his occupation as a driver when arrested. Fagan was arrested on Tuesday night. He professed his innocence and was highly indignant over his arrest.

Mrs. Knapp says that Fagan was her husband's accomplice, and bought the plaster with which the molds were made. The Secret Service officials complimented the detectives on their capture, and said it was one of the most complete set of molds ever confiscated. There were fourteen molds seized. They were for coins of all denominations, from a cent to 50 cents. The police found a cigar box full of counterfeit nickels, fourteen bottles of silver composition and antimony, nine bottles of acid, pincers, and other stuff.

The Secret Service men believe that the men are connected with a Western gang of counterfeiters. Knapp and Fagan used to pass counterfeit coin on Third Avenue shopkeepers.

Mrs. Knapp says that Fagan had a scheme to make bad money in Ireland, but feared he would be arrested as a Fenian if he ventured there. Fagan gave his address to the police as 283 Third Avenue, and said he was a bookkeeper. The police kept the facts of the arrests secret until yesterday, in the hope that they might capture other accomplices of the prisoners.

HARLEM NEEDS A HOSPITAL.

A Petition to be Sent to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

A petition addressed to the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is receiving many signatures in Harlem, requesting the board to grant an adequate appropriation for the erection of a new hospital in Harlem, as provided for by the Andrews bill, which passed the last Legislature. The bill, which was heartily indorsed by all the city authorities, calls for the appropriation of $1,000,000, and also provides for the improvements to other city hospitals.

Harlem is sadly in need of a hospital to replace the ramshackle structure at the foot of East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, which for the last five years has been inadequate to the demands made upon it. Attention has frequently been called to its crowded condition, and it is necessary to discharge patients during convalescence in order to make room for others. Many patients have also been transferred to Bellevue and other hospitals for lack of room. The new hospital will provide proper rooms for the Harlem Dispensary, which for years has been situated in a rickety little one-story shanty at the foot of East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, formerly used as a waiting room by the old Harlem River Steamboat Company. It is about 20 by 25 feet, and contains three rooms for physicians, a sleeping room for the assistant to the apothecary, and an apothecary's room. The largest of these rooms is not more than 12 by 15 feet.

Some idea of the work that is supposed to be done in this shanty may be formed when it is known that all the way from 150 to 200 persons visit the place between 9 and 11 A. M. and from 200 to 400 prescriptions are prepared by the apothecary. Patients of all sorts and conditions are crowded into the waiting room, which is the largest of the five rooms. The ventilation is exceedingly bad, even when the windows are wide open, and the atmosphere is so bad that patients faint quite frequently. In the Winter time matters are much worse, because the windows are kept closed.

The ventilation in the hospital itself is not much better. The drainage, too, is exceedingly bad. A new structure is an absolute necessity, and it cannot be erected too soon to suit the citizens of Harlem. The site on which the present hospital stands is an ideal one, it being similar to Bellevue.

The old dispensary has been condemned as a disease-breeder by several Harlem physicians who have done work there.

Rabeneck's Son to be Sent Home.

The case of Joseph B. Rabeneck, the son of Baron Rabeneck, an officer in the German Army, who was arrested Aug. 29 on a charge of snatching a pocketbook containing $2, did not come up before Judge Fitzgerald, in General Sessions, yesterday, as expected. Rabeneck will doubtless be discharged from the Tombs to-day, as Assistant District Attorney Battle announced yesterday that members of the Grand Jury had subscribed money to pay the prisoner's fare back to his home, at Coblenz, Germany. Rabeneck was actually starving at the time he snatched the pocketbook. When the police gave him food at the station house he devoured it much like a hungry dog.

Suing for Theatre Rent.

Chief Justice Van Wyck, in the City Court, yesterday directed Cyril Norman to give Mrs. Annie Harrigan a bill of particulars in her action against him to recover $500 for one week's rent of Harrigan's Theatre.

The plaintiff avers that in 1894 Norman engaged the theatre for two weeks, at a rental of $500 per week, to produce the play, "A Man Without a Country." He did not pay the second week's rent. Norman alleges that he and his company were evicted from the theatre.

TREMONT TO CITY HALL.

Regular Trains for North Siders Now in Service on the Elevated.

Through accommodation trains from the Tremont Station, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street to the terminus at City Hall, were run over the elevated railroad yesterday morning.

The first train left Tremont at 6:12, and was delayed for a few minutes at the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street Station, where waiting passengers hurriedly boarded the train and an uncomfortable crush resulted. The new system of single-track switching at first proved something like a Chinese puzzle to the train dispatchers, who jumbled the express and through accommodation trains together in marked confusion.

Nevertheless, north siders are apparently satisfied if not entirely pleased with the trial.

Acting General Manager W. J. Fransioli declared that there was no real blockade on the road at any time during the scheduled hours of the continuous-passage trains, and that the delays might have been avoided if the switching capacity had been reinforced during the first hour of the schedule.

Mr. Fransioli also stated that the cause of the crush at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street was undoubtedly owing to the fact that many of the passengers on the through train left the train at that station to board the City Hall express train—a mistake on their part, as the difference in the running time of the two trains did not exceed two minutes.

He said there would be no change made at present in the schedule employed yesterday, but that the railway company would endeavor to make the scheme of a single-track schedule successful, as it believed it to be advantageous to the residents of the annexed district.

Ex-Civil Justice J. C. J. Langbein, a prominent Twenty-third Warder and one of the pioneer promoters of the suburban train project, said he was satisfied with the first trial of the improved service, and that on his journey down town on the 8:36 train he heard nothing but favorable comments on the new schedule. "It will prove to be a great boon to suburbanites," said Mr. Langbein, "as it will eliminate the crushing and crowding at the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street Station."

The schedule given out by Acting General Manager Fransioli is as follows:

SOUTH BOUND, A. M.

Leave.		Arrive.
177th St.	6:12	City Hall 7:04
177th St.	6:24	City Hall 7:16
177th St.	6:36	City Hall 7:28
177th St.	6:48	City Hall 7:40
177th St.	7:00	City Hall 7:52
177th St.	7:12	City Hall 8:04
177th St.	7:24	City Hall 8:16
177th St.	7:36	City Hall 8:28
177th St.	7:48	City Hall 8:40
177th St.	8:00	City Hall 8:52
177th St.	8:12	City Hall 9:04
177th St.	8:24	City Hall 9:16
177th St.	8:36	City Hall 9:28

NORTH BOUND, P. M.

Leave.		Arrive.
City Hall	4:40	177th St. 5:32
City Hall	4:52	177th St. 5:44
City Hall	5:08	177th St. 6:00
City Hall	5:24	177th St. 6:16
City Hall	5:37	177th St. 6:29
City Hall	5:49	177th St. 6:41
City Hall	6:01	177th St. 6:53
City Hall	6:13	177th St. 7:05
City Hall	6:26	177th St. 7:18
City Hall	6:38	177th St. 7:30

TROUBLE IN BOND TRANSFER.

H. M. La Follette Arrested at Instance of H. E. Mooney.

Harvey M. La Follette was arrested yesterday at the Hoffman House by Deputy Sheriff Walgering, on an order signed by Justice MacLean in the Supreme Court, on the application of Harry E. Mooney of 55 Liberty Street. Mooney charges La Follette with fraud, and has sued him to recover $27,333.12.

In the complaint Mooney alleges that on Dec. 29, 1895, he and La Follette entered into a contract by which the defendant was to sell and deliver to him sixty-two first mortgage bonds, each of the par value of $500, and belonging to a series of 200 bonds issued by the Connorsville Gas and Electric Company, at and for the price of $24,800, payable $10,000 in cash and $14,800 in real estate.

Thereafter, the plaintiff says, he paid the $10,000, but he has not transferred the real estate for the reason that by a subsequent agreement he was to retain the real estate as collateral for money advanced to the defendant. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant has not performed any part of the contract, except that on April 13, 1896, he delivered sixty-two bonds of the kind stipulated for, except that they were second mortgage instead of first mortgage bonds.

There was nothing in or on the bonds to show that they were not first mortgage bonds, and the plaintiff says he accepted them as first mortgage bonds. Had they been first mortgage bonds it is claimed they would have been reasonably worth $31,000, but as second mortgage bonds they are worth only about $21,700. Mr. Mooney claims that by reason of this fraud practiced upon him by the defendant he has been damaged to the amount of $9,300, for which he asks judgment.

For a second cause of action the plaintiff alleges that on June 7, 1896, he entered into a contract with the defendant by which the latter agreed to sell and deliver to him sixty first mortgage bonds of the Connorsville Gas and Electric Company of Fayette, Ind., at the par value of $500. Mooney says that he advanced the defendant $9,783.12 on this contract. This second contract Mooney says was not carried out by the defendant, except by the delivery of twenty-two second mortgage bonds at the par value of $350 each.

The value of the bonds, had they been of the first issue, would have been $30,000, but the second mortgage bonds, being worth only $350 each, made a difference of $18,033.12, for which amount the plaintiff demands judgment against La Follette, making a total of $27,333.12 claimed to be due.

The plaintiff alleges that he employed Samuel D. Miller, a lawyer, to examine the affairs of the company. Mr. Miller has filed an affidavit, in which he says that he discovered that a mortgage for $20,000 on the plant of the company and all its franchises had been recorded previous to the issue of the first mortgage bonds. This mortgage was still on record and unsatisfied, it is declared, on July 3, 1896. La Follette was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail in default of $10,000 bail.

SOPHIE LYONS IN THE TOMBS.

Indicted for Having a Shopping Bag Called a Burglar's Tool.

Sophie Lyons, wife of "Ned" Lyons, the bank robber, was arraigned in Essex Market Court yesterday. She was arrested in a Sixth Avenue dry goods store Tuesday charged with carrying burglars' tools. She had a small cloth bag with her which Capt. O'Brien said was a shoplifter's bag. There was no evidence to convict her, but she was remanded Wednesday to allow Capt. O'Brien to complete his case. Later the Grand Jury indicted her for carrying burglar's tools.

When her case was called yesterday, Emanuel Friend, her attorney, protested that she had not been fairly treated. Magistrate Brann said the woman did not object to his course, and that since she had been indicted the case was out of his jurisdiction.

Miss Lyons said she had been trying to lead an honest life, but that the detectives hounded her every time she appeared on the street.

Her attorney said that a shopping bag was no more a burglar's tool than an express wagon, as each might be used to carry away stolen goods. The prisoner was taken to the Tombs.

Italian Republicans Parade.

The parade of the John E. Marsh Republican Association, composed of Italians, headed by Mr. Marsh, passed through City Hall Park yesterday on the way to Greenwood Lake, N. J., where they attended a picnic. Mayor Strong reviewed the turnout from the City Hall steps.

THE COMMERCE OF AMERICA

SOUTHERN REPUBLICS SAY IT SHOULD BE KEPT AT HOME.

A Movement Toward Making Better Commercial Treaties with the United States—The Trade of These Countries with Europe Can Be Done More Advantageously This Side of the Atlantic—Sentiment Growing Rapidly.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The State Department continues to record evidence of the growing spirit in South and Central American republics favoring a policy of American commerce for Americans only as the result of the forcible reiteration of the Monroe doctrine, the latest conspicuous cases being the movement in Brazil for a closer union with its neighbors and the cordial attitude toward the United States in Chile, that country having for the last six or eight years manifested a rather cool disposition to us.

Minister Thompson, in a dispatch to this Government regarding the annual report of the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs for this year, writes:

"The Minister appears to be thoroughly imbued with the purpose of bringing the South American republics into a closer union; but at the same time keeping Brazil aloof from all complications with European nations. He says: 'The restoration of peace, the return of financial prosperity, the integrity of the public credit, and the improvement in the productive agents of the country impose upon us a policy which will prevent the difficulties of others from being added to our own,' adding that an endeavor should be made to harmonize the conflicting interests of the South American republics, establishing in their relations sentiments of justice, loyalty, and confidence, but not disturbing the solution of foreign or domestic questions in which any of them may be concerned."

An elaborate plan of international communication is set forth, the most important suggestion in which is the outlet afforded Bolivia to the Atlantic by the Paraguay River. In regard to the United States he says:

"Without claiming a share in the responsibilities of the international situations which the vigorous policy of the United States of America creates and defends, Brazil cannot ignore or withdraw from the influence which it exercises on the destinies of South America."

A commercial union between Chile, Argentina, and Brazil is advocated. The report observes that it is impossible for the South American republics to preserve an indifference to each other. Almost all of them are bounded by tributaries of either the Amazon or Plate River, and necessarily have common economic interests; and while such interests may not in all cases justify treaties of commerce and navigation, yet the scope of production in the several republics suggests conventions which will assure the most advantageous market. The dominating influence of Brazil and Argentina on the Atlantic coast and Chile on the Pacific counsels an alliance between these countries for the proper development of commerce in South America. The economic conditions of Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, and Valparaiso are so identical that sooner or later they must combine.

The fact that German sugar is imported into Brazil and Chile and sold in competition with the national product, on account of the cheap freight rates, is pointed out, and an amendment to the law regulating coast navigation is urged.

Minister Thompson says it is evident that Brazil is making great efforts to bring about a combination between itself, Chile, and Argentina. He is uninformed how far these efforts have succeeded, but it was noticeable to him that the representatives of both these countries in Rio were men of much influence and high standing, and, having recently arrived, it was apparent that they were on a special mission. He adds that the President of Chile in a late message recommended the abrogation of that country's commercial treaties with Europe, saying:

"The Government has been engaged in opening a road by which our [Chile's] commercial relations with other American countries may be strengthened, and it is now engaged in negotiating an agreement of this nature with Brazil.

"In regard to the relations with the United States and European nations," he says, "treaties of navigation and commerce cannot be regarded under the same aspect. The problem consists in insuring increasing exportation and in permitting importation to a salutary extent without injuring the legitimate aspirations of national industry."

BROOKLYN'S WATER SUPPLY.

Commissioner Willis Sends Questions to His Expert Engineers.

Commissioner Willis of the Department of City Works is actively engaged at present upon the question of improving the water system of Brooklyn. He was allowed over $500,000 by the Board of Aldermen at its meeting on Monday last for this purpose, but he desires, he states, to be thoroughly conversant with the entire details before he makes a move.

With this object in view, he yesterday sent to Chief Engineer Milne and Engineer De Varona of the Water Supply Bureau the following questions and expects to have them answered within a few days:

First—Do the reports before you from the Board of Health and Prof. Leeds specifically determine and locate the cause of the recent complaints as to the quality of the water so that no doubts remain on this point?

Second—If it has been defined, what steps are necessary to remedy the trouble and prevent its recurrence?

Third—If the cause is not clearly ascertained or located, what further steps are necessary specifically to determine it?

Fourth—What general measures are required to protect our present water supply from pollution?

Fifth—What changes in or addition to our present system do you consider necessary to secure at all times the best possible quality of water?

Sixth—For how much longer can we safely rely on the supply to be obtained from our present watershed (Ridgewood system) and the small plants in the new wards?

Seventh—What further works—exclusive of those under the Edwards contract and additional pumping stations—are necessary to develop or perfect our present watershed as contemplated?

Eighth—How soon, in your opinion, should we begin work actively to determine our future sources of supply, and what work has been done and is available for that purpose?

Ninth—What recommendations can you generally make on the subject of a future source of supply?

Commissioner Willis in this regard said that his own view of the matter was that the investigation of the future sources of supply was most pressing, and that legislative action would probably be needed.

Mr. Danforth Finds Headquarters.

Chairman Danforth of the so-called Democratic State Committee has relieved Treasurer St. John of the Bryan National Committee of the lease of the rooms in the Bartholdi Hotel and will use them as the headquarters of the State Committee. Mr. St. John will retain one of the parlors for an office during the campaign.

One of the delegates from Chautauqua County who voted for William Sulzer for Governor at Buffalo met Mr. Sulzer at Tammany Hall and said:

"Well, you may get there yet, Sulzer."

"No, no," said Mr. Sulzer proudly, "under no circumstances would I accept the nomination now."

ART NOTES.

—Venice will hold a second international art exhibition, including sculptures, pictures, etchings, and drawings, in 1897, beginning on April 12 and concluding Oct. 31. An international jury will award the prizes, which amount to 40,000 lire. There will be in addition prizes of 1,500, 1,000, and 500 lire, to be given for the best critical essays on the exhibition. Notice of intention to exhibit must be made not later than Jan. 1, 1897. In England Mr. Alma Tameda represents the Venetian project.

—Whether it is worthy of credit is not known, but it is said that Titian's great work, "The Rape of Europa," painted originally for Philip II. of Spain, has found a purchaser in this country, and at the tallest of figures.

—The poster of The Century Magazine for September is the most pleasant of departures in the advertising line. Mr. H. M. Rosenberg's sketch is placed on a delicately tinted gray paper, and shows a girl in a modern Watteau guise toying with butterflies. The flow of lace around the neck of the girl is prettily suggestive, and the pose is graceful. The effective point in the print, in which much mechanical skill is shown, is in the production of the rich dark hair and the coloring of the lips. The attractiveness of this poster is such that the demand for it has exceeded the supply. The utterly conventional poster, which tried to hammer into people ugly exaggerations, will go out of vogue. It belongs to a decadent past.

—The title of "Romney as an Investment" in an English magazine is not precisely an engaging title, though it may be suggestive. Lately at public sales in London some of the "reputed masters" of the last fifty years, when put under the hammer, brought much less money than was expected. Even Landseer, save in exceptional cases, sold at a low price. Sir Joshua Reynolds's pictures are still among those bringing the most guineas, and their values increase each year. The appreciation of Romney is comparatively recent. In 1807, Romney having died in 1802, a number of his pictures and sketches were sold at Christie's, and the pictures brought from 2 to 3 guineas each, and the sketches sometimes went for as low as 5s. From 1807 to 1850 only three pictures of this master attracted attention, and were sold at 100 guineas. From 1860 to 1879 the figures went up. In 1882 the true advance began, and 1,250 guineas was paid for a portrait of Lady Hamilton. In 1890, not less than £4,042 was the cost of a full-length portrait. Two years ago five portraits, not in Romney's best manner, brought £7,000. This year two ordinary examples of the same artist's work were bought at Sir Julian's Goldsmid's sale for 4,750 guineas, and another time 10,500 guineas was paid for one of the pictures. This price is excelled only by that paid for Sir Joshua's group of Lady Betty Delmé, which brought 11,000 guineas.

—Among the recipients of honors at the two-hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Berlin Academy of Fine Arts was our American artist, Mr. Julius L. Stewart, who had accorded him by the German Emperor the large gold medal. Mrs. Alma Tadema received a smaller gold medal.

—The fifteenth Autumn exhibition of the National Academy of Design will open Monday, Nov. 23, and close Dec. 19. Exhibits will be received only from Thursday, Oct. 29, to Saturday, Oct. 31, inclusive. Friday, Nov. 20, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., will be varnishing day. As usual, the only exhibits eligible are original works in oil, pastel, or sculpture, by living artists, which have never before been exhibited in the City of New-York or Brooklyn. The jury of selection is composed of Horace W. Robbins, L. G. Seilstedt, R. M. Shurtleff, William L. Sonntag, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Arthur F. Tait, Louis C. Tiffany, D. W. Tryon, and Louis Moeller.

—The exhibition of drawings made by the children of the public schools of Chicago is now being held in that city. Ever since the World's Fair a taste for art has been propagated in Chicago schools. The possibility of furnishing such instruction is, of course, limited to special teachers. This is not the case in Germany. There all teachers in the schools must have a good acquaintance with drawing. They are all capable of handling chalk or pencil. An animal drawn in a spirited manner on a blackboard impresses the child. His curiosity is excited, and he has a higher appreciation of his instructor's abilities. The child, too, desires to possess the power of making pictures. The children's work at Chicago has at least the merit of being "sincere."

—A very remarkable series of illustrations have just appeared in Harper's Weekly, the first of which was published July 4. The artist was the late Charles Stanley Reinhart. These sketches are taken from incidents in the civil war. The titles are "The Blue and Gray at Appomattox," "The Seventh Regiment at Fredericksburg," and "High Tide at Gettysburg." The concluding picture, the last one published, represents "The Second United States Cavalry at Beverly Ford." The original designs show the strength and vigor of Reinhart's method, and the care he took with all the minor details, and the reproductions are excellent. Reinhart, for facility of execution, for a thorough comprehension of the subject, occupied the most distinguished position. These military themes delighted him, and he entered into them heart and soul. Though the work was immense, he had planned for the completion of an entire series. The work inspired him. A recent picture, "High Tide at Gettysburg," is replete with energy. It is the episode in the fight. We know of no artist abroad who could have produced so strong a work as this.

—From the exhibition held in Paris this year at the Champs Elysées and the Champ de Mars an excellent selection of choice works has been made, and the pictures will be placed on view at the Jordan Art Gallery, Boston, Oct. 1. In the collection are works by Detaille, Vallon, Henner, Zlem, Gervex, Guardet, Roybet, Béraud, and others.

—Some of the reasons advanced why Robert Louis Stevenson should not have a monument erected in his honor are at least peculiar, having to do more with his personal appearance than his literary achievements. During the last few years of Stevenson's life the conception the public had of the author of "Treasure Island" was sad. Prior to his seeking Samoa, pictures or portraits of Stevenson were rare, but while he was slowly dying, sketches of him, in various states of decline, were frequent. It is of course not Stevenson at his last gasp we want, but it is the man in his best condition that should be portrayed in bronze or stone. We should be pained if we saw Walter Scott, when suffering from the misfortunes of his last years. Mr. Andrew Lang opposes the portrait statue, and intimates that Stevenson "would have recoiled from a clumsy image of his own unstatuesque figure, shrouded and exposed on a pedestal to the winds of Edinburgh and the compassion or the curiosity of tourists." But what matters it if a man were physically ugly or deformed, and yet was worthy of having his effigy carved in stone and his semblance set up in the public place? The greatest of the Greek philosophers, who was as ugly as Hume, has come down to us in marble. Mr. Andrew Lang's criticisms show too much squeamishness, and there are possibilities of having even a portrait bust of Robert Louis Stevenson, which would convey to us the exact idea of how he looked, not in his worst, but in his best, condition. As to the appropriateness of such a monument, that does not enter into the art of it.

—Puvis de Chavannes has just finished the series of decorations for the Boston Public Library. At the last exhibition at the Champ de Mars, in Paris, the five panels, representing Virgil, Aeschylus, Homer, History, and Astronomy, were shown. The concluding three, the subjects being Philosophy, Chemistry, and Physics, were recently on view at the Durand Ruel Gallery. The canvases are expected shortly in Boston, as they will be shipped in October.

—In an article entitled "A Mutual Conversion," a writer in The Cincinnati Tribune cleverly explains the influence of Japanese art. We have been taught that individuality was "expressible in detail." We have been made to feel what were "the opulent possibilities of feather, scale, leaf, and petal." Then, again, we have noted the effect of vigorous outline and indifference to the exact balance of things, for the true Japanese artist does not assort; he simply arranges. Strange to say, the most appreciative of writers is Lafcadio Hearn, whose text is in exact touch with the Japanese illustrations.

—Mr. William F. Chase will reopen his art school in New-York early in October.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

LITERATURE IN VENICE.

LITERARY LANDMARKS OF VENICE. By Laurence Hutton. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

Mr. Hutton has been less fortunate in his Venetian pilgrimage than he was in his pursuit of literary landmarks elsewhere—in London and Edinburgh in particular. Venice never cultivated literature any more than she cultivated some of the other higher expressions of the mind. It was not in the Venetian spirit to care for the things of the spirit. Power, wealth, pleasure, beauty, these were the ideals of that unique and sordid city of the sea.

Indeed, it is rather painful to read Mr. Hutton's record, so meagre is it. Except for Sarpi, there is hardly named in his book a single Venetian whose habitation is now a landmark of literature in any sense. And the few others whom he has succeeded in citing after reading scores of books and spending some busy weeks in Venice had in the main slight connection with the place. Of course, Byron is an exception, and so is Browning, and so is Mr. Howells; but the connection of Milton with Venice, of Scott, of George Eliot, and of Goethe was merely that of travelers. Indeed, it was so temporary and unimportant that Mr. Hutton has failed in several instances to find out where these travelers stopped. He has not even been rewarded with finding what he can accept as the abode of Othello or that of Desdemona, ending his pursuit with the reflection: "And thus perish at the hands of a transatlantic present-day iconoclast and grubber after the truth two of the most cherished of the landmarks of Venice."

Mr. Hutton reflects sadly that Venice and the Venetians have "lost their grip upon the beautiful," and adds that "nothing on earth can be finer than the art of its glory, [a statement which to us is excessive, remembering Florence and Rome;] nothing in the world can be viler than the so-called art of its decadence," (which also is excessive, remembering how much bad art there is in every part of the earth.) He even goes on to affirm intemperately that whatever is old in Venice is magnificent, and whatever is new is ugly—neither of which statements could possibly be true. He dislikes not only the Venetian gashouse at one end of the canal, but the railway station at the other. When Mr. Hutton finds beautiful gashouses or beautiful railway stations distributed generally throughout large cities his complaint will be more reasonable.

Mr. Hutton has shown a reverence for dead literary eminence, of which these landmark books speak with eloquence. It had been better, therefore, to write in a reverent spirit. We do not like to be reminded that Othello "inherited from his mamma a handkerchief"—a cheap kind of wit most to be looked for in commercial travelers.

Mr. Hutton's excessive praise of Venetian art is recalled when, on Page 61, we read that Browning's collection of presentation copies of books by his contemporaries is to Mr. Hutton the most interesting thing in Venice, and that he "would rather be the possessor of that private library than of all the rest of the great treasures of Venice put together." The most unpleasant part of such a statement is the belief it arouses that it is not true.

It was not literature that made for glory in Venice. It was commerce. In the extension of her commerce lay the springs of personal ambition and the guiding purpose of statecraft. And when the proud city had become mistress of the world's commerce, when wealth was hers, and glory and power, it was not literature that was fostered, but architecture, with its gorgeous colorings, its pure white, its greens, its browns and reds, its mosaics, its hundreds of columns cut from costly stones; or it was painting in which a Titian or Tintoretto worked, not with the spirit of consecration, not with any feeling of religion, but with worship of external beauty, scrupling not to choose for the face of the virgin the face of the artist's own mistress. For literature there was nothing in such an intellectual climate. Aretino's monstrous tales might find readers, but only Aretino could have been saved from starving with Venice alone to buy his wares. When More, Spenser, and Shakespeare were writing immortal books in England, Venice had become what Taine calls it—"a casino for masqueraders and a den of courtesans."

A DOG'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

BEAUTIFUL JOE. An Autobiography. By Marshall Saunders. With an introduction by Hezekiah Butterworth. Philadelphia: Charles H. Banes.

Here is a cheap edition of a book that has had some fame, but all readers do not know it. Not so beautiful as lucky was Joe, who was part fox terrier and part bull terrier—a cur, in fact—but, as we all know, it is the cur who has the most sense, and for the good reason that fancy dogs are bred for tails, or coats, or shape, and not for brains. Beautiful Joe, then, was as ugly as sin—for the dog, who writes autobiographically, tells you that much. He was, so he informs you, born in a stable belonging to that wicked brute James Jenkins, who abused his wife and children, starved his horse, and, what was worse, sold bad milk. Once in a fit of temper he cut off Joe's ears and tail in the cruelest way, and for that act, young readers will be glad to learn, James Jenkins was fined ten dollars and costs, and a reporter nosed out the Jenkins dairy and found it so filthy that the business of poisoning babies with venomous milk was stopped and Jenkins lost his customers.

The book teaches children kindness to animals, and it is written in a very pleasing and engaging manner.

RECENT NOVELS.

MELINCOURT; OR, SIR ORAN HAUTTON. By Thomas Love Peacock. Illustrated by F. H. Townsend. With an Introduction by George Saintsbury. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.50.

The republication of Peacock's fantastical and ironical romances is continued with "Melincourt," which Mr. Saintsbury admits is the least interesting of the series, or, as he prefers to express it, "the least interesting of a group every one of which has peculiar and exceptional interest." However, the comparative interest of one of these books does not matter now. They will be bought and treasured only by the few persons who are fond of the curiosities of literature. Not one of them possesses any present human interest. The injustice of Peacock's assaults on Southey, Wordsworth, and Coleridge is no longer resented by the admirers of the Lake poets. We need a student like Mr. Saintsbury to identify for us Mr. Vamp, Mr. Antijack, Mr. Feathernest, Mr. Paperstamp, and Mr. Mystic.

Peacock makes no one laugh, gives us no thrill, stirs us not at all. Those of us who read him do so placidly, with some effort, which, however, is not painful, and with the pleasant consciousness that we might pass our time in company much less profitable. His poetry and his prose are always good when they are not of extraordinary merit; his vast reading, his capacious memory, his cynical humor, his fondness for gorgeous color, his grotesqueness, all have their value and their charm, while his faults will never seriously disturb any one who has the quality of mind now required by the reader of Peacock. Mr. Townsend's illustrations continue to be of excellent quality as pictures and of appreciable illustrative value.

THE KING'S REVENGE. By Claude Bray. 16mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

Green of the "Short History of England" memorability tells us how confused was the reign of that unmitigated scamp, Edward II., and how uncertain was the behavior of his Queen, Isabella. In "The King's Revenge" Mr. Bray presents a lad, Aubrey de Mauleverer, and his many changing fortunes are described. Who exactly is Mauleverer we do not make out very clearly, because his sire was killed in a fray and his mother is not known. The story has for date the first quarter of the fourteenth century, which was eminent for brawls and revolts. All the nobles in the realm were at daggers drawn, and so Mauleverer, as boy and man, takes a hand in many a scrimmage. Sometimes Aubrey serves the King, sometimes the Queen.

One of the main characters in this romance is the favorite, Gaveston, who had been created Earl of Cornwall. His death is well described. Having run the gantlet and surmounted innumerable plots against him, finally, as Sir Aubrey, a belted knight, he weds the faithful Alison, and, as a basis for the fiction, if you should go to Warkworth Church, you will see lying side by side in eternal repose Sir Aubrey and his wife, Dame Alison.

Mr. Bray has the knack of presenting historical data in a fairly interesting manner. If you are not deeply moved, at least you learn something about a very much mixed period in the story of England.

VAWDER'S UNDERSTUDY. A Study in Platonic Affection. By James Knapp Reeve. Illustrated by Louise A. Heustis. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 75 cents.

An understudy (n. theat.) is "one who has made a special study of a particular part, and is capable of playing that part at a moment's notice in the absence of the actor or actress to whom it is usually assigned." Vide Century Dictionary. There is no reason for calling Mrs. Ingram, the young wife of a Smithsonian scientific man with "a great dome of a forehead," the "understudy" of that brilliant novelist, Vawder. Mr. Reeve certainly knows what an "understudy" is, for there is an actor in his book who has one. He must have thought of the title, written it down and liked it, and then tried in his story to see how near he could get to it without hitting it. He does not succeed nearly so well as Hannibal Chollop in that memorable interview with Martin Chuzzlewit at Eden, when Martin was prone with the chills and Mr. Chollop was chewing tobacco. But then it is easier to expectorate with accurate aim than it is to hit any specified mark in writing a novel, though some people who read novels may not think so.

Mr. Reeve's novel is all about literary life in New-York—the pleasant side of it, the dress-coat side, when the perfume of flowers is in the air, and the rich light falls through pink shades. Vawder is a novelist of genius, happily married. He is writing a novel about platonic affection, which is to be so very true to human nature that he must have practical knowledge of his subject before he can finish it. So he induces Mrs. Ingram to play she is the heroine, while he makes believe he is the hero, and then they talk and act while they are together, and Mrs. Vawder is busy with the children and the professor with the arched dome is pursuing scientific studies, so like the mythical Paul Haines and Adelaide Fullerton that there is almost a scandal in high life—high literary life—in New-York.

As novels go, "Vawder's Understudy" is not bad. It is even stirring once in a while. The atmosphere is strange, and the incidents of the night fire, the theatrical first performance, and the adventure on the plains seem to have been conceived in the mind of a person who, unlike Vawder, has studied life only in books.

WITH MY NEIGHBORS. By Margaret E. Sangster, author of "On the Road Home," "Little Knights and Ladies," &c., &c. New-York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers. 1896. Price, $1.25.

Mrs. Sangster addresses herself to her "neighbors" in that spirit of sisterly love which finds its best expression in bits of amiable advice. Her gentle and generous ambition is evidently to train them upward to a point where they shall be justified in taking for their motto the old stanza:

My wealth is health and perfect ease,
My conscience clere my chiefe defence;
I never seeke by bribes to please,
Nor by desert to give offence.
Thus do I live, thus will I die.
Would all did so as well as I!

Young brides and weary housekeepers, invalids and caretakers, girls of the city and girls of the country, churchgoers and wicked Sunday readers of week-day literature are summoned in the kindliest possible manner before this warm-hearted judge, to be discharged with recommendations as to their behavior. It is hardly worth while to criticise the little papers from a literary point of view, since they are meant more for the heart and conscience than for the mind, and the style is the unconventional style of the ready talker. We may, however, suggest that such a style (like most others) is at its best when it is at its simplest, and a forced phrase or title such as now and then occurs—"The Toilet of the Soul," for example—gives an effect more amusing than happy.

When Mrs. Sangster comes to the new-woman question—and to it even she must come—she cuts the Gordian knot of her perplexity by calmly denying the existence of a feminine being who "looks with a certain disfavor on domesticity," who "goes about with a chip on her shoulder [O Mrs. Sangster!] among old-fashioned people who fancy that a woman's natural sphere is in the narrow world of home," who "cares little for marriage" and is "opposed to sacrificing herself on the altar of childhood," and looks "with pitiful scorn on the mother of a half dozen boys and girls." This person, defined only to be repudiated, is evidently not among the "neighbors" whose welfare is near to Mrs. Sangster's heart, and not having herself seen her, she thinks no one else has—or if she has perhaps she temporizes: "Here and there a woman aspires to wearing the name she finds it impossible to live up to surrendering at discretion the moment a genuine man falls in love with her." Verily, the old order appears not to have changed in Mrs. Sangster's neighborhood, and her book, in its exquisitely designed cover, does not appeal to the revolutionary mind.

VERSE OF EMILY DICKINSON.

POEMS OF EMILY DICKINSON. Edited by Mabel Loomis Todd. Third Series. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

After the success of the first and second series of Emily Dickinson's verse, this, the third, is presented. In the characteristic volumes of "Letters" published in 1894, the quality of the verse sent the lady's many friends was noticeable, and in the collection now presented may be found two exceptionally strong pieces, "A Book" and "With Flowers." The larger part are exceedingly short, not more than a stanza, but never without a certain strength and elegance of diction. A very strong philosophical bias is evident. Occasionally there is a certain quaintness of thought and peculiarity of rhyme, as the five lines on "The Cocoon":

"Drab habitation of whom?"
"Tabernacle or tomb,"
"Or dome of worm,"
"Or porch of gnome,"
"Or some elf's catacomb?"

The poem on Charlotte Brontë's grave is as tender as it is touching, and the final poem on "Eternity" breathes the true spirit of hope and resignation.

SOCIETY IN LENOX.

LENOX. By George A. Hibbard. Illustrated by W. S. Vanderbilt Allen. [American Summer Resort Series.] 16mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

Mr. Hibbard's volume is issued as the season at Lenox may be said to begin. After Newport or Bar Harbor, after Europe or the mountains, comes this Autumnal New-England resort. And its first quality is quiet—the quiet of rural scenes where not even resounding billows are.

Mr. Hibbard

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A VALUABLE PIECE OF DOWN-TOWN PROPERTY SOLD.

Anson Phelps Stokes Buys of Jefferson M. Levy the Southwest Corner of Liberty and William Streets on the Basis of Nearly $105 Per Square Foot—Details of the Auction Sales and Other Transactions.

The most interesting of the sales reported yesterday was that of the southwest corner of Liberty and William Streets. This property, containing about 3,900 square feet, covered by two old five-story brick buildings, with stores, was bought by Jefferson M. Levy from the Duchess di Dino in 1894 for $308,000. He has now sold the property for $408,000, through Richard M. Montgomery & Co., to Anson Phelps Stokes, who owns or controls adjoining property extending along William Street and into Cedar Street. The rate was very nearly $105 per square foot, which is the highest ever paid for property in that neighborhood.

Mr. Edward P. Smith has sold for Mr. George Freschi, to ex-Senator William H. Reynolds, two lots, 23 by 100 each, on the east side of Vanderbilt Avenue, 31.10 feet south of Butler Street, Brooklyn, for $4,000 each.

The formal transfer of the Syndicate Building, at Nassau and Liberty Streets, to the Syndicate Realty Company was completed yesterday.

There was a fair attendance yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the principal attraction being the sale at auction by Mr. Philip A. Smyth of four three-story and basement brownstone dwellings, on the south side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 158.4 feet east of First Avenue, each 16.8 by 100.11. No. 340 was sold to Mr. William F. Connell for $8,600; No. 342 to Mr. Cornelius J. Reilly for $8,530; No. 344 to Mr. A. N. Bendheim for $8,485, and No. 348 also to Mr. Bendheim for $8,425. The sale was made to settle the estate of the late Charles C. Fitzhugh. Mr. Fitzhugh is said to have paid $52,000 for the property in 1884.

Mr. Philip A. Smyth also sold at foreclosure sale the two and three story brick buildings on the south side of Front Street, 75 feet west of Jackson Street, 50 by 140, and the two-story brick building 83 Jackson Street, west side, 35.8 feet south of Front Street, 19.10 by 75, to Mr. Smith Ely for $17,000.

At the Exchange Room, in Liberty Street, the cordage factory at Bath, Me., was sold under the plan of reorganization of the United States Cordage Company, for $12,500, to the Reorganization Committee.

The following sales are announced for to-day:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, C. Donohue, referee, 6 East Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 22 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,451.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, 1,240 Madison Avenue, northwest corner of Eighty-ninth Street, 100.8½ by 36.8, five-story brick and stone flat. Due on judgment, $16,798.

At 59 Liberty Street, by M. F. Hatch, foreclosure of mechanics' lien on 113 and 115 East Eighty-third Street, north side, 120 feet east of Park Avenue, 50 by 100.5, two five-story brick and stone flats.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

The following plans for new buildings and alterations were filed yesterday:

Seventy-third Street, south side, 140.11 feet east of Riverside Drive, plans for a five-story brick dwelling by George E. Fahys of 54 Maiden Lane, owner; cost, $35,000.

Lincoln Avenue, west side, 125 feet north of Columbus Avenue, (Van Nest,) plans for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, by L. Hunstel, owner; cost, $2,800.

Tinton Avenue, east side, 195 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, plans for a two-story frame dwelling, by Edward G. Williams, owner; cost, $3,000.

No. 173 Avenue A, alterations to a three-story brick hotel, by A. Engelberg of 162 First Avenue, owner; Klotzko & Rosenberg, lessees; cost, $300.

No. 111 Lewis Street, (rear,) alterations to a three-story brick tenement, by J. Kaufmann of 266 East Seventh Street and H. Klein of 260 East Seventh Street, owners; cost, $300.

No. 94 Attorney Street, alterations to a five-story and basement brick stores and tenement, by Mrs. J. Diamant of 239 Sackman Street, Brooklyn, owner; cost, $750.

Mott Avenue, west side, 174 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, alterations to a two-story and attic frame office, by E. C. Gates of 30 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, owner; cost, $1,000.

White Plains Road, west side, 100 feet north of Sixteenth Street, alterations to a three-story frame dwelling, by Antonio Valentini, owner; cost, $80.

Decatur Avenue, east side, 250 feet south of Scott Avenue, alterations to a three-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, by Pierre W. Briggs of Jerome Park, owner; cost, $750.

West Farms Road, west side, 250 feet south of Scott Avenue, alterations to a three-story frame dwelling, by same owner; cost, $1,200.

No. 574 East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, alterations to a two-story frame tenement, by Mrs. Hermine Uhl, owner; cost, $500.

Taylor Avenue, west side, 150 feet north of Columbine Avenue, alterations to a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, by Mrs. Emma Goldsmith, owner; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Sept. 24.

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 50 ft s of 146th St, 50x99.4; Herman Schmuck and others to Patrick Burns $33,000

153D ST, s s, 70.3 ft e of Morris Av, 50x100; Patrick F. Burns and wife to Herman Schmuck and another 10

CHESTNUT PL, e s, part of Lot 186, map of land of Thomas E. Walker, 25x100; Charles Billet to Margaret J. Billet 1

EHIEL ST, s s, Lot 774, and west ½ of Lot 775, map of Tremont Park; Winslow E. Busby and wife to New-York Building Loan Banking Company 1

LOT 63, Block B, map of property of Hudson F. Rose; Hudson F. Rose and wife to Henry Hoffman 600

GRAND AV, s s, 125 ft e of Garfield St, 30x100; Ephraim B. Levy to Adam Yancer and another 2,675

KID ST, s s, 400 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100.5; William K. Van Bokkelen and wife to Patrick A. Nolan 180,000

118TH ST, s s, 410 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; George W. Eggers and wife to Joseph Murphy, Jr. 1

116TH ST, 311 West; Joseph Murphy, Jr., and wife to John C. Barth 1

BEAVER ST, 90 and 92, and 137 to 141 Pearl St; Talbot Olyphant and wife to Christopher R. Robert 1

DELANCEY ST, 245, and 41 and 43 Sheriff St; John S. Walker and another, trustee, to Patrick Connolly 25,750

ORCHARD ST, 127; George H. Cook and wife to the East River Bridge Company. 36TH ST, 24 West; Henry C. L. Peitsch and another, executors, to Mary Casey. 47TH ST, 617 and 619 West; Frank A. Acer, referee, to William Wetterer 9,300

53D ST, 138 West; Mary E. Hughes to Hannah Elias 13,500

124TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x105.10; Madison Av, s e corner of 98th St, 100.11x170, and 71st St, 120 West; Charles E. Runk and wife to Frederick Beck, ½ part secures indebtedness ..... —

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 87 ft n of 78th St, 25x105.10; Christopher R. Robert and wife to Talbot Olyphant 1

INTERIOR LOT, between 53d and 52d Sts, and 312.10 ft e of 7th Av, runs w 7.10, n 1.43, w 8 to beginning; John W. Stevens and wife to Mary E. Hughes.. 1

49TH ST, 332 West; Isidor de Jone to John T. Wall 18,000

3RD ST, n s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Rose Hyman to John Wilt 1

97TH ST, 67, n s, 135.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 16x100.11; Henry H. Chase and wife to Frank C. Vaughan 1

NASSAU ST, 35 to 39, and 56 and 58 Liberty St, s e corner; Eleazer Hamblen and wife to Syndicate Realty Company 100,000

SAME PROPERTY; Hugh Lamb and wife to Eleazer Hamblen 2,900,000

LOT ST, n s, Lots 429 and 430, map of Laconia Park; Levi H. Mace and wife to Edward A. Kelly 1,400

99TH ST, n s, 210.7 ft w of Park Av, 25x102.2; Emanuel Hellner and others to William W. Gallagher 100

NEW-BOULEVARD, centre line, proposed; Plot 37, map of the lands of Lucius Chittenden; Charles E. Runk and wife to Frederick Beach, secures debt ..... —

147TH ST, s s, 90 ft w of Brook Av, 25x100; Alice M. Holland to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company 23,000

BROOK AV, e s, 16.11 ft s of 165th St, 107x44.9x100x80.3; Alice M. Holland to same 1

NORTH 3D AV, n w corner of Brook Av, 46.3x161.7x98.4x22.2; same to same 1

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 225 ft e of Bergen Av, 25x165.11 to Mill Brook x35.11 x191.8; same to same 1

COURTLANDT AV, s e s, 56 ft s w of 162d St, 28x102; George Stolz and wife to William Schmidt 10,000

165TH ST, n s, 77.9 ft w of Forest Av, 19.4x98; Winslow E. Busby and wife to James R. Crossman and wife 1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 105 ft s of Lebanon St, 25x100; William E. Brooker and others to Mary A. Norton 4,300

3D AV, n s, 252.9 ft w of 1st St, 25x100, Twenty-fourth Ward; James P. Paulding to Michael Donohue 1

83D ST, n s, 293.9 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.9x102.2; Clara H. Potter and another to William F. Cronin 24,000

53D ST, n s, 460 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100.5; Henry M. Goldfogle to William K. Van Bokkelen 135,000

80TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; John F. Bullwinkel and wife to Julia Pfrang 10

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 51.2 ft s of 73d St, 17x70; Louis Zech to Joseph R. Stein.. 21,000

90TH ST, 159 East; Leopold Kaufmann and wife to Sophia Mayer and another 1

71ST ST, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 12.6x100.5; Randolph Guggenheimer and wife to Salomon Marx, ½ part 1

MADISON AV, 1,477; Gustav Rheinauer and wife to Maria J. Hirschmann 1

97TH ST, 63 West; Frank C. Vaughan and wife to Mary B. Schramm 1

97TH ST, 61 West; Same to W. K. Van Meter 1

113TH ST, 310 West; Hugo D. Rosendorf and wife to Adele Millis 1

100TH ST, 72 West; Lippman Tannenbaum to L. Tannenbaum & Co. 1

14TH AV, centre line, Lot 521, map of property of Samuel Thompson, 15.7x36.8; Charles E. Runk and wife to Frederick Beck (secures indebtedness.) ..... —

NEW BOULEVARD, centre line, Plot 38, map of property of Lucius Chittenden; same to same, (secures indebtedness, &c.) ..... —

Recorded Leases.

AUSTIN, William, to Michael Reilly; s s of 121st St, 200 ft e of 1st Av, 88x100.11, 10 years $1,200

FRANCK, Valentine S., to Michael Josephson; s e corner of Ludlow and Stanton Sts, 5 years 1,056

GOLDFARB, Joseph, and another to same; 2 Orchard St, 4 years 1,140

KRONACHER, Hannah, to William Haug; 321 East 27th St, 3 years 360

O'CONNELL, Timothy, to William P. Cashman; 527 West 131st St, 5 7-12 years 1,200

WOOD, Emily E., to Angelo Sarcirano and another; 1,553 Broadway, 9 2-3 years 3,006

Recorded Mortgages.

BLEY, Louise, to Catharine Neumann; n s of 24th St, 97.7 ft w of 2d Av, 2 years $4,000

CROSSMON, James R., and wife to the New-York Building, Loan and Banking Company; n s of 165th St, 77.9 ft w of Forest Av, installments 7,360

CUNNINGHAM, John, and wife to Robert Marshall; n s of 101st St, 270 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years 3,000

CRONIN, William F., to William E. Thorn, guardian; n s of 83d St, 203.9 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years 16,000

CONNOLLY, Patrick, to John S. Walker and another, trustees for Sophia W. Mooney; 245 Delancey St, and 41, 41½, and 43 Sheriff St, 3¾ years 12,000

SAME to Mary M. Pond; same property, 3¾ years 8,000

SAME to P. Ballantine & Sons; same property; also 37 Sheriff St, installments 6,500

DALE, Frank T., to Augustus F. Holly; s e corner of Edgecombe Av and 142d St, 1 year 3,000

DONOHUE, Michael J., Jr., to Francis A Meyer; n s of Knox St, 252.10 ft w of Park Av, 1 year 200

ELIAS, Hannah, to Mary E. Hughes; s s of 53d St, 305 ft e of 7th Av, 3 months.. 3,000

SAME to Daniel J. O'Conor; same property, 2 years 5,000

GOLDSMITH, Emma, to Anna C. Fedden; w s of Taylor Av, 100 ft n of Columbia Av, 2 years 800

GALLAGHER, William W., to Hellner & Wolf and Adler & Herrman; n s of 85th St, 210.7 ft e of Park Av, 1 year 4,500

SAME to same; same property, 1 year.... 10,000

HIRSCHMANN, Maria J., to Gustav Rheinauer; 1,477 Madison Av, 2½ years.. 2,500

HYNARD, John H., to Thomas O'Connor; s s of 87th St, 241.8 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years 2,500

HOLBROOK, Grace, to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; n s of 37th St, 366.6 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years. 25,000

HAMMERSLEY, Theodore C., and another, 35 to 39 Nassau St and 56 and 58 Liberty St, 2 years 900,000

SAME to same; same property, 2 years.... 250,000

JUNGMANN, Henry R., and wife to August Gutel; n s of 171st St, 50 ft e of Railroad Av, 3 years 1,000

JACOB, August, and wife to Perry J. Fuller; n w corner of 2d Av and 67th St, 18-12 years 25,000

SAME to William C. Schermerhorn; s w s of 2d Av, 25.5 ft n of 67th St, 3 years, (two mortgages) 32,000

SAME to same; n s of 67th St, 80 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years 14,000

SAME to same; n s of 67th St, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years 18,000

SAME to Alonzo Rothschild; w s of 2d Av, 75.5 ft n of 67th St, 3 years 16,000

SAME to Charlotte Truebenbach; n s of 67th St, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years 18,000

KERNER, Charles, and wife to Louisa A. Soutter; s e corner of Weeks St and Gray St, 3 years 2,500

KELLY, Edward F., to Levi H. Mace; n s of 2d St, Lots 429 to 430, map of Laconia Park, 3 years 600

KAUFMANN, Leopold, and wife to Harmon Cozzens; n s of 90th St, 280 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years 3,000

SAME to Adele Cozzens; n s of 90th St, 280 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years 5,500

SAME to Edward Harmon, trustee of Philip Harmon; 1,943 East 90th St, 3 years.. —

MURPHY, Thomas, to John Murphy; n s of East 151st St, 325 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 3 years 1,500

McGANN, Ellen E., and James E., to Julia A. Harper; n s of 71st St, 100 ft w of Avenue A, demand 1,500

METZLER, John H., and wife to Isabella Wallace; w s of Valentine Av, 174.5 ft s of 180th St, 3 years 3,000

McCLELLAND, Hyacinth G., to George F. Gifford; s e s of Franklin Av, Lot 132, map of Morrisania, 3 years 3,500

MORISKY, Morris, and wife to George Ringler & Co.; s s of 103d St, 20 ft w of Madison Av, and 82 Eldridge St, 2 years 5,500

MANDEL, George, and wife to Albert Klaiber; n s of 11th St, 252.6 ft w of 2d Av, 2 years 4,000

PRENTIS, Alice, to the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the City of New-York; n of 38th St, 109 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years 3,000

PEINECKE, Frederick W., to New-York Building, Loan and Banking Company; w s of Prospect Av, 244.2 ft n of 152d St, installments 7,200

POND, James S., to District No. 1, Independent Order B'nai B'rith; n s of 118th St, 66 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years 5,580

SAME to Williiam S. McCotter; same property, 1 month 500

PFEIFFER, Frederick, and Julius T. Anger and wives to Emily H. Spafford; s s of 185th St, 216.1 ft e of King's Bridge Road, 3 years 2,500

REILLY, Mary A., to Edward F. Browne, trustee; s of 51st St, 225 ft w of 11th Av; 1 year 250

STEVENS, Matilda L. and Elmer E., to John Hardy; w s of Fleetwood Av, 115 ft n of Pelham Av, 3 years 3,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag and wives to J. Lawrence Slosson; s s of 153d St, 70.3 ft e of Morris Av, 2 years 3,000

THOMPSON, Walter E., and wife to trustee of E. J. Atterbury, deceased, w s of West End Av, 25.5 ft s of 70th St, 3 years 21,000

VAN BOKKELEN, William K., and wife to Henry L. Sprague; n s of 53d St, 640 ft w of 5th Av, 1¾ years 45,000

SAME to Henry M. Goldfogle; same property, 3 months 38,000

VER PLANCK, William G., and wife to Laura D. Beach; e s of Woody Crest Av, 250 ft s of 162d St, 2 years 3,000

WALL, John T., to Helen Schermerhorn-Kingsland and others, executors of George L. Kingsland; s s of 49th St, 75 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years 18,000

WETTERER, William, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, n s of 47th St, 275 ft w of 11th Av, 1 year 1,500

WILT, John, to Lina F. Van Gorden; e s of Southern Boulevard, 275 ft s of 176th St, also n s of 32d St, 175 ft e of 11th Av, demand 750

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEHRENS, Friedrich, administrator of Salome Behrens, to Friedrich Behrens.. $1

BROWN, James C., to Alexander H. Brown 20,000

HESS, Jacob, to Jacob Stern 6,000

HARNETT, Paul A., to John F. Steeves.. 800

McCORMICK, James, to Lippman Tannenbaum 1

NEWTON, Henry G., and others, executors of Nathan A. Chedsey, to Josephine Chedsey 1,007

ROHDENBURG, Louis, executor of John H. Doscher, to Meta Rohdenburg 5,507

STEINACH, Wilhelmina and Emma, executors of Adelrich Steinach, to William Wetterer 1,000

TANNENBAUM, Lippman, to L. Tannenbaum & Co., (a corporation) 1

Lis Pendens.

WEST END AV, w s, 135.8 ft n of 92d St, 14.6x100; Elizabeth Dennis against William E. Lanchantin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

139TH ST, s s, 255 ft w of Lenox Av, 15x99.11; Harris D. Colt, as trustee of Marie L. Cameron, deceased, against Annie T. Blake and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

PARK ROW, 23; Department of Buildings against Bertha G. Brooks and others, (violation of building law.)

145TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Samuel McMillan against Eliza J. Dunn and another, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

GREENWICH ST, 739 and 741; Marie L. Dewsnap, as executrix of John Dewsnap, against Reuben H. Baker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

TIFFANY ST, s e corner of 167th St, 25x85.11 to 167th St, x74.7; Blanche Failly against Annie Troman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage.) 79.8x100x De Failly

45TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, Lizzie A. Paddock against James J. executor, &c., of Patrick Treanor, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.) 25x100.5; Treanor, deceased,

108TH ST, n w corner of Madison Av, 25x100; Thomas C. Smith and another against Jacob A. Geissenhainer and others, (action to debar claim and cancel mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 118th St, 125x125; T. Flood against Thomas R. White, owner and contractor $800

TIPPING ST, w s, about 110 ft n of 174th St, 65x100; Sullivan & Robinson against Herbert T. Dunn, owner and contractor. 1,100

111TH ST, s s, 113.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 200x100; William Nelson against Alice Davis, owner; Davies & Co., contractors 465

MANHATTAN AV, n w corner of 101st St, 100x100; Meeker & Carter against William Walsh, owner and contractor.. 846

AMSTERDAM AV, 422 to 434; Robert M. Skinner against Charles Buek, owner; Thomas J. Brennan, contractor 550

89TH ST, 388 West; R. A. Shoenberg & Co. against Alice G. Levey, owner and contractor 484

144TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100; Joseph Johnston against Frederick Williams, owner and contractor 930

101ST ST, 51 East; John Hayward against John H. Hayward, trustee, &c; for Amanda M. Halstead, owner and contractor 54

15TH ST, 316 East; William Daniels against Benjamin F. Holmes, owner and contractor 2,000

NASSAU ST, 35 to 39, and Liberty St, 56 and 58, s w corner; Theodore W. Morris & Co. against Hugh Lamb, John J. Brown, and William Bryan, owners; Morrison & Phinister, contractors. 2,239

AMSTERDAM AV, 167 to 171; Andrew Galbraith against James Linden, owner and contractor 237

3D ST, 51 West; Edward Debrunner against Henry Corn & Co., owners; Hornum & Holly, contractors 92

BROOME ST, 424; same against same.... 82

ORDERS.

Under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896.

182D ST, n s, 50 ft e of 11th Av, 50x100; on G. T. Hanning by G. G. Young to the Barstow Stove Company 50

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft n of 144th St, 75x100; on Frederick A. Snow by Rufus L. Robinson, Jr., to Lanrowitz & Fine.. 600

STATE COURTS.

Supreme Court—Appellate Division.

SARATOGA, Sept. 24.—In the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, to-day the following causes were argued:

No. 127—The People, respondent, vs. Thomas J. Kelley, appellant.—Appeal from a conviction of arson rendered at the trial in Ulster County. F. J. Westbrook for the appellant, Charles T. Cantine for the respondent.

No. 48—The National Bank of Kinderhook, respondent, vs. Alonzo H. Farrar et al., appellants. Ezra Delamater for the respondent, Countryman & Dubois for the appellants.

Calendar for Friday: Nos. 16, 63, 73, 74, 45, 60, 75, 35½, 78.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Russell, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Calendar clear. Preferred Cause.—No. 8639—Jaffrey vs. Hunter.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. Calendar called at 2 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IV., VI., VII., and X.—Adjourned until Monday, Sept. 28.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts V., VIII., and IX.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Daly, J.—No day calendar, Case On.—No. 8486—McGinley vs. Bank for Savings.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. At 10:30 A. M.: No. 1198—Will of Kristine Ihmainni. 1199—Will of Christine Ehmainni. At 2 P. M.: No. 1207—Will of John Friederich.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Sarah K. Pupin, George H. McCabe, Mary B. Finley, Henrietta J. Stephenson, James Crumley, Esther Waydell. At 2 P. M.: Vincent Clark.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Noyes vs. Dening—Thomas F. Donnelly. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company vs. O'Callaghan—Clifford W. Hartridge. Heath vs. Heath—Welton C. Percy.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Wyatt vs. McGinn—Henry D. McDonald. National Bank of the Republic vs. Eagle and Phoenix Manufacturing Company—James F. Kearney.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—York Haven Paper Company vs. Walter—Augustus R. McMahon. Fermelin vs. Anderson—Samuel V. Speyer.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Congress Brewing Company vs. O'Neill—Louis B. Van Gassbeck.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Samuel W. Richard vs. the Richards Company—Charles C. Black. Lyman Tiffany vs. Minnie L. Simon—Francis P. Lowery.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Matter of Zahn—Arthur D. Williams.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dickey, J.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Part II.—Goodrich, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 A. M.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New-York City.

—RICHARDS COMPANY.—Justice Smyth of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Charles C. Black of Jersey City receiver for the Richards Company, women's outfitters, at 58 West Twenty-third Street, on the application of Samuel W. Richards, the President. The bond was fixed at $5,000, which was furnished by the Lawyers' Surety Company. Mr. Black had previously been appointed receiver in New-Jersey by Chancellor McGill. Mr. Richards, in his application, stated that the stock of merchandise on hand and in process of manufacture is worth $50,000, if sold at Sheriff's sale, but the Sheriff has already seized it under attachments for $36,000, which would leave only $14,000 to come into the receiver's hands. At the same time the receiver was appointed, Judge Smyth granted an attachment against the company for $20,395, in favor of William S. Silver for money due on five notes of the company. Four merchandise creditors also obtained attachments aggregating $1,688, and the sheriff closed the store yesterday for $700. The Sheriff closed the store yesterday morning.

—JULIUS M. LYON.—Schedules of Julius M. Lyon, diamond merchant of 20 Maiden Lane, who made an assignment on Aug. 26, having been robbed on the steamboat Plymouth, filed yesterday by Henry Gottetreu, the assignee. They show liabilities of $142,522; nominal assets of $174,050, actual assets of $68,034, consisting principally of cash, $5,905; diamonds, $30,253, and accounts, $22,866. The nominal assets include contingent assets, placed at $100,000, consisting of the right of action against various persons, the exact evidence, and details of which are not yet obtainable, owing to uncertainty as to persons and amounts, and the question of law involved, as well as the uncertainty as to the financial responsibility of the persons." He has only six creditors —Wallach & Schiele, $53,392; Stern Brothers & Co., $40,963; S. L. Yan Wezel, $23,237; M. J. Lauer, $13,259; Heilbronn & Marchand, $6,829, and the Lovell Diamond Cutting and Polishing Company, $4,839.

—WILLIAM W. MACFARLANE & CO.—Judgments aggregating $56,074 were obtained yesterday against William W. Macfarlane & Co., manufacturers of brown silk, at 39 Grand Street, who failed Friday ago, by the following creditors: Oscar R. Meyer & Co., $28,809; Belding Brothers & Co., $16,139; China and Japan Trading Company, $7,170; Jardine Matheson & Co., $3,956.

—LOVELL BROTHERS COMPANY.—Samuel V. Speyer has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for the Lovell Brothers Company, book publishers of 32 Lafayette Place, on the application of the W. D. Wilson Printing Ink Company, a judgment creditor for $886.

—L. M. COLLIER & CO.—Deputy Sheriff Mulvaney yesterday closed up the store of L. M. Collier & Co., wholesale dealers in clothing at 102 East Broadway, on a confessed judgment for $331 in favor of Lucius Collier. The liabilities are $2,500; nominal assets, $900.

—CLARENCE N. BOYD.—Schedules of Clarence N. Boyd, dealer in glass at 147 Varick Street, show liabilities of $8,372; nominal assets, $921; actual assets, $150.

Out of Town.

—FARMERS' TRUST COMPANY OF IOWA.—A bill for the appointment of a receiver for the Farmers' Trust Company of Iowa has been filed in the Superior Court, at Chicago. The complainants are Julia C. Rogers, Carolina M. Hobbs, Frank F. Holmes, Emil Wallber, guardian of the estate of Clara A. Schoff, Harriett E. Schoff, William Schoff, and others, who are owners of bonds and stock of the company. Judge Payne appointed the Title Guarantee and Trust Company receiver. The company was incorporated with a capital stock of $1,000,000. Rockwell Sayer has been President since its formation, and the complainants say he has managed the business mainly for his own profit. The company, it is alleged, has been insolvent during the present year. In the Circuit Court at Chicago, Julia C. Rogers began a damage suit against Sayer and Treasurer Niggemeyer for $25,000.

—JONATHAN CLARK & SONS COMPANY.—Philip Becker & Co. of Buffalo, N. Y., have secured an attachment against Jonathan Clark & Sons Company of Chicago for $17,219.04 for glass furnished in the construction of the Ellicott Square Building. The attachment was served on the Ellicott Square Company to-day to block payment of a balance due to the Clarks until the pending suit is settled.

—BURPEE, RUMSEY & CO.—The National Shoe and Leather Exchange of Boston announces the failure of Burpee, Rumsey & Co., shoe manufacturers of Lynn, Mass. An assignment was made to B. N. Johnson of Boston and Frank K. Spalding of Spalding & Bliss, Boston. Assets and liabilities are not given. The firm did a business of between $800,000 and $900,000.

—REDPATH BROTHERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The National Shoe and Leather Exchange of Boston announces that the Redpath Brothers Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of boots and shoes, Lynn, Mass., and wholesale boots and shoes, 146 Lincoln Street, Boston, have assigned to Frederick N. Tirrell.

—H. W. RICHARDSON.—H. W. Richardson, doing business as the Mammoth Dry Goods Company, at Detroit, Mich., filed chattel mortgages yesterday aggregating $20,000 for the benefit of his creditors.

Judgments.

The following judgments were entered in this city yesterday, the name given first being that of the debtor:

BANTA, Eugene, and another—Oliver W. Buckingham and another $106

BEEKMAN, John C., and C. S. Pixley—The New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company 50

BENSON, Frank—A. M. Moore and another 282

BOGGS, John L.—Leonard Sibley 1,507

BOLAND, Mary E., and John J. and Mary McLean—James McLean 1,207

BLUMAUER, Simon, Henry Casperfeld, and Marcus A. and Samuel F. Myers—The Merchants' Exchange National Bank 6,761

BRENNAN, Matthew B.—G. Mayer 20

BRUSH, Louis T., and George F. Taylor—O. Sartorius and others 126

BURRELL, Frank R.—George B. Goldschmidt and another, trustees 188

CAHILL, John—Joseph H. Brennan 2,453

CHARLES, Daniel E.—E. P. Hatch 84

CLARK, Lucy P.—Richardson Silk Company 312

COAR, Joseph—Thomas Diamond 203

COLLIER, Louis M., and Moses Parker—A. Collier 531

CONKLIN, Morland—H. Grossman 218

CONNELLY, Ellen—The D. M. Koehler & Son Company 77

CONNELLY (JOHN E.) COMPANY—J. Moonan and another 1,217

SAME—Same, (three judgments) 4,398

DALY, Timothy—George Ringler & Company 203

EWALD, Henry—S. B. Spangenberg 421

FARGO (C. H.) & CO.—J. W. Thompson Company 4,003

FEIOCK, Bernard—Park & Tilford 71

FELDMAN, Sidney H.—D. M. Williams and another 92

FOX, Edward—John Dzialynski 41

GARFUNKEL, Benjamin and Samuel—Jennie Gordon 847

GLUCKSMANN, Joseph—Snow, Church & Co. 72

GOLUBIER, Adolph—S. Kraus 49

GRIFFITH, Patrick—David Stevenson Brewing Company 422

HALLOCK, William A.—Gideon M. Libby. 305

HENBY, William J.—Mary R. McGuire, or attorney 5,396

HOWARD, John, and George E. Remsen —R. T. Burke 229

HUNT, Mary—Harriet Laycock 93

LE QUESNE, Vincent F.—William E. Butler 113

LOEWENTHAL, Henrietta—Ludwig Baumann 168

MACFARLANE, Jane and William W.—William Keswick and others 3,956

SAME—Oscar R. Meyer 28,809

SAME—China and Japan Trading Company, (Limited) 7,170

MACFARLANE, Jane, and another—Belding Brothers & Co., (ten judgments) 18,798

McGEE, Bernard—Mary Rocks 127

MINNA, James—David Jones Company 80

NICKEL, Leonard F.—B. F. Corell and another 74

ORR, Albert W.—F. Hemming 70

POIRIER, Adelaide—J. G. Johnson and others 23

RANDOLPH, Arthur D. F.—H. Haadon.. 222

SCHLUTER, Henry—Isaac C. Ogden, Jr... 4,154

SCHREIBER, Albert G.—J. H. Haberstron and another 116

SPATE, Oscar F., and another—S. H. Walker 98

STOKES, John W.—F. W. Hassinger 189

SWIFT (GEORGE F.) CONSTRUCTION Company—J. H. Haggerty 322

TALMADGE, John W., and another—F. R. Adams 254

TIERNEY, William A.—George S. Cahill. 82

WETZEL, William—D. T. Merritt and others 184

WILLIAMS, Harvey C.—J. H. Meeter.... 325

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Capt. Crosby P. Miller, Assistant Quartermaster, upon the expiration of his present leave of absence, will proceed from Pomfret, Va., to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Adams, R. I.; and Fort Hancock, N. J., on business pertaining to construction at the posts named.

—Capt. Oscar F. Long, Assistant Quartermaster, will be relieved from duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., by a line officer to be designated by the commanding general of the Department of California, and will report at San Francisco, Cal., for assignment to duty at that depot.

—The following transfers in the Eighteenth Infantry have been ordered: First Lieut. Fielder M. M. Beall, from Company D to Company C; First Lieut. John C. Gregg, from Company C to Company K; First Lieut. Edson A. Lewis, from Company K to Company D.

—Capt. Robert R. Stevens, Assistant Quartermaster, will be relieved from duty at Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming, by a line officer, to be designated by the commanding officer of that post, and will report at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

—First Lieut. George E. French, Fourth Infantry, will report to the Governor of Idaho, Boise City, Idaho, for temporary duty with the National Guard of that State.

—Major John V. Lauderdale, Surgeon, will repair to his home upon the arrival of Major Egon A. Koerper, Surgeon, at Fort Crook, Neb., and await retirement.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Buffalo Chute Company of Buffalo, to operate in Erie and Niagara Counties a certain amusement known as "Shooting the Chute," and other games and sports; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. W. Balcomb and J. N. Peterson of Salem, Mass., and Charles A. Johnson, John T. Dickson, and F. R. Pemberton of New-York City.

—The Empire State Canning Company of Stacey's Basin, Verona, Oneida County; capital, $7,000. Directors—Herbert J. Newland of Camden, Robert H. Dawson of Higginsville, Thomas M. Hyland of Stacey's Basin, and others.

—The Bridgeman Company of New-York City, to conduct a florist business; capital, $4,000. Directors—George A. Moulton of New-York City, Iola B. Moore of Plainfield, N. J., and Emma B. Moulton of Astoria.

—The Syndicate Realty Company of New-York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—Hugh Lamb of East Orange, N. J., and John J. Brown and William Bryan of New-York.

—Ward Foundry Company of Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—Matthew Ward and

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

THURSDAY—P. M.

Easier money markets, further gold import engagements, higher prices, and increased exportation of American commodities—such developments make up a record that day after day is becoming uniform.

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The influence of such factors does not stay hidden. It is shown clearest by the rapid gain in public confidence. That gain is perceptible on every side in the financial market. Nervousness is not any longer the most telling Wall Street characteristic—and that is different in a wholesome and wholesale way from the condition that prevailed only about a brief month ago.

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The Bank of England rate goes up. Mr. Bryan descends upon the city. Bear prophets are full of dolefulness. And—the stock market placidly goes up. The bugaboo business is played out.

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The public is tired of hard times talk.

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Daily dealings on the Stock Exchange extend over a longer list of shares than lately has been active; and there is significance in the fact that not a single stock dealt in to-day to the extent of a couple of hundred shares declined a single point. Activity no longer needs to involve weakness.

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But the bear contingent has not gone out of business by any means. The short interest still exists, well extended over the whole market. Here and there the bears are getting some quiet help, too. The Sugar Trust stock situation is one example of this. Some insiders have been marketing stock freely. Now appear other insiders who apparently were the buyers of most of the stock that their colleagues let go. This makes a pretty situation, for while the new bulls are bent on advancing market quotations, those who sold out did so in pursuit of the perennial game of trying to scoop a quick profit in a decline started by their own liquidation. This means a market contest. In such a fight—and this is not an altogether novel performance—those who are bearish have hitherto generally enjoyed advantages, for the Sugar Trust is such a blind pool thing that Wall Street is usually quite willing to be suspicious of it—a suspiciousness which sometimes seems really to be welcomed (if not cultivated) by insiders.

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Reading stock was active again to-day and heavy buying orders were in the market, though apparently those in charge of the movement were content to hold the pace of speculation in check pending the payment of the final assessment due on the shares.

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Manhattan was again conspicuously strong to the discomfort of the professional talent who, though a little while ago bulling the stock around 110, are now heavily short down around 81.

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Following the lead of New-York banks, Philadelphia and Boston financial institutions are beginning to buy commercial paper in volume. This is full of tonic significance for the business interests of the country.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was easy. Call loans were made at 3½@5 per cent. The last loan was made at 3½ per cent.

Time money was offered in greater volume, and was less restricted as to the duration of the loan. Rates were still on a basis of 6 per cent. for four months on a gold note and 6 per cent. and a small commission on a currency note. Short-time loans were most sought after, as borrowers feel assured of much easier rates after the Presidential election. The commercial-paper market continued to improve, although the purchasers did not increase materially in number. Some local institutions show a disposition to buy, however, and, with the easier money rates, a still better feeling is looked for. Quotations were 7@9 per cent. for all grades.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $82,815,617; balances, $3,254,422; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $319,934.

Money on call in London, ¾ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 2 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was firmer for demand bills, owing to the advance in the Bank of England rate of discount. The market was very dull, particularly in the afternoon. There was a slight falling off in the supply of commercial bills, but the offerings were still good. Nominal rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.81½ for sixty day bills, $4.84 for demand, $4.80¾@$4.84½ for cable transfers, and $4.80 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝ and 95, guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—70c discount. Boston—10c to 15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par.

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were firm. The only change was a decline of ⅛ in the 4s, 1925, coupon. The sales were $5,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 116¼, and $1,000 5s, coupon, at 111¼. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891		
4s, r., 1907	92½	
4s, c., 1907	106½	107½
4s, r., 1925	107½	108½
4s, c., 1925	116	116½
5s, r., 1904	116	116½
5s, c., 1904	110¾	111½
Currency 6s, 1899	110¾	111½
Currency 6s, 1898	104½	
Currency 6s, 1897	103	
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100½	
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	
Cherokee 4s, 1900	100	

In State securities, $10,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 57.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, 1¼, to 42¾; St. Paul, ⅝, to 73⅞; Erie, ⅛, to 13⅜; Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 59¾; Atchison, ⅝, to 12⅝, and Reading, ⅛, to 9¼. Declined—Illinois Central, 1, to 91½, and New-York Central, ⅛, to 95¼. Erie first preferred sold at 30½. British consols advanced 3-16, to 100⅝, for money, and ⅛, to 100⅝, for the account.

The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £990,964 in the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 56.14 per cent., is now 55.45 per cent., against an advance from 60.28 per cent. to 61.52 per cent. in the corresponding week last year. The Bank of England advanced its rate of discount from 2½ to 3 per cent.

ON THE ROAD TO GOOD TIMES.

To the Financial Editor of The New-York Times:

It is with the deepest satisfaction that I look on the change for the better that has taken place in the stock market during the last six weeks; and when I turn back and think of the condition of affairs with which we were face to face only a short time ago it seems little short of the marvelous.

The reversion of sentiment that has taken place and brought with it a change to comparatively normal conditions in the stock market and among the banks and financial institutions is really remarkable.

The enormity of the disaster which was hanging over us during that period when the financial world was laboring under the great strain was luckily known to but a few. Had the situation been more fully understood, absolute ruin might have been the result—disaster so great that it makes a man shudder to imagine it.

Banks on the very verge of issuing Clearing House certificates; their reserves fallen away to almost nothing; loans being curtailed and called; merchants unable to get accommodations or discounts from their banks; brokers' loans being closely scrutinized and rejected; reputable and wealthy houses refusing to do business on margin—such was the condition which existed only six weeks ago. The financial horizon was dark and gloomy. But by the able management of the much-abused "financiers of Wall Street" the tide was turned, a gradual reversion of sentiment set in, and to-day cheerfulness and confidence are widespread.

Sentiment, the all-important factor in Wall Street, has played a double part, first discounting the worst, and now discounting the best.

The selfsame evils which existed six weeks ago exist now. Then they were magnified and intensified by the nervous condition of the people. Now they are modified by the new confidence that has sprung up—confidence that has brought an entirely new and hopeful view of the situation. As McKinley's election becomes more and more certain, the more the market will improve and the higher prices will range.

Stocks have risen from 5 to 25 per cent. in the face of the fact that outsiders have no money to buy them with. The professional contingent has found it easy where any short interest existed to bid prices up. Money has eased considerably, the banks are gaining slowly but surely. Just as soon as the wheels of commerce commence to turn again prosperity will overtake the railroads, and we will once more be on the road to good times.

It would seem to me, from all I can gather, that the greatest present field for speculation is in the coal stocks. They are now on a good, solid basis. They now intend to do business at a profit, instead of at a loss. They have only one article to sell, and there is a ready sale for 44,000,000 tons of it. We must burn coal to keep warm. We must burn coal on our steamboats and in engines and in our mills; and there is no reason why the anthracite companies should not maintain their alliance without in any way doing anything illegal, without in any way being exorbitant—merely charging enough to compensate their stockholders. I would rather buy Reading, as an investment, than any low-priced security. It has a greater chance and its possibilities are unlimited. Mining as it does 21 per cent. of all the anthracite produced in this country, any rise in the price of coal must tend greatly to benefit the company. And as I believe that it will be honestly and efficiently managed, I predict a better fate for the present holders, who have paid their assessments, than the old ones met with. Reading's misfortunes are numbered, I feel sure, among the distresses of the past. There is a bright future for the new Reading and for its stockholders.

ALFRED DE CORDOVA.

EASIER MONEY'S INFLUENCE.

Regarding the stock market and market conditions, Mr. J. S. Bache yesterday said:

"Stocks are going higher. The easing in the money market is more of a factor than appears on its face. Brokers have not been willing to borrow money at 7, 8, or 9 per cent. in order to carry stocks for customers to whom they could only charge 6, and for this reason they have been discouraging purchasers. Now that they can get time money at 6 per cent. they are more willing to take margin accounts. This is one reason why I look for better buying and higher prices very soon. I think stocks will see quite a good advance on present prices before the election. After that we will probably get a reaction; and when general business begins to feel the spring revival there will be another advance—the real effect of McKinley's election."

COUNSELLING PRUDENCE.

Mr. Henry Feuchtwanger, of Feuchtwanger & Co., says, concerning the market outlook:

"Stocks are rather high. Present quotations look to be almost the top. Outside of the room traders there are few buyers and fewer sellers. Among investors and speculators there is more of a disposition to buy than to sell. Stocks are in strong hands, and the growing confidence in the favorable outcome of the election has made people disposed to hold on to what they have in hope of higher prices. The recent advance has strengthened this feeling. But there does not seem to be any new demand. People are not adding to their holdings. You will find that in most commission houses there is little buying being done and almost no selling. But prices do not seem to have much buoyancy. Take St. Paul, for instance. It has been staying around 71 for some time. It has gone below that, but the price does not rally to much above that figure. The whole market seems inclined toward heaviness. For this reason I think it wisest to wait and watch developments. There is still more or less uncertainty, and with the market in its present condition it is probably best to move cautiously."

PREDICTING A REACTION.

Mr. D. A. Boody of Boody, McLellan & Co., in response to a request for an opinion on the stock market, said yesterday:

"The market is about high enough. Prices have been going up lately, and they are now considerably above the lowest. I think a reaction is about due. We will see higher prices after McKinley is elected, but for the present they are high enough, if not too high."

Mr. J. A. Dimock of Dimock & Co. said yesterday regarding the stock market:

"We do not feel any too sanguine about the market. Outside sentiment seems to be wholly bullish and people are buying stocks, but we feel that there has been a considerable rally from the lowest, and it looks as though the bulls were liable to overdo things. It is time for prices to go off. There are many bullish factors in the market, and things look very hopeful, but current conditions do not always govern speculation. Stocks are high, and they have had a good rise and a speedy one, so that it will not be a surprise to us if we see lower prices very soon."

CAN FEEL SATISFIED.

Woerishoffer & Co. said in their letter to customers last night:

"Business, although not large, is pretty fairly distributed, but it still continues mainly a traders' market, at least so far as appearances go. Foreign exchange is firmer at a slight advance. The Bank of England advanced the discount rate to 3 per cent., but the private discount rate is not fully up to the bank rate. The supply here of commercial bills is being somewhat checked for want of freight room on outgoing vessels. We can afford to be pretty well satisfied now that more than $30,000,000 in gold has returned to us within a few weeks. The steadiness of American stocks in London is evidence that the advance in the bank rate was not considered unfavorable."

WALL STREET TALK.

The bankers of Wall Street are feeling so much reassured by recent developments that they are almost uniformly taking confident views as to the lasting character of the better conditions that have come into the money market. A few days ago all agreed that much change for the better had come to pass, but not until now have they generally became convinced that the new and encouraging elements seem sure to be lasting.

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Boston speculators are becoming confident enough of the upward tendency of the market to begin to boom copper stocks.

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P. D. Armour is credited with taking a larger interest in the grain market at present than at any time hitherto for half a dozen years.

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Ten thousand shares of American stocks, cut up into small certificates, have been shipped to London by one Stock Exchange house since the 1st of September.

***

Henry M. Whitney, foremost among the financiers of Boston, has just recovered from a severe illness that kept him away from a host of enterprises that will take on new vigor now.

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An index of trade progress appears in advances scored by nearly every iron and steel company stock dealt in at Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

***

Populists who think that every Wall Street operation always has a profit in it ought to get acquainted with the Stock Exchange pool that has been short of Manhattan for the last week or two.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65½@66½. There were sales of 15,000 ounces at 66.

The commercial price of bar silver was 65⅝@ per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 50⅝@52½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 1,372,260.12 ounces of silver bullion, against which 1,372 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 1,362 green.

Bar silver is quoted in London at 30 5-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$50,639,548
Imports for same period	42,839,644
Net exports	$7,799,904
Net exports to date, 1895	42,230,308
Net exports to date, 1894	66,208,194
Net exports to date, 1893	18,241,865

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300	Market & Fulton	200
American Ex	165	Mechanics'	180
Butchers & Drovers	120	Merchants'	180
Central National	120	Merchants' Ex	105
Chemical	4000	Metropolis	400
City	500	Mount Morris	100
Citizens'	120	New-Amsterdam	190
Columbia	175	New-York	215
Commerce	195	N. Y. County	610
Continental	130	Ninth National	105
Corn Exchange	275	Nat. Bank N. A.	125
East River	120	Park	251
Fifth Avenue	2700	Phenix	100
First Nat. of S. I.	100	Republic	135
Fourth National	160	Seaboard National	170
Gallatin National	280	Second National	425
German-American	100	Seventh National	100
Germania	350	Shoe & Leather	90
Greenwich	165	State of New-York	105
Hanover	810	Third National	100
Import's & Trad's	515	U. S. National	175
Irving	140	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	111¾
Manhattan	200		

There was a sale of 65 shares of American Exchange at 167.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The New-York Central Railroad Company has declared the quarterly dividend of 1 per cent., payable Oct. 15. Transfer books close Sept. 30 and reopen Oct. 16.

—The Metropolitan Traction Company has declared a dividend of 1¼ per cent., payable Oct. 15. Transfer books close Sept. 30 and reopen Oct. 21.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—The market for local stocks was for the most part one of advancing values, although there were one or two weak spots. Montant Mining and Bay State Gas were the leading features, the former rising 1¼, to 85, closing at 84¾, and the latter losing ⅝, to 7⅞. There were a number of conflicting rumors in regard to Gas stock, but nothing definite transpired. The copper market was active. Butte advanced ⅝, to 3⅛, while Calumet and Hecla was steady at 310. Kearsarge rose 1½, to 13¼, at which price it closed. Osceola was rather weak, declining ½, to 27½. Pioneer Gold was active and strong, selling up ⅞, to 6⅝. Wolverine was also in good demand, gaining ⅝, to 7⅞. The remainder of the market was dull, and prices differed very little from those of yesterday. Copper in London declined ⅛, to 47⅝ for spot and to 47¾ for futures. The Clearing House money rate was 5 to 6 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co. as follows:

LAND STOCKS.

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anniston City		22		22
Boston	3½		3½	
Brookline		4		4
East Boston	3	3½	3	3½
West End	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜

TELEPHONE STOCKS.

American Bell	205	206	205	206
Erie	56½	--	56½	57½
Mexican	90	--	90	93
New-England	60	--	60	63

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Dominion Coal	8¼	8½	8½	8½
Gen. Electric pf.	60	65	64	65
Illinois Steel	42	43	40½	41½
Lamson Store Service	18	--	17¾	--
Reece Button Hole	19¼	19¾	19¼	19¾
Westingh'e Elec. 1st pf.	49	--	49½	8
Bay State Gas	7½	7⅝	7¾	8

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Boston & Albany	203	204	203	204
Boston & Lowell	203	205	203	205
Boston & Maine	158	--	156	158
C. J. R. & S. Y.	93½	--	94	95
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	98	100	98	100
Conn. & Pass.	138½	--	138	--
Fitchburg pf.	92	93	91	92
Maine Central	130	--	98	--
N. Y., N. H. & H.	169	167¼	168	
Old Colony	170	172	170	172
West End pf.	68	68¼	67¼	67½
		90	--	90

MINING STOCKS.

Allouez	25	75	25	75
Atlantic	18½	19	18	18½
Boston & Montana	84¾	85	83¾	83¾
Butte & Boston	3	3¼	2¾	2¾
Cal. & Hecla	312	315	308	--
Franklin	10	10½	8½	9
Gold Coin	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
Kearsarge	13	13½	11¾	11¾
Merced	8	8¾	8¾	8¾
Osceola	27½	27¾	27¾	28
Pioneer	6¾	6⅞	6½	7
Quincy				
Tamarack	107	--		108
Tamarack, Jr	88	90	88	90
Wolverine	7¼	7½	6¾	7

*BONDS.

B. & M. R. (Neb.) ext. 6s		116	--	
B. & M. R., Mt. N. ext. 6s		106	--	106
C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s	106		--	
Cons. R. of Vt. 1st 5s	50		105½	--
Mex. C. con. 4s	63½	65	64	--
Mexican Central 2d inc.	6	8	6	17¼
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s	--	--	8	8
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 6s	--	--	115	--
Rut. 1st 6s	--	--	100	--
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	--	--	99½	--
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	61	66	76½	78
			61	65

UNLISTED.

Fort Wayne Electric	1	2	1	2
Bay State Gas inc. 7s	27	--	27	--

*And accrued interest.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
143	146	15	Adams Express	143½	143½	143½	143½	..
46	47½	225	American Cotton Oil pf.	47	47	47	47	..
108	111	65	American Express	108½	109	108	108	..
5⅝	5¾	1,090	Am. Spirits Mfg.	5⅞	5⅞	5½	5½	..
15	15⅝	30	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	-⅛
111½	111⅝	49,490	*Am. Sugar Refs.	110¾	112½	110⅝	111½	+⅞
99⅝	100	230	*Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	100	100	100	100	+⅝
6¾	6⅞	7,150	American Tobacco	62¼	64⅛	62¼	63⅛	+1⅜
18½	20	4	Ann Arbor pf.	18	18	18	18	..
12⅛	12⅜	2,710	At., T. & S. F., all in pd.	12	12⅝	12	12¼	+⅛
18⅜	18¾	2,650	At., T. & S. F. pf.	18½	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+¼
13¼	14	350	Baltimore & Ohio	14¼	14¼	14	14	-¼
14½	16¼	200	*Bay State Gas	16	16	16	16	..
89	93	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	90	90	90	90	..
45	45½	100	Canada Southern	45½	45½	45½	45½	+½
14⅛	14½	15	Central Pacific	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	..
14⅞	14⅞	1,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾	+⅛
155	157	25	Chicago & Alton	156	156	156	156	..
69	69¼	15,005	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	68¾	69¼	67⅞	69	+1
61&	62	3,680	Chicago Gas	61¾	62¼	61¾	61¾	+1
71⅝	71¾	21,325	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	70⅝	72½	70⅞	71¾	+1
128	130	70	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	129¼	129¼	129	129	+⅛
99	99¼	1,030	Chi. & Northwestern	98⅞	99¾	98⅞	99¼	+1¼
61¼	61⅝	3,506	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	60⅜	61⅝	60⅜	61⅝	+⅝
26	26½	445	C., C., C. & St. L.	100	100	100	100	-¼
72	76	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	26½	26½	26¼	26¼	..
18⅛	18½	250	Colorado Fuel & Iron	75	75	75	75	..
145½	147	15	Consolidated Gas Co.	19	19	19	19	+½
123	124	180	Delaware & Hudson	144¾	147	144¾	147	..
42¼	42¾	100	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	123	123	123	123	-⅝
3⅜	4½	100	*Duluth, S. S. & A.	42½	42½	42½	42½	+⅛
92	94	75	Edison Elec. Ill. of N.Y.	4	4	4	4	..
..	..	50	Edison El. Ill. of Brook.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	..
13¼	13½	225	Erie	96	96	96	96	..
20½	30½	200	Erie 1st pf.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
28⅝	28¾	2,832	General Electric	30¼	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+¼
42	43	100	Illinois Steel Co.	28⅝	29	28⅝	28⅝	+⅛
24½	25¼	1,100	Laclede Gas	42	42	42	42	+⅛
64½	65¼	210	Lake Erie & West. pf.	25¼	25½	25	25	..
145	146⅞	100	Lake Shore	65¼	65½	65¼	65¼	-⅛
41	41⅞	6,969	Louis. & Nash.	146	146	146	146	+⅛
1¾	2	350	Louis., N. A. & Chi.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
5	6	100	Louis., N. A.*& Chi. pf.	2	2	1¾	1¾	+⅛
87⅞	88	10,495	Manhattan Con.	5½	5½	5½	5½	-¼
94	95	340	*Metropolitan Traction.	86½	88¾	86¼	87¾	+1½
92	95	323	Michigan Central	94	94½	94	94½	+2⅜
64½	65	100	Minn. & St. Louis	90	90	90	92	+2
10¼	10¾	420	Minnesota Iron	14½	14½	14½	14½	..
23¼	23½	100	Mo., K. & T.	53⅜	55	53⅜	55	+4
20	25	350	Mo., K. & T. pf.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
22⅜	22½	810	Missouri Pacific	23¼	23⅜	23¼	23¼	+¼
84½	85	685	*Nat. Lead Co.	19½	19⅞	19½	19¾	+⅝
15¾	16½	100	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+⅞
..	45	100	Nat. Linseed Oil	84	84	84	84	+2
102½	103	100	New-England	16	16	16	16	..
92¼	92⅜	110	New-Jersey Central	45	45	45	45	-1
22½	22¾	91	New-York Central	102	102	102	102	..
4¾	5	200	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	..
12⅜	13	1,995	North American	22¼	22½	22¼	22½	+½
20⅜	21	322	N. P., all in. pd.	4⅜	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+⅝
13¼	13½	851	N. P. pf., all in. pd.	12⅜	13	12¾	13	+⅝
19	19¼	1,400	Ontario & Western	20⅝	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+⅛
18	18⅜	630	Pacific Mail	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+⅛
11⅞	12	26,930	P. & R. 3d in. pd.	19½	19½	19¼	19⅜	+⅝
142½	143½	200	P., C., C. & St. L.	18⅞	19	18	18⅞	+⅝
110	..	20	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	12	12	12	12	..
17	..	100	Rome, W. & O.	143½	143½	143½	143½	..
38¼	38½	100	St. Paul & Duluth	111	111	111	111	..
7⅝	7⅞	800	St. Paul & Omaha	17	17	17	17	+½
22	22¼	250	Southern Railway	38	38½	38	38	+¾
22¼	22⅝	3,550	Southern Railway pf.	7¾	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	..
6½	6⅝	7,440	Tennessee Coal & Iron	22	22½	22	22¼	+⅜
6½	6⅝	200	Texas Pacific	21⅝	22¼	21¼	22¼	+1⅛
1½	2	2,088	Union Pacific, t. r.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	-⅛
4½	4¾	200	U. P., D. & G.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	+⅝
9	9¼	350	U. S. Cordage, t. r.	1½	1½	1½	1½	..
35	40	303	U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	4⅞	4⅝	4½	4½	..
8¾	9¼	5	United States Express	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
56⅞	56½	500	*United States Leather	35	35	35	35	..
16⅞	18	1,000	*U. S. Leather pf.	9	9	9	9	..
5⅝	5⅞	130	United States Rubber	56¼	56⅞	56¼	56½	+½
14⅝	14⅞	100	Wabash	17	17	17	17	-1⅛
83⅞	84	1,125	Wabash pf.	5⅜	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
6⅛	6½	2,576	Western Union Tel.	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¾	+⅜
24¼	25	1,720	Wheeling & L. E.	82¾	84	82¾	84	+1⅝
		240	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½	..
Sales.		193,724		24¾	24¾	24¼	24¾	..

*Unlisted.

Silver.

65½	66½	15,000	Bullion certs.	66	66	66	66	-⅝

Bonds.

Am Sp Mfg Co 6s
3,000 61
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
22,000 66
5,000 67
At, T & S F gen 4s
1,000 ..... 76¼
1,000 ..... 76½
5,000 ..... 76¼
1,000 ..... 76½
At, T & S F adj 4s
50,000 ..... 34½
15,000 ..... 34½
10,000 ..... 34⅝
10,000 ..... 34⅞
10,000 35
10,000 ..... 34⅞
5,000 ..... 34⅞
5,000 ..... 34⅞
B'y & 7th Av 1st con 5s
4,000 115
Brooc'n U Gas 5s
5,000 104
2,000 ..... 104½
Can So 1st gtd
2,000s20F 106½
Cen of N J deb 6s
900 108
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
12,000 70
1,000 ..... 69¾
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
1,000 ..... 96⅞
C & N W reg gold 7s
1,000 116
C, R I & P ext 6s
2,000 100
C, St P, M & O cons
1,000 ..... 123¼
C, D & I 1st 5s
7,000 ..... 105½
Col, H V & T 5s
10,000 ..... 82½
7,000 83
Den & R G 4s
5,000 87
Dul & Man 1st, Dak Div
2,000 Tr Co ctfs, stamped
Ed El Ill Co of N Y
con 5s
4,000 ..... 99⅞
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
1,000 98
Erie 4s, prior bonds
1,000 87
F W & D C 1st, Tr Co
certfs
9,000 50
G, H & S A, M & P
Div 5s
11,000 90
K P 1st con, Tr Co ctfs
7,000 63
Knox & Ohio 1st
2,000 ..... 110½
L E & W 1st 5s
10,000 113
Lex Av & Pav F 1st
10,000 ..... 112¼
L, N A & C cons
5,000 75
Met Elev 1st
2,000 ..... 116¾
M, K & E 1st
1,000 ..... 89½
4,000 ..... 89¾
M, K & T 1st 4s
1,000 80
7,000 80
M, K & T of Tex 5s
2,000 ..... 69½
2,000 ..... 70¼
Sales.

M, K & T 2d
500 ..... 54½
7,000 55
20,000s20F 55
10,000b3 55
1,000 55
15,000 ..... 54¾
5,000 55
Mob & Ohio new 6s
2,500 ..... 113½
Nat St'ch Mfg Co 1st
2,000 ..... 94½
N Y Cen deb 5s
1,000 ..... 102¾
N Y & N E 1st 6s
1,000 ..... 110½
N Y, O & W, ref 4s
10,000b3 85
5,000 85
10,000s30F 85
North Pac 1st 6s
7,000 114
N P con 5s, Tr Co ctfs, assented
38,000 46
Nor R'y of Cal 5s
10,000 93
Ohio & Miss cons
2,000 102
Ohio South 1st
7,000 86
Ore Imp 1st
1,000 74
Or R & N 1st
2,000 ..... 108½
Or S L 6s
1,000 ..... 107¾
Trust Co certfs
25,000 107
1,000 ..... 107¼
1,000 107
Or S L & U N con. Tr
Co certfs
10,000 60
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st
1,000 100
P & R 1st pf inc. Tr Co
certfs, 3d instal pd
5,000 ..... 35⅝
10,000 ..... 35¾
5,000 ..... 35⅝
5,000 ..... 35¾
5,000 ..... 35¾
2d pf inc, Tr Co ctfs, 3d instal pd
15,000 ..... 22¾
11,000 22
10,000 ..... 22¼
5,000 ..... 22½
5,000 ..... 22¼
1,000 ..... 22½
3d pf inc, Tr Co ctfs, 3d instal pd
10,000 21
10,000 ..... 21½
10,000 ..... 21½
5,000 ..... 21⅝
20,000 ..... 21⅝
11,000 ..... 21¼
10,000 ..... 21½
46,000 ..... 21⅜
12,000 ..... 21½
5,000 21
5,000 ..... 20⅝
5,000 ..... 20⅜
5,000 ..... 20⅝
10,000 ..... 20⅞
5,000 ..... 20⅝
20,000 ..... 20⅝
5,000 21
20,000 ..... 20¾
5,000 21
10,000 ..... 21¼
P & R gen 4s, Tr Co
certfs, assented
1,000 ..... 75½
2,000 ..... 75¾
10,000 ..... 75⅝
29,000 75
3,000 ..... 75⅞
1,000 75
2,000 ..... 75¾
11,000 ..... 75⅝
2,000 ..... 75½
40,000 ..... 75⅝
7,000 75
15,000 ..... 75½
36,000 ..... 75⅝
Rich & Dan 6s
1,000 117
Rio G W 1st
1,000c 69¾
10,000 70
2,000 ..... 69¾
St L & I M 1st ext 5s
5,000s3 99
St L & I M 2d
1,000 100
St L & I M 5s
1,000 72
St L S W 1st
1,000 66
St P & Sioux C 1st
1,000 ..... 126¼
S, L S & E 1st
10,000 40
S P of Cal 5s, con
10,000 86
S Pac, N M 1st
5,000 103
South Ry 1st 5s
1,000 85
1,000 ..... 85½
4,000 ..... 85½
7,000 ..... 85⅞
26,000 ..... 85¼
2,000 ..... 85½
T C L & R 6s, B Div 1st
7,000 82
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
10,000 79

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits, 30 Nassau St.
H. C. Swords, Pres. H. H. Cammann, V. Pres.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

THE UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.
OREGON SHORT LINE AND UTAH NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 22, 1896.

Pursuant to orders of the United States Circuit Court, the amount appertaining to the following described coupons, together with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum while payment has been in default, will be paid on and after Wednesday, September 23, 1896, on presentation of the coupons at the office of the UNION TRUST CO., NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, or at the office of the undersigned, No. 92 Ames Building, Boston.

FROM UTAH AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS.

FOR EACH COUPON DUE JULY 1, 1896, (THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS,) AND INTEREST THEREON (FORTY-EIGHT CENTS,) IN ALL THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS FORTY-EIGHT CENTS.

FROM UTAH AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. BONDS.

FOR EACH COUPON DUE JULY 1ST, 1896, (TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS,) AND INTEREST THEREON (THIRTY-FOUR CENTS,) IN ALL TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS THIRTY-FOUR CENTS.

JAMES G. HARRIS,
TREASURER FOR THE RECEIVERS.

THE UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.
Union Pacific Railroad Company First Mortgage Coupons.

BOSTON, SEPT. 24, 1896.

Pursuant to orders of the United States Circuit Court the coupons due January 1st, 1896, (Thirty Dollars each,) FROM UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. BONDS, TOGETHER WITH INTEREST ACCRUED THEREON WHILE PAYMENT HAS BEEN IN DEFAULT, (ONE DOLLAR THIRTY-TWO CENTS,) IN ALL THIRTY-ONE DOLLARS THIRTY-TWO CENTS PER COUPON, will be paid at the office of the UNION TRUST CO., NO. 80 BROADWAY, New-York City, or at the office of the undersigned, No. 92 Ames Building, Boston, on and after Friday, Sept. 25, 1896, on the presentation of such coupons.

JAMES G. HARRIS,
TREASURER FOR THE RECEIVERS.

TERRE HAUTE AND PEORIA RAILROAD CO.

Default having been made in the payment of the interest upon the first mortgage five per cent. fifty-year bonds of the Terre Haute and Peoria Railroad Company, secured by mortgage to the Union Trust Company of New-York, and guaranteed by the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company, which came due December 1, 1896, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee to represent the interests of the bondholders in the enforcement of their rights. Bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds with the New-York Security and Trust Company, No. 44 Wall Street, New-York City, or with Messrs. Drexel & Co., Drexel Building, Philadelphia, in exchange for which negotiable certificates will be issued. A protective agreement has been prepared which may be seen on application to either the Trust Company, or Messrs. Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia, or to any member of the Committee.

New-York, September 16, 1896.

MARK T. COX, Chairman, Of Robert Winthrop & Co.
JAMES A. BLAIR, Of Blair & Co.
JAMES W. PAUL, Jr., Of Drexel & Co., Philadelphia.
} Committee.

STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel, 40 Wall Street, New-York City.

PUBLICATION BY THE GERMANIA BANK of the City of New-York of moneys remaining unclaimed in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 639, of the Banking Law of 1892, of the State of New-York:

Oct. 19, 1871, William Stiegler, New-York.$68.64
July 2, 1872, Obernauer & Zapp, New-York. 68.57
Oct. 4, 1872, J. Meyer, New-York..... 89.62
April 25, 1876, M. Freeman, New-York.... 61.21
May 31, 1876, S. Lovesch, New-York..... 58.48
Dec. 9, 1889, F. de Hunty, New-York.....100.37
July 5, 1890, Jacob Field, New-York..... 50.87

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

John A. Morschhauser, Cashier of the Germania Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.

J. A. MORSCHHAUSER.

Sworn to before me this 19th day of August, 1896.

G. F. KRAPP, (56.)
Notary Public, N. Y. City.

PUBLICATION BY THE NEW-YORK PRODUCE Exchange Bank of unclaimed Dividends and Deposits, in accordance with Sect. 28, Art. 1, Chap. 689, Laws of 1892.

DIVIDENDS.

Oct. 15th, 1890—H. G. Tombler, 3 shares.....$9
Apr. 15th, 1891—H. G. Tombler, 3 shares.....$9
Oct. 15th, 1890—Robt. W. Paterson, 3 shares..$9
Apr. 15th, 1891—Robt. W. Paterson, 3 shares..$9
Apr. 15th, 1891—Christian Gliemn, 3 shares...$9
Apr. 15th, 1891—Jno. Boyd, Jr., 3 shares.....$9

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier of the New-York Produce Exchange Bank, in New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Sworn to before me this 27th day of August, 1896. H. W. MACOMBER,
Notary Public for Kings County. Certificate filed in New-York County.

3d Ave. R. R. Rights
DEALT IN BY
GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
37 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK.
308 MONTAGUE STREET, BROOKLYN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ROLLED HIGH ON BAD CHECKS.

A Murray Hill Hotel Lodger Transferred to a Cell.

"I am a gentleman; I've been one for twenty years, and I propose to be one in the future."

Thus spoke James L. Cosgrove, a well-dressed man, to Special Policeman George Lyons of the Twenty-third Sub-Station, who had arrested Cosgrove Wednesday night at the instance of Manager Jacques of the Murray Hill Hotel, Forty-second Street and Park Avenue. Cosgrove had been living at the Murray Hill, where he paid his bills with worthless checks.

The first check, for $50 on the Nineteenth Ward Bank, was cashed at the hotel Tuesday. Cosgrove the next day tendered another check, for $15, on the Garfield National Bank, and asked that it be cashed. Manager Jacques telephoned the Garfield National Bank, which said that Cosgrove was not known there.

When informed of the telephone message, Cosgrove walked out of the hotel. Jacques summoned Policeman Lyons, who arrested Cosgrove. The fellow took his arrest with much indifference, but spiritedly resented the imputation that he and toil were in any associated.

When Cosgrove was brought to Yorkville Court yesterday Mr. Jacques said he had found the fifty-dollar check to be worthless. On the manager's complaint, Magistrate Deuel committed Cosgrove to answer.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates for PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S
First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONDON, September 24, 1896.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and its affiliated properties having been sold on the 23d inst. under decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, and same having been purchased by the Reorganization Managers, all holders of the above-described reorganization certificates are notified that the fourth and final installment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds,
$2.50 per share on stock,
$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such bonds and stock deposited under the Plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at either of our offices on OCTOBER 9TH, 1896, and all holders of such bonds and stock are required to pay said installment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates must be presented at the time of making such payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

DIVIDENDS.

Union Pacific Railway Co.
5 % COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS.
Coupons Due June 1, 1896.
of above-named bonds, will be paid on and after
Thursday, September 24, 1896,
at the office of
THE NEW-ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY,
85 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

METROPOLITAN TRACTION COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
NOTICE.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Traction Company of New-York, a dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. per share is declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of business on Thursday, October 15, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, September 30, 1896, when the transfer books shall be closed for the purposes of the dividend.

The transfer books will reopen Wednesday, October 21, 1896, at the opening of business.
New-York, Sept. 23, 1896.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
46TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
53, 55, 57 Duane St.,
New-York, September 23, 1896.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable November 2, 1896, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, the FOURTEENTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1896, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened November 4 at 10 A. M.

JOS. WILLIAMS,
Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.,
Sept. 5, 1896.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on Oct. 1, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 16, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Sept. 16, 1896, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 2, 1896. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY.

The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the PREFERRED STOCK of this company, payable Oct. 1, 1896.

The transfer books will be closed on Sat., Sept. 26, 1896, at 12 M., and reopened on Thurs., Oct. 1, 1896, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on Oct. 1, 1896.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New-York, September 9, 1896.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, DREXEL BUILDING,
Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1896.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (one dollar per share,) payable on Oct. 15, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30. Checks will be mailed. EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

THE PROCTOR & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1896.

The Directors of this company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the company, payable on and after Oct. 15. The transfer books will be closed from Sept. 24 to Oct. 14, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.
RICHMOND, Va., September 9, 1896.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof since the last annual meeting) will be held at the office of the company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 20th day of October, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, on Saturday, September 19th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on Wednesday, October 21st, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

THE PROCTOR & GAMBLE COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the company will be held at the office of the company, in Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon. Stock transfer books will close Sept. 24, 1896, and will reopen Oct. 15, 1896.

D. B. GAMBLE, Secretary.

Cincinnati, Sept. 15, 1896.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of October next.

The stock transfer books will close on Friday, Sept. 25, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on Thursday, Oct. 8, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 3, 1896.

New-York, Sept. 8th, 1896.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New-York and East River Ferry Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come up before the meeting, will be held at the company's office, 30 Broad Street, October 1st, 1896, at 10 A. M. Transfer books will be closed from Sept. 17th, 8 P. M., to Oct. 2d, 10 A. M.

ROSWELL ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

HIS ERROR WAS EXPENSIVE

AN ASSISTANT TELLER PAID OUT $2,500 INSTEAD OF $25.

Mistake Discovered at the Emigrant Savings Bank—A Woman Who It Is Thought Might Have Received the Money Was Arrested, but She Was Honorably Discharged After a Hearing in Court—The Clerk Offers to Make Good the Loss.

When the officers of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, in Chambers Street, tried to balance the cash account Monday they found a shortage of $2,475.

An examination of the withdrawal slips cashed during the day aroused the suspicion that Mrs. Mary Moore of 347 West Sixteenth Street had obtained the missing money. Her husband, Thomas S. Moore, has an account with the bank. He is bedridden, and Mrs. Moore holds a power of attorney from him.

On Monday at 2 o'clock, when the paying teller was at luncheon, a long line of persons was awaiting at the window. Mrs. Moore presented her husband's bank book and a withdrawal slip calling for $25. The amount was written in figures, $25.00, and the assistant teller, John S. Brennan, believes that, mistaking the slip for $2,500, he paid her that amount.

As Mr. Moore has only $535 on deposit in the bank, it is difficult to understand why $2,500 was paid out to his order, even if the slip really did call for that sum.

The longer Mr. Brennan considered the mattter the more certain he became that he had paid the money to Mrs. Moore. He went to her house and asked her about it. She denied having received more than $25 and showed him her purse with $24 and some change in it. He took counsel with President James McMahon of the bank, and it was decided to have Mrs. Moore arrested.

Magistrate Wentworth issued a warrant on Brennan's affidavit that he believed she had the money, and she was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning. She cried bitterly as she protested her innocence of the charge against her. She was represented by Lawyer T. P. Dinean. Cross-examined by him, Mr. Brennan admitted that he had suspected others besides Mrs. Moore, and that he had visited several persons who drew sums of $25 from the bank on Monday. There was absolutely no evidence to connect Mrs. Moore with the disappearance of the money, and the Magistrate told her that she was honorably discharged. He told Mr. Brennan if he still suspected Mrs. Moore that he could present his suspicions and his evidence to the Grand Jury.

President McMahon made this statement to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"The $2,475 is missing. The assistant paying teller, Mr. Brennan, is responsible for it, and the bank cannot lose by the mistake. Mr. Brennan has been with us about sixteen years, and we have absolute confidence in him. He has behaved most honorably in this matter. He came to me and said that, although he has not money enough in hand to make good the loss, he would give the bank a mortgage on his house.

"We suppose the mistake occurred in this wise: A woman came here to draw $25 on her husband's account. The figures were written with two ciphers, and the assistant teller, acting as teller, mistook the amount for $2,500.

"When Mr. Brennan discovered the error he called on Mrs. Moore. She denied all knowledge of the money, and we consulted the District Attorney's office. They directed us to the Centre Street Police Court, and we caused Mrs. Moore's arrest. She was discharged for lack of evidence. The Board of Directors must decide on our next step in the matter."

Mrs. Moore is very indignant at the accusation made against her, and says that she will try to obtain substantial redress for her wounded feelings.

A WORKMAN TALKS ON 16 TO 1.

He Gives His Notions About Measures and Standards.

I.

It was in a thriving Connecticut town, one of those places where there are a number of mechanical industries and a good many intelligent workingmen. They were much given to discussing politics and labor questions among themselves, and sometimes had meetings of their own for the purpose. One of them was a thrifty housecarpenter, whom we will call Tom Golden. He had a family and owned his little "place" and was considered "pretty well fixed" for a laboring man. He had been there many years, had always avoided the tavern and the saloon, and was addicted to the savings bank and the town library.

Tom was a good deal of a student in his quiet way, and had come to be looked up to for his opinions, and occasionally he gave "talks" in the little hall of the "brass company," which would be given for the purpose on Saturday nights. When the political campaign opened and there began to be a lot of crude talk about silver, free coinage, 16 to 1, and all the rest of it, it was agreed that Tom Golden, who knew more about it than anybody else in town already, should turn in and give it special study and then give his fellow-workingmen the benefit in some Saturday evening talks in the hall. The result was a series of three talks on measure of value, money standards, the silver question, and so on, the first of which is given below:

Now, fellows, I have been studying up this 16 to 1 business, and I am sure I've got the rights of it, and I am just going to explain it to you fellows, who haven't had time to study it up for yourselves, or maybe haven't the head for that sort of thing. I like digging into these questions, and I take no stock in the fool notion that a fellow who hasn't mastered a thing is just as good a judge of it as a fellow who has. If anybody told me that the doctor or the lawyer or the banker knew just as much about the quality of timber and putting together the frame of a house as I do, I should say he was an ass. If a financier doesn't understand finance better than you and I do, he doesn't know his business, that's all.

About Measuring Things in General.

Now, then, I am going to begin at the beginning, and make this thing as plain as sawing off a plank, and I've brought along a number of measuring things, just to illustrate with, like other lecturers. Now, here is a foot rule. How did people come to have that to measure with? There is no such thing as a foot rule growing natural, but they had to have something to measure the length of things, so they just took a handy length, and said we will call that much a foot. We can divide it up into parts, for short measure, and call them inches, and it is handier to have something longer, to measure cloth, and we'll take three feet and call it a yard. That's too short for a handy measure of distance along the ground, so they had a rod for short distance, miles for long distance, and so on, all made up of so many feet.

But having got the foot fixed upon, how did they manage to keep it right, so that some fellow wouldn't be measuring with something shorter when he sold timber, or insisting that something longer was right when he was buying it? Well, they had to just have one of these foot rules, and a yardstick, maybe, made and called a standard, and kept where nobody could fool with it, and to have officers appointed to see that all footrules and yardsticks were the right length, and no cheating in measure, see? That's plain, ain't it? You catch on to the idea of a standard measure? It may be one thing in one country and another thing in another, and may have different names, but it has to be a fixed thing, and it would be better if it were the same in all countries, don't you think?

Well, you can't measure everything with a foot rule. There is molasses or vinegar, for instance, which you have to keep in something that will hold it. How are you going to measure that sort of thing? Well, you just take a handy quantity in a tin can or something like this quart pot, and you say that'll do for a measure, and we'll call so much a quart, and we'll say four of them make a gallon, and for larger quantities we can have so many gallons for a barrel and a hogshead, and then we can get along first rate. But we've got to fix that quart so that nobody can change it, for quarts don't grow natural either. So we just get the quantity fixed all right, and we have a measure made that will just hold it, and we say that is the standard. We put it away with the foot rule where it can be kept safe, and all quart and gallon measures must be just like that standard or somebody'll get pulled up for cheating. It's rather foolish to have two kinds of quarts, but we got our measures from England, where we originally got most everything else, and we measure beans and potatoes and that sort of dry truck with a different quart and make eight of them a peck and four pecks a bushel, but the idea's the same, and we have a standard for what we call dry measure, as well as liquid measure. Now you understand that all right, I guess.

Measuring by Weight.

But we ain't done with measuring yet. There are some things you can't rightly measure with a foot rule or a quart pot or a peck measure—nails, for instance, or lead, and a lot of things that have to be handled in chunks. Now, you want to buy something of that sort, and you kind o' heft it, and you say I'll take so much. Now, you want something to measure heft, or weight, as the books say. How are you going to get at that? Well, you just take a handy amount of it, and you say we'll call so much a pound and we'll divide it into small parts and call 'em ounces, just for convenience sake, and we'll say a hundred pounds is a hundredweight, and for bulky stuff we'll have so many hundredweight a ton, or what not, and there you are. But you've got to have your standard fixed, so that nobody can fool with it, and so you have an exact pound of iron, maybe, or brass, or something that don't change weight by drying up, and stow it away with the other standards, and if any rascally grocer takes to selling less than a pound for a pound, you can have his scales tested by the standard and bring him to book.

Speaking of scales, perhaps this measuring of weight don't seem quite so plain as the others. You don't always just balance a pound of tea with a pound weight, and when it comes to tons it would be a very inconvenient way. Well, you know if you take a crowbar or a lever and pry under something, you can raise a good deal more than you can by just lifting. Perhaps you don't know that if the long end is four times as long as the short end you raise just four times as much, barring friction on that you pry over. But that is so, and by making the long end ever so much longer than the other you can hoist a tremendous weight. Well, that's just it with scales. You have a little weight, say half a pound like this, on one end of a lever turning on a sharp little fulcrum, and what you want to weigh on the other end, where this platform is, pulling down on the end of the lever only a hundredth part as long as the one where the little weight is, and the half-pound will balance 100 half-pounds, or fifty pounds. See? That's the idea of the scales, and it has to be figured down fine and kept very careful, but just the same it is pounds that weighs pounds, and you have to keep your standard exact or somebody'll cheat you.

Measuring Value.

What's all this got to do with 16 to 1? Well, we'll get at that after a while. What's the use of all this measuring and weighing, anyhow, except to know how much you've got or to fit things together? That's the least use of it. You've got one thing and you want to get something else. You can give a pound of butter for a yard of cloth of one kind or two yards of another, or for five pounds of sugar, or you can give a load of twenty bushels of potatoes for a thousand feet of lumber, but that's a mighty unhandy way of trading. You want always to be able to get something for what you sell, which you can always give for what you want to buy; see? and not be bothered with dickering around till you find somebody who has what you want and wants what you have. That's where money comes in.

Now, what's money, anyway? It is just that thing which everybody will take for what he has to sell, and which everybody can give for what he wants to buy. It's just that, and nothing else. Now, you wait till I get through before beginning to dispute in your heads that that is just what money is, for I'm going to make it plain as daylight. There's got to be one thing which everybody will take, because they like it, or because somebody else likes it so much that he will take it any time, and it must be worth just as much as the thing that is given for it. Of course it must be useful or ornamental, or something that makes people want it, and it must be plenty enough so you can get it anywhere, and scarce enough so a little of it will be worth a good deal, or else it will be a bother to handle it. Then it ought to be worth about the same everywhere and at all times, so that a bit of it may not be worth a bushel of wheat one week and half a bushel another, and two bushels another, or worth twice as much in one country as in another, as compared to wheat or to anything else. And it ought to be handy to carry around and to divide up into different quantities, and safe to keep, so it won't spoil or grow worse on your hands.

I won't go through a rigmarole of a lot of things that don't make good money. You've got sense enough not to need that, but let's come right down to the thing that's been used longest and most for money—that's silver; no doubt about that. Why is it silver? Just because in old times it was the thing that served the purpose best. There wasn't very much of it, but there wasn't much trade, and it got around after a fashion, and everybody would take it, and glad to get it, and it was always worth just about so much everywhere, and it became a sort of universal money. Gold was worth a good deal more, and everybody thought more of it, but it was awful scarce, and few could get at it. But I haven't got to the point where I want to talk about that yet. Let us stick to silver until we work out this standard business and see just where we are at.

Getting a Standard.

Now, how about making a standard for value to measure the worth of all sorts of things that are bought and sold, including the labor of your hands—something you can figure prices with, and swap for anything you want any time, and can get for anything you have to dispose of? Now, just consider that you measure length with length, capacity or volume, as the books have it, with capacity, that is, with something that will hold just so much of the stuff, and weight with weight. Well, just so you can measure value only with value, with something worth just what you are going to pay or are going to get. Well, as I said, for long ages silver was the best thing to use. Gold was too scarce. There wasn't much silver, either, but there was mighty little trading compared to these days. Well, they had to take so much silver and give it a name, say a shekel or a ducat or a dollar or whatever you please, just a handy quantity by weight or size, and just what that was worth in itself it would pay for, and that is money. First, they used just to weigh it out, which is really the honestest way, and when Abraham weighed out the shekels for a private graveyard it was a good, square bargain.

But everybody ain't so honest. You may have noticed that. Besides, it isn't a very handy way; so the Government says, "I'll just take charge of this thing and divide up a lot of silver and put a stamp on it which will say this is real, genuine silver, just so much of it, and worth so much—what we call a ducat, or a dollar, or whatever, or a half a one, or maybe five of them. To make sure there is no short weight or mixing tin or lead with the silver we won't let anybody else make the silver pieces." Now these Government pieces, made so handy and pretty, like this here dollar and half dollar, are called coins, but that doesn't make them anything but so much silver, just worth so much tea and sugar or day's work, or what not. But why not make an ounce and half ounces and pounds and done with it? Now, do you know, I think that would have been a good notion, but the thing grew up haphazard like. That's what the English pounds, shillings, and pence were first off, but it got all upset.

But I mustn't give you more than you can digest at a meal, and I'll leave you to chew over this, and next Saturday I'll talk about the dollar and gold and silver, and all that.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	72⅝@	--
Corn, No. 2 mixed	27½@	--
Oats, No. 2 mixed	21 @	--
Cotton, middling	8 9-16@	--
Coffee, No. 7 spot	10⅝@	--
Minnesota patent flour	$3.90 @	--
Molasses, O. K., prime	29 @	--
Lard, prime	4.15 @	--
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	5¼@	--
Tallow, prime	3½@	--
Pork, mess	8.00 @	--
Beef hams	16.00 @	--
Beef, family	8.50 @	--
Sugar, granulated	4⅜@	--
Lead	2.75 @	--
Copper	10.80 @	--

No. 2 Spring wheat, 64@65⅝c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 63¾@64c; No. 2 red, 68¼@68⅝c; No. 2 corn, 21¾@22¼c; No. 2 oats, 16⅜c; No. 2 rye, 34⅜c; No. 2 barley, 33c, nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, 70@71c; prime timothy seed, $2.50, nominal; mess pork, per barrel, $6.05@$6.10; lard, per 100 lb, $3.75; short-rib sides, (loose,) $3.25@$3.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $3.50@$3.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.50@$3.62½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18. Sugars—Cutloaf, $5.57; granulated, $4.95; standard A, $4.75. Linseed Oil—Raw, 27c; boiled, 29c.

BREADSTUFFS.

WHEAT.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
September	70	70⅝	69¾	69¾
October	69¾	70⅜	69⅜	69⅛
November	..	..	..	70⅝
December	71½	72⅜	71	71⅞
May	74⅜	75½	74	74⅞

CORN.

September	..	..	..	27½
October	27¼	27⅝	27¼	27⅝
December	28⅝	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝
May	31⅛	31⅝	30⅞	30⅝

OATS.

September	..	..	..	21
October	21	21	21	21
December	22	22	22	22

Chicago Futures.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat No. 2—				
Sept.	64¾@65	65⅝@..	64 @..	64⅛@..
Dec.	65⅝@65⅞	66⅜@..	64⅝@..	65½@..
May	69⅛@69½	70¼@..	68⅜@..	69¼@69⅝
Corn No. 2—				
Sept.	21¾@..	22 @..	21⅝@..	21⅞@..
Oct.	21¾@..	22 @..	21⅜@..	21⅝@..
Dec.	22⅜@..	22⅝@..	22⅛@22¼	22⅛@22⅜
May	25¼@..	25¾@..	25⅜@..	25⅛@..
Oats No. 2—				
Sept.	16½@..	16⅝@..	16⅜@..	16½@..
Oct.	16⅝@..	16⅝@..	16⅜@16¼	16⅜@..
Dec.	17⅜@..	17⅝@..	16⅜@..	16⅜@..
May	19½@..	19½@..	19¼@..	19¼@..
Mess pork, per bbl—				
Oct.	$6.07½	$6.07½	$5.95	$6.05
Jan.	7.10	7.25	7.07½	7.17½
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Oct.	3.65	3.77½	3.65	3.77½
Jan.	4.05	4.17½	4.05	4.15
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
Oct.	3.17½	3.25	3.17½	3.25
Jan.	3.50	3.60	3.50	3.57½

Wheat.

The market was strong and active early, weak and active in the first part of the afternoon, losing about all of the early advance, but recovering ½@⅝c toward the close, and closing very steady at a net gain of ¾@⅞c; the strength was largely due to a rush of buying orders, helped by some covering on the Liverpool and Berlin advices; public cables were ¾d higher from Liverpool and 3 marks higher from Berlin.... No. 2 red was quoted at 2½@3c over December, f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard, 2c over December, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 Northern, New-York, December price, free on board, afloat....Receipts at Atlantic ports, 260,000 bushels; exports, 375,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—The wheat boom met with resistance to-day, and under a flood of offerings of "long" property combined with free selling by professionals, prices, after opening higher and advancing still further, receded materially, the final quotations, however, being with some gain over yesterday. Chicago received 188 cars and inspected out 69,000 bushels. Export clearances amounted to 513,611 bushels. December wheat opened from 65⅝c to 65¾c, sold between 66⅜c and 64⅞, closing at 65½c bid—½@⅝c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was firm, closing about ¾c higher than yesterday. Receipts at principal Western points, 801,708 bushels; shipments, 448,509 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 254,932 bushels; shipments, 374,629 bushels.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24.—Wheat—No. 2 red Winter, no stock; No. 1 Northern Spring firm at 5s 9½d.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 24.—December wheat opened a full cent higher, at 63¼c, and advanced early in the session to 64½c, and in the last hour completed a break of 2c, closing on a rally at 63c, against 62⅝@62¾c yesterday, and 84⅜c a year ago. May opened at 66⅞c, advanced to 67¼c, broke to 66¼c, and closed at same. Cash Wheat—Bidders obtained new No. 1 Northern at December prices. New No. 2 Northern was traded in at 1⅛@1¼c under standard. Old No. 1 Northern was sold at ¼c over December. A discount of ¾c from old No. 1 Northern was the price that governed old No. 2 Northern. Receipts, 321 cars; shipments, 36 cars. On track: Old No. 1 hard, 64¾c; new, 64¼c; old No. 1 Northern, 63¾c; new, 62¾c; old No. 2 Northern, 62¼c; new, 61¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 24.—Wheat opened ¾@1c higher, and a further advance of ⅞c was subsequently gained. December opened 65⅛c, rose to 66¾c, fell to 64⅞c, and closed at 65¼c. Cash nominal. Sample wheat opened 1½c higher, but lost 1c of the advance; No. 1 Northern, 66½@67c; No. 2 do, 65½@66c; No. 2 Northern, 65½@66c; do, old, 57c. Receipts, 17,550 bushels; shipments, 1,300 bushels.

DULUTH, Sept. 24.—Trading in wheat futures was quite brisk to-day, the higher cables strengthening the market to some extent. The close: Cash, No. 1 hard, 65¾c; No. 1 Northern, 64¼c; No. 2 Northern, 61¾c; No. 3 Spring, 59¼@60¼c; rejected, 53¾@59¼c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 65¾c; No. 1 Northern, 64¼c; September, No. 1 hard, 65¼c; No. 1 Northern, 64⅝c; October, No. 1 Northern, 64¾c; December, No. 1 hard, 66⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 65½c; May, No. 1 Northern, 68¾c.

BUFFALO, Sept. 24.—Spring wheat in fair demand; No. 1 hard, old, spot, 70¼c; do, new, 69½c; No. 1 Northern, old, spot, 69¼c; do, new, 68c; Winter wheat dull but firm; No. 2 red, 72c; No. 3 red, 67½c; No. 2 hard Kansas, 68½c, in store; Spring wheat closing quiet, ⅜c lower for spot; cost, insurance, and freight firm, unchanged; Winter wheat closed firm and unchanged.

Corn.

Considerable interest was shown, with a fair volume of trade. The strength of the wheat market was not supported on corn, and the close was quiet at unchanged prices to ⅛c net gain. There was a good export movement, the clearances from the six principal ports amounting to 776,000 bushels, and for four days there has been an increase of 343,000 bushels in the movement over the corresponding days last week. There was good export buying of corn for the day also, the sales running from immediate delivery up to next May, and included 198,000 bushels of No. 2 mixed corn, private terms, and 32,000 bushels of No. 2 white corn, private terms. The local sales included 10,000 bushels at October price, in store; October closed at 27¼c. Elevator corn was also quoted at October price for No. 2....Receipts at Atlantic ports, 229,000 bushels; exports, 776,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—A few additional fractions were added to the price of corn, through the influence of the boom in wheat. Liverpool cables were firm. Receipts were 563 cars, and 104,622 bushels were taken from store. Export clearances were heavy, at 776,287 bushels; prices eased off with wheat later. May corn opened from 25¼c to 25½c, sold between 25⅝@25¼c, closing at 25¼c bid, a shade higher than yesterday. Cash corn was easy and from unchanged to ⅛c lower. Receipts at principal Western points, 425,396 bushels; shipments, 24,051 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 226,162 bushels.

BUFFALO, Sept. 24.—Corn—Strong and higher; No. 2 yellow, 29c; No. 3 do, 28¾c; No. 2 corn, 28c; No. 3 do, 27¼c through billed; No. 2 yellow, 26c; No. 3 corn, 25¾c asked in store.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24.—Corn—

LEAVING THE OLD RANKS

WORK OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN BROOKLYN.

Prominent Citizens Enrolling in Behalf of the Canvass for Sound Money and to Advance the Principles Set Forth in the Indianapolis Platform—What Some Say When Sending Their Names as Members of the Organization.

"The Democrats in Brooklyn," said William C. Redfield yesterday, "are turning away from the old and so-called regular party, and are setting their faces toward a new line of battle."

Mr. Redfield is Chairman of the Committee on Organization of the National Democratic Party in Kings County.

The actual work of organizing the National Democratic Party in Brooklyn was begun four days ago. Headquarters were opened at 319 Washington Street; cards for enrollment were sent out, and all sound-money Democrats were asked to enlist themselves for the campaign and for the formation of a new party.

"The response to our call for a new enrollment," said Mr. Redfield, "has been prompt and full. It should be understood that the enrollment is not confined to what was known as the Shepard organization, or to any one or any dozen organizations. It is a complete re-enrollment of all Democrats who want to fight for honest money and the highest good of the country.

"We are organizing a party, and not a faction; a National party, and not a party for Brooklyn and Kings County, or for the State of New-York.

"Those who have enrolled have enlisted with this understanding, and all express themselves as disgusted with the un-Democratic principles of the Chicago and Buffalo platforms, and as anxious to avail themselves of the opportunity to organize a National party that will preserve the principles of the founders and leaders of true Democracy.

Young Men in the Ranks.

"One interesting feature of the re-enrollment is the fact that a large number of young men come to headquarters daily and say that they had been attached to the so-called regulars, but could no longer follow them. They are glad to ally themselves with a National organization that stands for sound money.

"A majority of those who have enrolled themselves were formerly members of the Reform Democracy, but a large number have come to us from the machine organization."

Some of the letters received at headquarters are quite characteristic, and show a strong current of feeling setting against the Chicago platform. Mr. Redfield showed one from an enthusiastic Democrat, who said:

"I have been a member of the regular once-called (but now no more) Democratic Party ever since I became a voter, eight years ago; but the action of that party and its so-called leaders this Fall is more than any good citizen can tolerate."

Gen. George W. Wingate, in enrolling, wrote a strong letter, in which he said:

"I have made up my mind to ally myself definitely with your organization and to break with those who are supporting either the Chicago or the Buffalo ticket."

C. Arthur Joan wrote as follows in asking for a card of enrollment:

"Feeling unwilling to follow the platform of the Chicago Convention, and being anxious to further the sound-money cause in Kings County, as I have heretofore worked for the Democracy, I write to you to have the address of the officers of my district organization, that I may be properly enrolled immediately for the primaries."

Commend the Movement.

Evarts L. Prentiss wrote as follows:

"I take pleasure in indorsing the principles proposed in the letter of the Executive Committee to the Democratic voters of Kings, and also in sending my name for enrollment in the ranks of the organization."

G. H. Fernald, who has published several letters on the currency question, wrote as follows:

"I desire to say that I am a member of the New-York Produce Exchange and personally know dozens of Democrats who are, for this campaign, going to vote for Palmer or McKinley."

The card which has been sent to all Democrats for their signature, reads:

"I desire to be enrolled in support of the principles of the National Democratic Party, as expressed in the platform adopted at Indianapolis, Sept. 3, 1896. I favor the gold standard, tariff reform, and the maintenance of the integrity of the Supreme Court of the United States."

Blank lines are left for signature and address, and the signer is requested to mail or hand the card to H. Roy, Secretary, 319 Washington Street, Brooklyn.

In sending in his name, Nathan S. Jonas wrote:

"I have always called myself a regular Democrat, and I believe in taking the above action" (enrolling as a member of the National Democratic Party) "I remain so, as I can see little that is Democratic in the Chicago platform and nominees, while every regular and loyal Democrat can rally around the standard raised by Palmer and Buckner."

Among hundreds of prominent citizens of Kings County who have enrolled may be mentioned the following:

Edward M. Shepard, John D. Kelley, United States District Attorney James L. Bennett, Assistant United States District Attorney R. H. Roy, George W. Chauncey, St. Clair McKelway, Editor of The Brooklyn Eagle; J. S. Marcellus, Marshall E. Driggs, Silas W. Driggs, B. H. Huntington, Stephen W. Huntington, Thomas G. Shearman, S. Perry Sturges, C. F. A. Hinrichs, Frederick W. Hinrichs, Evarts L. Prentiss, Henry J. Hayden, W. C. Beecher, Gen. Horatio C. King, Harrington Putnam, David F. Manning, and Charles S. Patterson.

The headquarters present a busy appearance. Every mail brings in additional names. Mr. Redfield and other officers of the National Party are confident that the new organization will rapidly crush and supplant the old machine.

Inter-State Commerce Inquiry.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—The Inter-State Commerce Commissioners and the leading traffic officials of the Chicago-Missouri River lines left last evening for Kansas City, where the Inter-State Commission will start another investigation to-day, with a view of getting further information as regards alleged violations of the inter-State commerce law by the Missouri River lines.

The first case to be heard is that of the Kansas Board of Railroad Commissioners against the Atchison Road, alleging excessive rates on corn in carloads from Central and Southeastern Kansas points to Galveston and other points in Texas and Louisiana. Other cases to be looked into are the Wichita Commercial Club Association, charging the Atchison and other trans-Missouri lines and also the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Road with discrimination in rates on export and domestic traffic.

Chicago and Northern Pacific Sale.

Information comes from Milwaukee that the troubles between the Northern Pacific, the Wisconsin Central, and the Chicago and Northern Pacific have been amicably settled, and the last-named road will be sold at auction in Chicago and probably purchased by the Reorganization Committee. Henry W. Bishop will sell the property. The road must bring $10,000,000, the purchaser, in addition, assuming two mortgages, one in the City of Chicago for $650,000 and the other to Edwin A. Abbott and John A. Stewart for $394,000, together with minor obligations. The sale will take place from the steps of the Cook County Court House at such a time as Mr. Bishop may appoint.

Puget Sound Dry Dock Accepted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Navy Department has finally accepted the great dry dock at Puget Sound and released the contractor by giving him the last payment, including the ones reserved. This action provides the Government with facilities for docking and cleaning the largest ships at any time of the year. Hitherto it would not have been possible to examine or repair the hull of modern battleships at any Pacific port except Esquimault, B. C.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	P.M.
Sun rises...5:50	Sun sets...5:53
Moon rises...7:15	

HIGH WATER SEPT. 25.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
9:09 A. M.	9:28 A. M.	11:17 A. M.
9:25 P. M.	9:40 P. M.	11:29 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 25.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Caracas	La Guayra	Sept. 19
City of Augusta	Savannah	Sept. 22
Colorado	Hull	Sept. 11
El Sol	New-Orleans	Sept. 20
Habana	Havana	Sept. 20
Manitoba	Queenstown	Sept. 14
Normannia	Hamburg	Sept. 17
Nymphaea	Gibraltar	Sept. 10
P. Caland	Amsterdam	Sept. 10
Rosse	St. Lucia	Sept. 16
St. Paul	Southampton	Sept. 19
Weimar	Bremen	Sept. 12

SATURDAY, SEPT. 26.

Bohemia	Hamburg	Sept. 11
Chalmette	Galveston	Sept. 20
Chicago City	Swansea	Sept. 12
Comal	Galveston	Sept. 19
Etruria	Liverpool	Sept. 19
St. Cuthbert	Antwerp	Sept. 12

SUNDAY, SEPT. 27.

Algonquin	Jacksonville	Sept. 24
Hindoo	London	Sept. 14
La Bretagne	Havre	Sept. 19
Phoenicia	Hamburg	Sept. 16

MONDAY, SEPT. 28.

Bonn	Bremen	Sept. 21
Seguranca	Havana	Sept. 24
El Dorado	New-Orleans	Sept. 23
Louisiana	New-Orleans	Sept. 23
Circassia	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Saale	Bremen	Sept. 19
Bovic	Liverpool	Sept. 19
Spaarndam	Rotterdam	Sept. 16
State of California	Glasgow	Sept. 18

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Colorado	Sept. 25	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Iroquois	Sept. 25	Brunswick	Pier 29 E. R.
Chemnitz	Sept. 25	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Martello	Sept. 26	Hull	22 State St.
Lucania	Sept. 26	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Sept. 26	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Yucatan	Sept. 26	Havana	113 Wall St.
Gascogne	Sept. 26	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Sept. 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Concho	Sept. 26	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
El Rio	Sept. 26	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Alvena	Sept. 26	Kingston	24 State St.
Manitoba	Sept. 26	London	1 Broadway.
Ardanrose	Sept. 26	Fort Limon	24 State St.
Saratoga	Sept. 26	Havana	113 Wall St.
Hudson	Sept. 26	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Maasdam	Sept. 26	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Sept. 26	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Curacao	Sept. 26	Maracaibo	39 Pront St.
Lahn	Sept. 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Aurania	Sept. 29	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
El Sol	Sept. 29	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Algonquin	Sept. 29	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Alps	Sept. 29	Gibraltar	22 State St.
Holstein	Sept. 29	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Habana	Sept. 30	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
St. Paul	Sept. 30	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Sept. 30	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	Sept. 30	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Comal	Sept. 30	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Advance	Sept. 30	Colon	29 Broadway.
Yucatan	Sept. 30	Havana	113 Wall St.
Zandam	Oct. 1	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Normannia	Oct. 1	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Sobralense	Oct. 1	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
S. of California	Oct. 3	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Elbe	Oct. 3	Brunswick	Pier 29 E. R.
Hindoo	Oct. 3	London	22 State St.
St. Cuthbert	Oct. 3	Antwerp	22 State St.
Etruria	Oct. 3	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Oct. 3	London	1 Broadway.
Peninsular	Oct. 3	Azores	29 Broadway.
Phoenicia	Oct. 3	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Ems	Oct. 3	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Caribbee	Oct. 3	Windward Is.	39 Broadway.
Seguranca	Oct. 3	Havana	113 Wall St.
Caracas	Oct. 3	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Circassia	Oct. 3	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Spaarndam	Oct. 3	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Blair	Oct. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Bretagne	Oct. 3	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Louisiana	Oct. 3	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Galileo	Oct. 3	Pern'buco	301 Pearl. Exc.
Slavel	Oct. 7	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Oct. 7	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Oct. 7	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	Oct. 7	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Oct. 7	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Campania	Oct. 10	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Finance	Oct. 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
Mohawk	Oct. 10	London	1 Broadway.
Bourgogne	Oct. 10	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Amsterdam	Oct. 10	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Persia	Oct. 10	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Trave	Oct. 10	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Oct. 14	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	Oct. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Friesland	Oct. 14	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Oct. 14	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Schiedam	Oct. 15	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	Oct. 15	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of Nebraska	Oct. 16	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
K. Wilhelm II.	Oct. 17	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Anchoria	Oct. 17	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Oct. 17	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mobile	Oct. 17	London	1 Broadway.
New-York	Oct. 17	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Veendam	Oct. 17	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Touraine	Oct. 17	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Scandia	Oct. 17	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Aller	Oct. 21	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Oct. 21	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Hubert	Oct. 21	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
St. Paul	Oct. 21	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Oct. 24	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.

New-York, Thursday, Sept. 24.

Arrived.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Hellmers, Bremen Sept. 15, and Southampton 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:22 A. M. to-day.

SS Morgan City, Leach, Galveston Sept. 16, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Sirdal, (Br.,) Ford, Santos, Sept. 3, with coffee to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at noon to-day.

SS May, (Br.,) Grahl, Barranquilla Sept. 15, with mdse. to Ebel & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 to-day.

SS Roanoke, Glover, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Sailed.

SS Critic, for Leith and Dundee; Columbia, for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg; Shawmut, with one barge; Santiago, for Nassau, &c.; Yorktown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Newberne, for Norfolk; El Mar, for New-Orleans.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—SS. Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, from New-York Sept. 12 for Naples and Genoa, passed Gibraltar Sept. 21.

SS Benalder, (Br.,) Capt. Thomsen, from New-York Sept. 5 for Aden, Singapore, Shanghai, &c., passed Malta to-day.

SS Glendower, (Br.,) Capt. Honeymann, sld. from Constantinople for New-York Sept. 16.

SS. Menemsha, (Amer.,) Capt. Sandwick, sld. from Middlesborough for New-York Sept. 22.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Harnden, sld. from Trieste for New-York Sept. 22.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, sld. from Swansea for New-York yesterday.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from Rotterdam, sld. from Boulogne for New-York to-day.

SS Christine, (Dan.,) Capt. Larsen, from Copenhagen, sld. from Shields for New-York to-day.

SS Massapequa, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from Rotterdam, sld. from Swansea for New-York to-day.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Knudsen, from New-York Aug. 29 for Stettin, arr. at Swinemunde Sept. 21.

SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Vanderzee, from New-York Sept. 12, arr. at Rotterdam Sept. 22.

SS Marengo, (Br.,) Capt. Bingham, from New-York Sept. 9 for Newcastle, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

SS Ardandearg, (Br.,) Capt. Kinley, from New-York July 28, via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Durban yesterday.

SS Europe, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New-York Sept. 2, arr. at London yesterday.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, from New-York Sept. 12, arr. at London to-day.

SS Josephine Thomson, Capt. Moore, from New-York, arr. at Baltimore to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Thalenhorst, from New-York via, Southampton, arr. at Bremerhaven at 9 A. M. to-day.

SS Brittanic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, New-York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale at 9:10 A. M. today.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, from New-York for Liverpool, passed Fastnet at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Furst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, from New-York, via Plymouth, for Hamburg, arr. at Cherbourg at 11:30 A. M. to-day.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

FROM NEW-YORK.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cab., $60 and upward; II. cab., $45 and upward. Lahn, Thu., Sept. 29, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Oct. 20, 10 AM
Havel, Tues., Oct. 6, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Oct. 27, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Oct. 13, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Nov. 3, 10 AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Saale, Sat., Oct. 3, 10 AM | Aller, Sat., Oct. 17, 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Fulda, Oct. 3, 10 AM | Kaiser, Oct. 17, 10 AM
Ems, Oct. 3, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Express steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*Columbia, Oct. 24, 11 AM | *Ems, Nov. 14, 10 AM
†Werra, Oct. 31, 10 AM | †Kaiser, Nov. 21, 10 AM
†Fulda, No. 7, 11 AM | *Columbia, No. 28, 11 AM

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, Cherbourg, London, and Southampton.

North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
Normannia, Oct. 1, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, Oct. 15, 10 AM
A. Victoria, Oct. 8, 7 AM |
I. Cab., $60 and upward; II. Cab., $45 and upward.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h, Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line,

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
ST. PAUL.....Sept. 30 | NEW-YORK.....Oct. 17
PARIS.....Oct. 7 | ST. PAUL.....Oct. 21
ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 14 | PARIS.....Oct. 28

Red Star Line to Antwerp.

Sailing Every Wednesday.
Southwark, Se. 30, 10 AM | Friesland, Oct. 14, noon
Noordland, Oct. 7, noon | Kensington, Oct. 21, 10 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamships sail every Saturday at noon.
FOR GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., Foot West 24th Street.
Furnessia.....Sept. 26 | Anchoria.....Oct. 17
Circassia.....Oct. 3 | Ethiopia.....Oct. 24
Cabin, $45; 2d Cabin, $30; steerage, $24.50 & $25.50.

S. S. City of Rome, Saturday, Oct. 10.
Cabin, $50 and up; 2d cabin, $40; steerage, $25.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
General Agents, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania, Sept. 26, 9 AM | Umbria, Oct. 17, noon
Etruria, Oct. 3, 9 AM | Lucania, Oct. 24, 9:30 AM
Campania, Oct. 10, 8 AM | Etruria, Oct. 31, 11 AM
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
EXTRA SAILING.
AURANIA.....Tuesday, Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
From Allan-State Line Pier, foot of W. 21st St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE, PARIS, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon.....Sat., Sept. 26, 8 A.M.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé.....Sat., Oct. 3, 7 A.M.
Parlor-car and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

Winter Cruises of the Hamburg-American Line TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT BY

Twin-Screw Express Steamer FUERST BISMACRK will leave New-York Jan. 26, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, (Granada and Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about ten weeks.

ALSO TO THE WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA will leave New-York Feb. 11, 1897, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) St. Domingo City, St. Thomas, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas,) Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, Palm Beach, (Florida,) or Old Point Comfort, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

WEST INDIA TOURS.

The steamship MADIANA, 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New-York on WINDWARD ISLANDS, returning via JAMAICA, Jan. 19, Feb. 27. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 6, 17. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates of passage apply to
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
DORIC.....Sept. 30, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....Oct. 8, 3 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Oct. 17, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Oct. 26, 3 P. M.
COPTIC.....Nov. 3, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF INDIA...Oct. 12; Jan. 4; Mch. 29
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....Nov. 9; Feb. 1
EMPRESS OF CHINA.....Dec. 7; Mch. 1
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA
WARRIMOO, Oct. 8. MIOWERA, Nov. 8
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P.M.
ROSEQUIS, Jacksonville only.....Friday, Sept. 25
CHEROKEE, Charleston only.....Friday, Sept. 25
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack.....Tuesday, Sept. 29
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, Oct. 2
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE CO., General Agents. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.
For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Richmond direct, (via all-water route,) Monday (Freight only) and Saturday, (Passengers and Freight,) sailing from Pier 26 N. R. 3 P. M. Sat., 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic, Sept. 30, Noon | Germanic, Oct. 28, Noon
Teutonic, Oct. 7, Noon | Teutonic, Nov. 4, Noon
Britannic, Oct. 14, Noon | Britannic, Nov. 11, Noon
Majestic, Oct. 21, Noon | Majestic, Nov. 18, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M. Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9:30 A. M.—Daily Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For Catskill Mountains, Richfield Springs, and all important New-York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Lake George, Lake Champlain, and Ottawa.

7:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountain points north of Lake Clear, Thousand Islands, and Montreal. Fridays only, sleeping car to Paton Chain.

7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on the Mohawk River Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M. Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday for Clayton, Cape Vincent, and the Auburn Road. Sundays only, Gloversville.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night, except Sunday night. Sunday night, Gloversville and Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT TRAINS" TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 261 Broadway, 14 Park Pl., 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 188th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 10 m. earlier from 155 Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.

7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor car to Albany, Sundays only.

9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.

11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-York, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and New-Paltz.

4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Sleeping car Albany to Montreal.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

For tickets, time tables, parlor and sleeping car accommodations apply city offices Pennsylvania and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.

6:40 A. M. daily (Sundays 7:00 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

8:40 A. M. daily. Black Diamond Express, for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; dining car to Suspension Bridge, Pullman Vestibuile Sleeper to Chicago.

11:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS,"

arrives Buffalo 10:00 P. M. Through car to Rochester, Pullman Vestibuled Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car service, meals a la carte.

12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Easton and intermediate points.

4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. Junction, stopping only at principal intermediate stations; chair cars to Wilkesbarre.

3:30 P. M. Sundays only for Mauch Chunk and Hazleton and all intermediate stations.

4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.

5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations. Chair car to Easton.

6:10 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper Vestibuled Train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.

11:50 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate points.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BELVIDERE, DELAWARE, and intermediate points, leave as follows: 9:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Lake Hopatcong, Andover, Netcong, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:40 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M. (café car)—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

thence south 20 degrees 47 minutes west 305 feet; thence north 48 degrees 10 minutes west 563.6 feet; thence north 64 degrees 14 minutes west 286.9 feet; thence south 69 degrees 5 minutes west 207.1 feet; thence south 30 degrees 5 minutes west 198 feet; thence north 74 degrees 38 minutes west 295.5 feet; thence north 50 degrees 29 minutes west 242.9 feet; thence north 60 degrees 34 minutes west 235.5 feet; thence north 42 degrees 48 minutes west 110.9 feet; thence north 39 degrees 35 minutes west 33.3 feet; thence north 7.5 feet to the place of beginning; containing 1,317.01 acres more or less, excepting from the above described tract of land the easterly and westerly portion of Road No. 4 taken by the City of New-York for the purposes of a highway.

See Map "B."

Third—All that tract of land situated in the towns of Cortlandt and Yorktown, Westchester County, New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone monument in the most westerly corner of the tract of land herein intended to be described in the easterly line of the highway leading to the Croton Dam; thence north 30 degrees 22 minutes east 122.44 feet; thence north 57 degrees 34 minutes 40 seconds east 187.10 feet to land of the City of New-York, being the most southerly corner of Parcel No. 24 Lands McCord; thence along said New-York City property and along the centre of the highway 84.38 feet; thence still along said highway and said property on the two following courses: North 42 degrees 42 minutes east 104.36 feet north 34 degrees 11 minutes east 382.2 feet; thence leaving said highway and still along said New-York City property on the following courses and distances: South 79 degrees 41 minutes east 509.8 feet; thence south 22 degrees 40 minutes west 500.7 feet; thence south 30 degrees 18 minutes west 222.32 feet; thence south 11 degrees 49 minutes east 213.4 feet; thence north 81 degrees 2 minutes east 615.2 feet; thence north 51 degrees 58 minutes east 1,043.4 feet; thence north 4 degrees 30 minutes east 101.9 feet; thence north 44 degrees 30 minutes east 428 feet to the easterly right-of-way line of the Old Croton Aqueduct; thence along the said easterly line of said aqueduct north 45 degrees 33 minutes east 1,036.7 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 1,033 feet a distance of 389.43 feet; thence north 38 degrees 39 minutes east 296 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 967 feet a distance of 453.72 feet; thence north 65 degrees 32 minutes east 494.4 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 1,033 feet a distance of 281.29 feet; thence south 58 degrees 48 minutes east 1,004.7 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 967 feet a distance of 76.68 feet; thence south 64 degrees 59 minutes east 794.4 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 967 feet a distance of 358.1d feet; thence south 86 degrees 9 minutes east 208.9 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 1 033 feet a distance of 681.96 feet along said easterly line of said aqueduct to the northerly side of the Sing Sing Road and the property of the New-York Catholic Protectory (Parcel No. 72½) thence along said northerly line of said Sing Sing Road to the land of the City of New-York on the six (6) following courses and distances: North 27 degrees 13 minutes east 310.5 feet; thence south 16 degrees 48 minutes west 498.3 feet; thence south 14 degrees 42 minutes west 63.1 feet; thence south 8 degrees 07 minutes east 147.8 feet; thence south 4 degrees 3 minutes east 137.2 feet; thence south 18 degrees 18 minutes east 83.4 feet; thence leaving said Sing Sing Road and continuing along said land of the City of New-York on the following five courses and distances: North 56 degrees 36 minutes east 204 feet; thence north 12 degrees 31 minutes east 698 feet; thence north 78 degrees 21 minutes east 714.3 feet; thence south 59 degrees 19 minutes east 538.4 feet; thence south 22 degrees 46 minutes west 176 feet; thence leaving land of the City of New-York north 64 degrees 0 minutes 30 seconds west 248.43 feet; thence north 59 degrees 25 minutes 50 seconds west 604.03 feet; thence south 37 degrees 4 minutes 30 seconds west 230 60 feet; thence due south 106 feet, thence south 0 degrees 7 minutes east 472 feet; thence south 58 degrees 40 minutes 40 seconds west 355.86 feet to the Sing Sing Road aforesaid; thence crossing said Sing Sing Road north 76 degrees 4 minutes 40 seconds west 245.20 feet; thence west 77 degrees 38 minutes 10 seconds west 889.13 feet; thence north 55 degrees 44 minutes 20 seconds west 417.43 feet; thence north 0 degrees 56 minutes 0 seconds east 368.05 feet; thence north 38 degrees 48 minutes 30 seconds east 172.63 feet; thence north 10 degrees 23 minutes 20 seconds west 366 feet; thence north 31 degrees 56 minutes 30 seconds west 281.63 feet; thence north 58 degrees 19 minutes 10 seconds west 29 degrees 33 minutes east 50.2 feet; thence south 71 degrees 10 minutes west 200.2 feet; thence north 56 degrees 0 minutes east 75.2 feet; thence south 56 degrees 6 minutes east 146.6 feet; thence south 38 degrees 17 minutes east 54.8 feet; thence south 67 degrees 45 minutes east 50.8 feet; thence south 39 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds west 254.16 feet; thence south 50 degrees 35 minutes 0 seconds west 407 feet; thence south 31 degrees 10 minutes 10 seconds west 366.46 feet; thence south 58 degrees 49 minutes 40 seconds west 284.01 feet; thence south 48 degrees 48 minutes 50 seconds west 563.40 feet; thence south 45 degrees 50 seconds west 651.93 feet; thence south 73 degrees 46 minutes 10 seconds west 304.12 feet; thence north 76 degrees 22 minutes 40 seconds west 335.44 feet; thence north 44 degrees 22 minutes 40 seconds west 231.46 feet; thence south 64 degrees 0 minutes 50 seconds west 310.38 feet; thence south 37 degrees 17 minutes 50 seconds west 588 feet; thence south 3 degrees 38 minutes east 472.05 feet; thence south 63 degrees 59 minutes 50 seconds west 182.47 feet; thence south 65 degrees 3 minutes 20 seconds west 542.27 feet; thence south 64 degrees 24 minutes 30 seconds west 421.30 feet; thence south 68 degrees 22 minutes 40 seconds west 119.40 feet; thence south 58 degrees 57 minutes 40 seconds west 131.88 feet; thence south 68 degrees 47 minutes 40 seconds west 194.29 feet; thence south 44 degrees 44 minutes 0 seconds west 144.99 feet; thence south 47 degrees 42 minutes 50 seconds west 604 47 feet; thence south 15 degrees 15 minutes 20 seconds west 285.04 feet; thence south 86 degrees 33 minutes 50 seconds west 333.06 feet; thence north 21 degrees 42 minutes 20 seconds west 438.03 feet; thence west 686 feet to the place of beginning; containing 148.28 acres.

See Map "F."

Fourth—All that tract of land situated in the Town of Yorktown, Westchester County, N. Y., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone monument at a point in the northerly side of the highway leading from the New Croton Gatehouse to Kitchawan which point is the southerly corner of a triangle of land acquired by the City of New-York for the purpose of a new inlet to the New Aqueduct tunnel on the southerly side of Croton Lake; thence along the southeasterly side of said triangle of land and along land acquired by the City of New-York for the Old Croton Lake Reservoir, on the following 112 courses and distances: North 59 degrees 33 minutes east 429.4 feet; thence north 59 degrees 40 minutes east 98.5 feet; thence south 86 degrees 43 minutes east 270.4 feet; thence south 81 degrees 3 minutes east 235 feet; thence north 42 degrees 58 minutes east 412.5 feet; thence south 82 degrees 23 minutes east 295.55 feet; thence south 68 degrees 11 minutes east 253 feet; thence south 60 degrees 30 minutes east 985 feet; thence south 9 degrees 6 minutes west 174.4 feet; thence south 4 degrees 57 minutes east 111.6 feet; thence south 88 degrees 20 minutes east 104.8 feet; thence south 68 degrees 33 minutes east 34.8 feet; thence north 71 degrees 33 minutes east 210.2 feet; thence south 50 degrees 49 minutes east 657.5 feet; thence north 0 degrees 50 minutes east 162.5 feet; thence south 59 degrees 21 minutes east 291 feet; thence south 31 degrees 40 minutes east 420.6 feet; thence south 39 degrees 36 minutes east 192.1 feet; thence south 41 degrees 6 minutes east 533.8 feet; thence south 49 degrees 48 minutes east 113.3 feet; thence south 45 degrees 50 minutes east 477.9 feet; thence south 7 degrees 56 minutes east 354 feet; thence south 59 degrees 51 minutes east 95.2 feet; thence north 38 degrees 41 minutes east 247 feet; thence south 89 degrees 55 minutes east 443.2 feet; thence south 34 degrees 19 minutes east 129.5 feet; thence south 4 degrees 31 minutes east 263.3 feet; thence south 10 degrees 23 minutes east 247.1 feet; thence south 51 degrees 30 minutes east 357.72 feet; thence south 73 degrees 35 minutes east 51.29 feet to the right-of-way of the New-York and Putnam Railroad Company; thence still along said lake property of the City of New-York and across said right-of-way south 75 degrees 35 minutes east 64 feet; thence south 59 degrees 16 minutes east 105.6 feet; thence still along said lake and right-of-way of said railroad south 15 degrees 42 minutes west 9.50 feet; thence continuing along lake property south 23 degrees 9 minutes east 32 feet; thence south 57 degrees 50 minutes east 50.2 feet; thence south 71 degrees 10 minutes east 200.2 feet; thence north 56 degrees 0 minutes east 75.2 feet; thence south 56 degrees 6 minutes east 146.6 feet; thence south 38 degrees 17 minutes east 54.8 feet; thence south 67 degrees 45 minutes east 50.8 feet; thence south 39 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds west 254.16 feet; thence south 50 degrees 35 minutes 0 seconds west 407 feet; thence south 31 degrees 10 minutes 10 seconds west 366.46 feet; thence south 58 degrees 49 minutes 40 seconds west 284.01 feet; thence south 48 degrees 48 minutes 50 seconds west 563.40 feet; thence south 45 degrees 50 seconds west 651.93 feet; thence south 73 degrees 46 minutes 10 seconds west 304.12 feet; thence north 76 degrees 22 minutes 40 seconds west 335.44 feet; thence north 44 degrees 22 minutes 40 seconds west 231.46 feet; thence south 64 degrees 0 minutes 50 seconds west 310.38 feet; thence south 37 degrees 17 minutes 50 seconds west 588 feet; thence south 3 degrees 38 minutes east 472.05 feet; thence south 63 degrees 59 minutes 50 seconds west 182.47 feet; thence south 65 degrees 3 minutes 20 seconds west 542.27 feet; thence south 64 degrees 24 minutes 30 seconds west 421.30 feet; thence south 68 degrees 22 minutes 40 seconds west 119.40 feet; thence south 58 degrees 57 minutes 40 seconds west 131.88 feet; thence south 68 degrees 47 minutes 40 seconds west 194.29 feet; thence south 44 degrees 44 minutes 0 seconds west 144.99 feet; thence south 47 degrees 42 minutes 50 seconds west 604 47 feet; thence south 15 degrees 15 minutes 20 seconds west 285.04 feet; thence south 86 degrees 33 minutes 50 seconds west 333.06 feet; thence north 21 degrees 42 minutes 20 seconds west 438.03 feet; thence west 686 feet to the place of beginning; containing 148.28 acres.

See Map "F."

Fourth—All that tract of land situated in the Town of Yorktown Westchester County, N. Y., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone monument at a point in the northerly side of the highway leading from the New Croton Gatehouse to Kitchawan which point is the southerly corner of a triangle of land acquired by the City of New-York for the purpose of a new inlet to the New Aqueduct tunnel on the southerly side of Croton Lake; thence along the southeasterly side of said triangle of land and along land acquired by the City of New-York for the Old Croton Lake Reservoir, on the following 112 courses and distances: North 59 degrees 33 minutes east 429.4 feet; thence north 59 degrees 40 minutes east 98.5 feet; thence south 86 degrees 43 minutes east 270.4 feet; thence south 81 degrees 3 minutes east 235 feet; thence north 42 degrees 58 minutes east 412.5 feet; thence south 82 degrees 23 minutes east 295.55 feet; thence south 68 degrees 11 minutes east 253 feet; thence south 60 degrees 30 minutes east 985 feet; thence south 9 degrees 6 minutes west 174.4 feet; thence south 4 degrees 57 minutes east 111.6 feet; thence south 88 degrees 20 minutes east 104.8 feet; thence south 68 degrees 33 minutes east 34.8 feet; thence north 71 degrees 33 minutes east 210.2 feet; thence south 50 degrees 49 minutes east 657.5 feet; thence north 0 degrees 50 minutes east 162.5 feet; thence south 59 degrees 21 minutes east 291 feet; thence south 31 degrees 40 minutes east 420.6 feet; thence south 39 degrees 36 minutes east 192.1 feet; thence south 41 degrees 6 minutes east 533.8 feet; thence south 49 degrees 48 minutes east 113.3 feet; thence south 45 degrees 50 minutes east 477.9 feet; thence south 7 degrees 56 minutes east 354 feet; thence south 59 degrees 51 minutes east 95.2 feet; thence north 38 degrees 41 minutes east 247 feet; thence south 89 degrees 55 minutes east 443.2 feet; thence south 34 degrees 19 minutes east 129.5 feet; thence south 4 degrees 31 minutes east 263.3 feet; thence south 10 degrees 23 minutes east 247.1 feet; thence south 51 degrees 30 minutes east 357.72 feet; thence south 73 degrees 35 minutes east 51.29 feet to the right-of-way of the New-York and Putnam Railroad Company; thence still along said lake property of the City of New-York and across said right-of-way south 75 degrees 35 minutes east 64 feet; thence south 59 degrees 16 minutes east 105.6 feet; thence still along said lake and right-of-way of said railroad south 15 degrees 42 minutes west 9.50 feet; thence continuing along lake property south 23 degrees 9 minutes east 32 feet; thence south 57 degrees 50 minutes east 50.2 feet; thence south 71 degrees 10 minutes east 200.2 feet; thence north 56 degrees 0 minutes east 75.2 feet; thence south 56 degrees 6 minutes east 146.6 feet; thence south 38 degrees 17 minutes east 54.8 feet; thence south 67 degrees 45 minutes east 50.8 feet; thence south 39 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds west 254.16 feet; thence south 50 degrees 35 minutes 0 seconds west 407 feet; thence south 31 degrees 10 minutes 10 seconds west 366.46 feet; thence south 58 degrees 49 minutes 40 seconds west 284.01 feet; thence south 48 degrees 48 minutes 50 seconds west 563.40 feet; thence south 45 degrees 50 seconds west 651.93 feet; thence south 73 degrees 46 minutes 10 seconds west 304.12 feet; thence north 76 degrees 22 minutes 40 seconds west 335.44 feet; thence north 44 degrees 22 minutes 40 seconds west 231.46 feet; thence south 64 degrees 0 minutes 50 seconds west 310.38 feet; thence south 37 degrees 17 minutes 50 seconds west 588 feet; thence south 3 degrees 38 minutes east 472.05 feet; thence south 63 degrees 59 minutes 50 seconds west 182.47 feet; thence south 65 degrees 3 minutes 20 seconds west 542.27 feet; thence south 64 degrees 24 minutes 30 seconds west 421.30 feet; thence south 68 degrees 22 minutes 40 seconds west 119.40 feet; thence south 58 degrees 57 minutes 40 seconds west 131.88 feet; thence south 68 degrees 47 minutes 40 seconds west 194.29 feet; thence south 44 degrees 44 minutes 0 seconds west 144.99 feet; thence south 47 degrees 42 minutes 50 seconds west 604 47 feet; thence south 15 degrees 15 minutes 20 seconds west 285.04 feet; thence south 86 degrees 33 minutes 50 seconds west 333.06 feet; thence north 21 degrees 42 minutes 20 seconds west 438.03 feet; thence west 686 feet to the place of beginning; containing 148.28 acres.

See Map "F."

Fifth—All that tract of land situated in the Town of Yorktown, Somers, Lewisboro, Bedford, and New-Castle, Westchester County, N. Y., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone monument at a point in the northeasterly boundary line of property belonging to the Croton Lake Land Improvement Company, indicated on map as Parcel No. 104," which point is also the westerly corner of land of the City of New-York, formerly acquired for the Old Croton Lake Reservoir, and is also the most southeasterly corner of land of George Palmer, (Parcel No. 106 on said map); thence north 57 degrees and 34 minutes 30 seconds west along said Croton Lake Land Improvement Company's and said Palmer's property 212.50 feet; thence along said land on the three following courses and distances: North 57 degrees 0 minutes 30 seconds west 40.0 feet; thence north 60 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds west 19.8 feet; thence north 56 degrees 33 minutes 30 seconds west 213.2 feet to a corner; thence north 27 degrees 38 minutes 30 seconds east 1,081.30 feet; thence north 67 degrees 38 minutes east 570.80 feet; thence south 14 degrees 0 minutes east 82.10 feet; thence south 12 degrees 18 minutes 30 seconds east 141.00 feet; thence north 65 degrees 15 minutes east 808.63 feet; thence north 3 degrees 44 minutes 30 seconds east 941.10 feet; thence north 72 degrees 30 minutes east 780 feet; thence north 10 degrees 2 minutes 30 seconds east 1,114.50 feet; thence south 84 degrees 52 minutes 30 seconds east 296.50 feet; thence south 50 degrees 22 minutes 30 seconds east 607 feet; thence north 38 degrees 30 minutes east 689.40 feet; thence north 8 degrees 30 minutes west 285.80 feet; thence north 56 degrees 26 minutes 30 seconds east 594.80 feet; thence south 41 degrees 26 minutes east 753 feet; thence north 70 degrees 30 minutes east 880.10 feet; thence north 66 degrees 50 minutes east 564.50 feet; thence north 63 degrees 59 minutes 30 seconds east 625.40 feet; thence north 11 degrees 31 minutes 30 seconds east 1,359.90 feet; thence north 26 degrees 46 minutes 30 seconds east 451.10 feet; thence south 29 degrees 58 minutes 30 seconds east 648 feet; thence north 55 degrees 31 minutes 30 seconds east 1,276.30 feet; thence north 62 degrees 37 minutes 30 seconds east 1,477.70 feet; thence north 39 degrees 38 minutes 30 seconds east 2,407.90 feet; thence south 81 degrees 58 minutes 30 seconds east 579.70 feet; thence south 6 degrees 57 minutes 30 seconds west 1,827.40 feet; thence south 70 degrees 14 minutes 30 seconds west 290 feet; thenbe south 6 degrees 57 minutes 30 seconds west 925 feet; thence north 80 degrees 57 minutes 30 seconds east 1,308 feet; thence south 73 degrees 25 minutes 30 seconds east feet; thence north 54 degrees 52 minutes 30 seconds east 490 feet; thence north 1 degree 8 minutes east 242 feet; thence north 73 degrees 25 minutes east 518.63 feet; thence north 64 degrees 26 minutes 30 seconds east 890.10 feet; thence north 55 degrees 14 minutes east 750.50 feet; thence north 40 degrees 15 minutes 30 seconds east 618 feet; thence north 37 degrees 17 minutes 30 seconds east 551.80 feet; thence north 10 degrees 31 minutes 30 seconds west 2,120.20 feet; thence north 70 degrees 11 minutes 30 seconds west 120.40 feet; thence south 21 degrees 20 minutes 30 seconds west 1,764 feet; thence south 55 degrees 4 minutes 30 seconds west 1,664.60 feet; thence north 87 degrees 2 minutes west 328.44 feet; thence north 50 degrees 23 minutes 20 seconds west 376.43 feet; thence south 43 degrees 16 minutes 50 seconds west 306.81 feet; thence south 70 degrees 14 minutes 30 seconds west 487.77 feet; thence north 3 degrees 38 minutes 50 seconds east 432.04 feet; thence north 3 degrees 53 minutes 20 seconds east 309.71 feet; thence north 8 degrees 59 minutes 10 seconds west 660.55 feet; thence north 48 degrees 30 minutes 20 seconds west 388.91 feet; thence south 57 degrees 4 minutes 10 seconds west 1743.27 feet; thence north 84 degrees 15 minutes 50 seconds west 680.41 feet to the place of beginning—containing 344.766

HE NOMINATED BLAINE

DEATH OF JAMES F. JOY OF RAILROAD AND POLITICAL FAME.

He Acquired Notoriety for Nominating the Maine Politician for President, After Having, It Was Said, Declared Him Unworthy—His Acrid Controversy with Henry Ward Beecher on the Subject—A Long Career in Railway Undertakings.

James F. Joy, widely known in railroad and financial circles, and in politics as the man who nominated "James F. Blaine" for President, despite his antipathy to the Maine politician, died at his home in Detriot yesterday, at the age of eighty-six years. His life was one of uncommon activity. He was born in Durham, N. H., Dec. 2, 1810, and was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1833. He went to Detroit soon after leaving college, and began the practice of law in that city in 1836. He achieved success at the bar, and soon became one of the influential citizens of Detroit. From the beginning of his career he took an active interest in public affairs, and became prominently identified with the Republican Party.

His Railroad Work.

Mr. Joy's chief business success was as a railroad man. In 1846 he secured an interest in the corporation that had bought the Michigan Central Railroad, and he was instrumental in shaping the legislation in Indiana and Illinois under which that road was extended to Chicago. Mr. Joy then made railway laws a specialty, and he became one of the most noted railroad lawyers in the country. In 1850 he organized the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, and for several years he was President of that road. He promoted the railroad from Kansas City to the Indian Territory, which was built with the aid of the Government troops, and he built the first bridge across the Missouri River at Kansas City.

The construction of the Soo Canal, the first ship canal between Lake Superior and the Sault Ste. Marie River, was due mainly to Mr. Joy's efforts. He devoted a large share of his attention for two years to that undertaking. In 1867 he became President of the Michigan Central Railroad, and immediately began the extension of its lines, promoting the building of the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Road, the branch line from Jackson to Grand Rapids, and the Detroit and Bay City. When the projectors of the Detroit, Lansing and Northern Railroad failed in New-York, Mr. Joy took hold and built that road. He next became identified with the Wabash Railroad, and was President of the system. He built a branch road from Logansport to Detroit. He also projected and built the Detroit Union Station and station grounds for the use of the Wabash, Père Marquette, the Detroit, Lansing and Northern, and Canadian Pacific Railroads. He was President and Treasurer of the Union Depot and Station Company for several years. He was also a Director and large stockholder of the Detroit National Bank.

Mr. Joy's business activity continued up to within a few weeks of his death. He usually enjoyed good health, which he attributed to plenty of outdoor exercise and abstemious habits. He was twice married, his first wife being Martha Alger Reed of Yarmouth, Mass., and his second wife Marie Bourne of Hartford, Conn. Two daughters and three sons survive him. Mr. Joy served one term in the Michigan Legislature during the civil war.

The Blaine Incident.

Chief in Mr. Joy's political life was his bitterness against James G. Blaine and the remarkable controversy with the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher which grew out of it. Prior to the Republican National Convention of 1876, Mr. Joy had shown a great opposition to the nomination of Mr. Blaine. In the following years it became generally known that he considered Mr. Blaine to be unworthy of respect. He caused intense surprise, therefore, when he nominated Mr. Blaine for President in the convention of 1880. No one ever publicly told what induced him to take this action. The Michigan delegates were instructed to vote for Mr. Blaine while Mr. Joy was in Europe, and it was supposed that he would decline to serve under such instructions. It is said a Michigan Federal officer met him in New-York when he returned and represented to him it would be to his interest to support Mr. Blaine. Mr. Joy, however, was not enthusiastic in his address. Two sentences were peculiarly significant.

"I shall never cease to regret," he said, "that circumstances have been such as to impose the duty on myself to make the nomination of a candidate to this convention. If words of mine are important for the candidate who shall be proposed, they will benefit him but little."

Mr. Joy, when he named his candidate, said, "James F. Blaine."

Some time later a story was published as an explanation of Mr. Joy's antagonism to Mr. Blaine. It was said that the former was interested in 1869 and 1870 in the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad. A grant of land given to it was claimed by the Osage Indians, and a committee of the House was to be appointed to make an investigation. Mr. Joy sent word to Mr. Blaine, who was then Speaker, and asked for the appointment of a lawyer on the committee. It was said the reply came that Mr. Joy might dictate the composition of the committee if he would buy from Mr. Blaine $25,000 of the bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad.

Mr. Beecher Dragged In.

During the Blaine campaign of 1884 this story was published again, and it was said that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher had been told the story by Mr. Joy, and that Mr. Beecher had been called once to the Fifth Avenue Hotel by Mr. Blaine and had been asked for his authority for making such statements. Mr. Blaine had said: "Mr. Joy must have been mistaken." Thereupon Gen. Russell A. Alger cabled to Mr. Joy, who was in London, and received an unqualified denial of the story. Mr. Beecher had given nothing for publication prior to this time, but the publication of the cablegram from Mr. Joy brought from him an open letter, in which he said:

"Toward the close of the dinner, Sept. 29, 1877, political matters were introduced, and, among other things, Blaine's failure to receive the nomination in 1876 came into play. Mr. Joy spoke with contemptuous severity of Mr. Blaine, and gave this statement: 'When a difficulty occurred in regard to certain land in the Southwest in which I was interested, a committee was about to be appointed by Congress to examine into the matter, Blaine being Speaker of the House. Through a friend I asked Mr. Blaine to have one sound lawyer appointed on that committee, I did not care of which party. I simply wanted a sound lawyer, in a day or two Mr. Blaine sent me word through a friend that he had certain depreciated bonds, and that if I would enable him to place them at par, "I could have my committee as I wanted it."'

"I cannot forget," continued Mr. Beecher, "with what cutting scorn Mr. Joy leaned back in his chair and said: 'That is the man Blaine is.' And he added, 'I refused the offer, and as the courts soon settled the matter no committee was appointed.' At that time I knew nothing of the land in question, nor of the bonds alluded to, but I did understand fully Mr. Joy's opinion of James G. Blaine. What changed Mr. Joy's opinion and led him to nominate James G. Blaine for President I do not know."

The Clergyman's Caustic Letter.

This letter, naturally, caused much excitement, the Republicans being greatly concerned. Gen. Alger wrote a sharp letter to Mr. Beecher, asking for a retraction, and, Oct. 10, Mr. Beecher in a published letter, reiterated his assertions. Mr. Joy published an open letter, Oct. 29, 1884, only a few days before the election, in which he denied the statements made by Mr. Beecher, and said the latter's memory was at fault. At the same time "A member of Plymouth Church" asserted that Mr. Beecher's memory was notoriously so bad that his friends and parishioners relied on Mrs. Beecher to remind him of appointments. The moment the minister saw these documents he wrote the following vigorous letter, which was published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"Brooklyn, Oct. 28, 1884.

"Mr. Joy:

"Sir: You said at your own table before me that Mr. Blaine offered to form a committee as you desired it, provided you would take certain bonds of him at par. You did lean back in your chair, put your thumbs into your vest shoulders, and add, with contempt: 'That's the man that Blaine is.'

"I did not violate the laws of hospitality in using the incident. I never spoke of it publicly until your injudicious friend, Gen. Alger, made a garbled statement, which, under your denial, made me a false witness. Then I was justified in self-defense. A member of Plymouth Church who is ashamed of his own name explains in close connection with your letter of this morning that Mr. Beecher is known to be very forgetful. Yes; ten thousand things I forget, and ten thousand things I remember; I do both thoroughly; and your statement is burned into my memory as with fire; and your falsehood will, I fear, be burned in your memory as with fire.

"Such effrontery is marvelous even in this political campaign. Do you dare look ex-Gov. Baldwin of Michigan in the face, who sat next me at the table, and deny that you made such a statement? What will he think of you? Do you dare say you never made like statements of Blaine's conduct in the transaction alluded to to Mr. E. Smith, President of the Oregon Transcontinental Company? Mr. Charles James and Mr. Kneeland of the New-York Elevated Railroad both say that Mr. Smith stated to them that Joy had made to them like statements. Will Mr. Smith publicly deny it? Will you deny to Mr. John Harmon of Detroit, who was your attorney and was conversant with the whole matter at the time of its happening, the correctness of the substance of my statement?

"Allow me to ask, by way of refreshing your memory, whether the amount which Blaine required was not nearer $40,000 than $25,000? Whether the intermediary between Mr. Blaine and yourself was not 'Subsidy Pomeroy,' and whether proper and honest indignation on that occasion was not so extreme that you would have sworn outright had it not been, luckily, that you were a church member?

"Mr. Joy, you have told this story too many times and to too many people to have made it prudent to deny it now. The advantage which is expected from your denial can last now but a day or two; but the lie will endure forever. It will abide with you, follow you home, dwell in your memory, be present in your old age, stand by your coffin, and meet you in God's judgment day. May He who found a way to forgive lying Peters forgive you and have mercy on your soul in that awful day."

THE BALTIMORES BEATEN.

New-York Ball Players Won Easily at the Polo Grounds.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 8; Baltimore, 3.
Brooklyn, 12; Philadelphia, 4.
Washington, 12; Boston, 5.
St. Louis, 11; Pittsburg, 5.
Louisville, 13; Cleveland, 7.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	89	38	.701
Cleveland	80	46	.635
Cincinnati	76	57	.598
Boston	72	57	.558
Chicago	71	57	.555
Pittsburg	65	62	.512
New-York	63	66	.488
Philadelphia	61	67	.477
Washington	61	71	.462
Brooklyn	57	72	.442
St. Louis	39	89	.305
Louisville	37	92	.287

The Baltimore ball players visited the Polo Grounds yesterday and played against the New-Yorks. They were beaten by a score of 8 to 3. This game was the first of three which the champions of the League will play here, and then the baseball season will come to a close.

Meekin and Nops were the opposing pitchers, and Meekin pitched one of the best games of the season. The visitors scored one run in the first inning and two in the fifth. The New-Yorks started to score in the third inning, Warner, Meekin, and Tiernan crossing the home plate. Two runs were scored in the sixth inning, Joyce and Davis being the successful ones this time. In the next inning Tiernan, Gleason, and Davis made the circuit, adding three more runs. The scores:

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V'n H'n, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	Don'elly, 3b.	1	1	0	0	1
Tiernan, rf.	2	3	1	0	0	Corbet, 3b.	0	2	0	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	3	2	6	1	Keeler, rf.	1	2	1	0	0
Joyce, 3b.	1	1	1	2	2	Quinn, 2b.	0	0	2	4	0
Davis, ss.	2	3	3	4	0	Kelley, lf.	0	1	1	1	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	1	8	0	0	McGraw, 1b.	0	1	0	0	0
Stafford, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	Reitz, ss.	0	0	3	4	0
Warner, c.	1	1	5	0	0	Brodie, cf.	0	0	3	0	0
Meekin, p.	1	1	0	1	0	Robinson, c.	0	1	4	1	0
						Nops, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Total.	8	15	24	13	3	Total.	3	8	24	11	1

New-York	0	0	3	0	0	2	3	0	—8
Baltimore	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—New-York, 7; Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hits—Tiernan, Gleason, Davis, (2,) Corbet, Kelley. Sacrifice hit—Beckley. Stolen bases—Davis, Keeler. First base on errors—Baltimore, 2. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 2; off Nops, 1. Struck out—By Meekin, 3; by Nops, 4. Left on bases—New-York, 8; Baltimore, 7. Passed ball—Warner. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

BROOKLYNS WIN EASILY.

Philadelphia's Hard Batters Could Not Hit Daub.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—Brooklyn won an easy victory over Philadelphia to-day. Daub pitched a fine game, while Taylor was hit hard, and in addition received poor support at critical times. Weather clear and pleasant. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Cooley, cf.	1	1	1	0	1	Jones, rf.	3	2	1	0	0
Hulen, ss.	1	0	1	3	0	A'erson, 1b.	3	4	14	0	0
D'hanty, lf.	2	2	2	0	0	Griffin, cf.	2	0	2	0	0
T'mpson, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	Bonner, 2b.	1	0	0	4	1
La Jole, 1b.	0	1	8	1	0	C'coran, ss.	0	2	3	4	1
H'lman, 2b.	0	0	3	1	1	Shindle, 3b.	1	2	1	2	1
Grady, c.	0	2	1	3	2	McC'thy, lf.	1	2	1	0	0
Geier, c.	0	0	4	1	0	Grim, c.	0	0	1	2	1
Cross, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0	Daub, p.	0	0	4	4	0
Taylor, p.	0	2	1	0	1						
Total.	4	7	24	8	3	Total.	12	16	27	15	3

Philadelphia	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4
Brooklyn	3	0	2	5	0	1	0	1	—12

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1; Brooklyn, 5. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 10; Brooklyn, 5. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 1; off Daub, 4. Struck out—By Taylor, 3; by Daub, 1. Two-base hits—Grady, Cooley, Delehanty, McCarthy, Anderson. Sacrifice hits—Hallman, Daub. Stolen bases—La Jole, Anderson, (2.) Double plays—Hulen, Hallman, and La Jole; Bonner, Corcoran, and Anderson. Hit by pitcher—By Taylor, 1. Wild pitch—Daub. Umpire—Mr. Hornung.

Other League Games.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	0	0	0	0	2	2	6	2	0	—12
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	—5

Base hits—Washington, 12; Boston, 8. Errors—Boston, 4. Batteries—Mercer and Farrell; Nichols and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis	5	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	—11
Pittsburg	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—5

Base hits—St. Louis, 13; Pittsburg, 7. Errors—St. Louis, 7; Pittsburg, 5. Batteries—Donohue and McFarland; Horton and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Lally.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland	0	0	0	3	0	2	2	0	0	—7
Louisville	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	6	—13

Base hits—Cleveland, 12; Louisville, 19. Errors—Cleveland, 3; Louisville, 3. Batteries—Gear and McAllister; Hill and Miller. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Sheridan.

Merion Cricket Clubhouse Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—The handsome new clubhouse of the Merion Cricket Club, at Haverford, was almost entirely destroyed by fire this morning. This is the second time within ten months that the club has been a prey to fire. Last December the clubhouse was destroyed, and the building burned to-day was built to take its place. The fire is believed to have originated from electric light wires.

The total loss is approximated at $75,000, and was insured for $65,000. The furniture was insured for $10,000.

The Merion Club officials announce that the fire will not interfere with the playing of the cricket match on their grounds on Oct. 2, 3, and 5, between the Australian team and the Gentlemen of Philadelphia.

New-York Athletic Club Games.

The forty-seventh Athletic Club will be held at Travers Island to-morrow. The events to be decided are 120, 300, 600, and 1,000 yard runs; 120 and 220 yard hurdle races; 2-mile bicycle race, 2-mile steeplechase, running broad jump, 220, and 880 yard swimming races, pole vault, throwing the 16-pound hammer, three standing jumps, putting the 12-pound shot, and 1-mile relay race. Special trains will leave the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street Station of the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad for Pelham Manor at 1, 1:30, 2, and 2:30 o'clock.

QUISSETTA WAS DISABLED

FOULED THE AMORITA AND BROKE HER BOWSPRIT.

Both Yachts Filed Protests—They Were Sailing the First of a Series of Races for a Cup Off Larchmont —Twelve Thousand Dollars Bet on the Result—Quissetta Held the Amorita Until the Accident Happened.

There is an immense amount of rivalry between the owners of the schooner yachts Quissetta and Amorita. W. Gould Brokaw thinks that the Amorita, his boat, is the faster of the two, and very naturally H. W. Harris favors his boat, the Quissetta. These two yachtsmen are members of the Larchmont Yacht Club, and each owner has his following among the members of the club. About ten days ago a match race was suggested. The two owners very soon agreed on the terms, and the Larchmont Club, with its usual liberality, agreed to give a silver cup to the winner of a series of three races.

Every member of the club at once became interested in the contest, and bets were freely made. The interest extended outside the club, and yesterday morning, when the first race was sailed, it was said that $12,000 had been wagered on the result.

The two yachts were taken to City Island last Monday to be hauled out and put in racing order, and when they appeared at the starting line yesterday morning both were in fine trim.

A finer day for a yacht race could not have been had. The wind was blowing a little fresh and was coming west by south. The Regatta Committee of the day were John F. Lovejoy and George Cormack, and they sent the two racers off promptly. The start was one of the prettiest of the season. Amorita led by 8 seconds at the line. They reached across the Sound, and the Quissetta had lost only 8 seconds at the first mark. In the run to the next mark the Quissetta gained 3 seconds on the Amorita. So far the chances were all in favor of the Quissetta winning. She is the smaller boat of the two, and the Amorita had to allow 3½ minutes.

From the second mark it was a beat and an accident happened which spoiled the race. Both yachts made a short tack to port, and then on the starboard tack stood well across the Sound. The Amorita quickly gained a slight windward position after turning the stake boat, but the Quissetta footed so fast that the relative positions of the two boats were hardly changed at all. The Amorita two or three times bore down on the Quissetta, the idea evidently being to spoil her wind, and the Quissetta was forced to give way and could not hold her course.

When near Mattinnecock Point the Quissetta was slightly in the lead, but to leeward of the Amorita. Capt. Terry was at the wheel on the Quissetta. He decided to tack, and just as the yacht came up with the wind the Amorita luffed. This threw her stern toward the Quissetta's bow. In tacking then, Capt. Terry evidently thought he could clear the Amorita's stern, but he miscalculated the headway she had, and her bowsprit caught the mainsheet of the Amorita. In an instant Quissetta's bowsprit snapped in two, and she was hopelessly out of the race. Protest flags were hoisted on both yachts. The wreck on the Quissetta was cleared away and she was towed to City Island for repairs. Amorita sailed over the rest of the course alone, and finished just before 4 o'clock.

It was an unfortunate ending to what promised to be the best race of the year, and the yachtsmen were very much disappointed. The Quissetta's protest was made on the ground that the Amorita bore out of her course, forcing the Quissetta to bear off her course. The Amorita's protest was on the foul. The Regatta Committee ordered each owner to have his witnesses on hand last night, to decide who was in the wrong. If the case is decided in favor of the Quissetta, the race will be resailed. If in favor of the Amorita, Mr. Brokaw will have won one race of the series which he must have considered lost just before the accident happened.

Each yacht had an array of talent on board. On the Amorita were Capts. "Hank" Haff and Sherlock. W. Gould Brokaw, Gary Smith, "Al," Camacho, Vice Commodore Clarence A. Postley, Alfred Marshall, H. B. Seeley, and William Jenkins. On the Quissetta were Capts. Norman Terry and George Gibson, Commodore H. M. Gillig, H. W. Harris, E. M. Lockwood, and William Hall.

The preparatory signal was blown from the committee's boat, which was anchored at the leeward end of the line, at 11:30. Both yachts were then in shape for the start. Their club topsails were set, and drawing beautifully; maintopmast staysails, big jibtopsails, and balloon foresails were in stops. Five minutes were allowed to reach the line. The Amorita stood in toward Orienta Point, and tacked to starboard. The Quissetta followed about 200 yards in her rival's wake, and then, as the signal was given at 11:35, both stood for the line. The Amorita broke out her balloon foresail, and pointed up to cross at the windward end of the line. Then, breaking out her jibtopsail and maintopmast staysail, she gathered headway, and, reaching very fast, went over the line at 11:37:50.

Capt. Terry had worked to the Quissetta to try and get the weather position. As the yacht drew near the line her maintopmast staysail, jibtopsail, and balloon foresail were broken out, a twist of her wheel gave her a slight luff, and as she crossed the line at 11:37:58 her bowsprit was just lapped on the end of the Amorita's boom, and it was on the windward side.

It was the prettiest start of any yacht race this year, and one worth going miles to see. The crews of each boat were working like demons as they started. Each was given a sharp luff, and sheets trimmed down, and then they were fairly off. The wind was a little fresher out in the Sound, and they danced through the water at a merry gait, each throwing the water aside and causing it to swirl along their sides in an angry fashion. The Amorita on this leg should have gained considerably on account of her extra length, but the little black boat stuck to her in a way that must have given all on board a scare.

The Quissetta carried a No. 2 maintopmast staysail. It proved to be a little too large, and it was taken in and a smaller one substituted. When near the mark in Hempstead Harbor the yachts prepared to jibe, and spinnaker poles were put out on the port side. The Amorita jibed around the mark at 11:55:21, and the Quissetta at 11:55:37.

Then the two boats had a luffing match that carried them half way across the Sound. The Amorita succeeded in keeping the Quissetta from getting the weather position, and at 12:10 both broke out spinnakers and squared away for the outer mark. Big maintopmast staysails were set and carried until the boats were near the outer mark, when they were taken in, and the big jibtopsails were changed for smaller ones. The Amorita rounded the outer mark at 12:36:50, and the Quissetta at 12:37:03. Then began the beat home which terminated in the accident.

The two yachts will race again to-day.

CORNELL'S FOOTBALL TEAM.

It Will Be Light This Season, but Contain Lively Players.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Cornell's football candidates have now been at work for ten days at Percy Field, and practice is progressing rapidly. Each day additional candidates appear on the field. At present there is a scarcity of extremely heavy men, but with the return of Sweetland and Fitch, both of whom have gained in weight since last year, a good line is assured. "Tommy" Fennell, who played centre in 1894, has been at the field every day and is working for his old position, although his knee, injured last year, is still a little weak. It is hoped, however, that he will be able to play the season out, as there is no doubt about his being one of the best centre rushes on the gridiron.

There are plenty of heavy new men for guards, and there will be little difficulty this year in making a strong line from centre to tackle. Both Taussig and Lyle are out trying for the ends, and are practically sure of their old positions.

There are no indications that there will be any large number of quarter backs this year, and Capt. Beacham does not expect to find a man like "Clint" Wyckoff for the position. The work of such candidates as are out, however, is very encouraging and promises a happy solution of the problem of finding a suitable man for this important position. Most promising among those playing at present is Bond, who was quarter back for Wisconsin last year.

The struggle this year apparently will be to make up the half and full back. For full back several candidates are kicking promisingly. One solution is for Capt. Beacham to play the position himself. It needs a hard, sure tackler and a player of experience, as well, of course, as an excellent punter. Beacham has all the characteristics of a successful full back, with the exception of the kicking part, yet his vast improvement in this latter detail has led many to believe that he can play the position successfully. Brooke of Pennsylvania, while here last Spring, imparted to Beacham all he knew of the art of kicking the ball, and the Captain has made good use of the knowledge gleaned.

At the present time all indications seem to point to Beacham as the man to play the position, which this year will have more to do with the result of every game, owing to the new rules. It will be much easier to find a man to play Beacham's old position at end or half back than it will be to find a full back with experience in the game and with the other qualifications. The candidates for half back are, of course, as numerous as usual. Among the most promising are Starbuck, Ammon, Waiter, and Neeliger, who played last year. Pearsall, a freshman who has played half on the Ithaca High School eleven for several years, is looked upon as a "comer" and has plenty of weight. Most of the candidates, however, are of the featherweight order, with plenty of speed and dash.

Judging from the reports from other football fields, Cornell will have the lightest team of the "big five." At first this was discouraging to Capt. Beacham, but serious study of the situation leads many to believe that it is fortunate and favorable to Cornell. Of course the team must and will be heavier than last year's. The reason for believing that through its lightness Cornell will have the advantage is because of the new rules, which are certainly favorable to light elevens. It will be remembered that two sets of rules were used last year, Yale and Princeton having one code, and Harvard, Pennsylvania, and Cornell having another. The rules of the former eliminated flying mass plays entirely, while the rules of the latter merely restricted flying mass plays. Of course the rules of the former were more favorable to light teams. This was illustrated when Cornell's practically green team played Princeton in New-York under the Yale-Princeton code and was only defeated by the score of 6 to 4. Princeton's touchdown being made in the last half minute by the quick substitution of fresh players. Later Cornell played Harvard and Pennsylvania under the trio code, where flying mass plays were allowed, and her light team was simply torn to pieces.

Contrary to the policy announced last Spring, Cornell has been thus far this season under a regular coach in the person of George Sanford, the famous Yale athlete and football player. Every one is singing Sanford's praises, and he seems to have instilled more spirit into the practice than has ever before been witnessed on Percy Field. Speaking of the material at Cornell this year, Coach Sanford says: "There is just as good material on the field here from which to make a team as there is at Yale any year."

In addition to Sanford, the coaching staff consists of "Chub" Mason, '94; "King" Kelly, '94; Fennell, and Beacham.

The schedule of games thus far arranged by Manager Thomson includes the following: Colgate, Sept. 26, at Ithaca; Syracuse, Oct. 3, at Ithaca; Western Reserve, Oct. 10, at Ithaca; Tufts, Oct. 17, at Ithaca; Harvard, Oct. 24, at Ithaca; Princeton, Oct. 31, at Princeton; Bucknell, Nov. 7, at Ithaca; Williams, Nov. 14, at Buffalo; Pennsylvania, Thanksgiving Day, Philadelphia.

FENN BEAT BARKER.

Close Game of Golf at the Lenox Tournament.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 24.—It was a great day for golf at Lenox, and the weather was more favorable than on any previous day this week. The grounds had dried up, so the balls did not stick in the mud. There was little wind, and the sun shone a good deal of the time, making it agreeable for the spectators to go around the links.

Promptly at 10 o'clock the third round of match play for the Lenox Cup commenced, there being only four players. Fenn, the famous Southern champion, and Abram Barker of the Agawam Hunt Club started off. There was a very large crowd following them around, including Baron and Baroness Theillman, Senor de Lome, Count Galarza, Count Vinci, Miss Anna Sands, the Misses Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Schenck, Baroness Halkett, Capt. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Miss Carr, Robert Fulton Cutting, Mrs. Neilson, Miss Churchill, Alfred Vanderbilt, the Misses Ives, Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig, Mrs. John Sloane, Mrs. Sturgis, the Misses Cutting, Mavroyeni Bey, Baron Heichnau, Mrs. William Pollock, and scores of others of the cottagers and their guests. It was the closest game thus far in the tournament. Every one expected to see Fenn win easily, but in this they were mistaken, as he was not the winner until the last hole was played, when he won by two up. Barker made some fine drives. His style of playing was altogether different from that of Fenn. He made a sort of body blow, which often sent the ball 200 yards or over, while Fenn used the regular shoulder stroke, and his drives were not so long as Barker's from twenty-five to thirty yards. Each man made the two rounds in exactly the same number of strokes, 100 each. This is the score by holes:

Barker—Out, 5, 4, 7, 8, 5, 5, 4, 5, 4; total, 47.
In—8, 4, 7, 7, 5, 6, 5, 5, 6; total, 53.
Fenn—Out, 5, 5, 6, 8, 5, 6, 5, 5, 5; total, 50.
In—7, 4, 7, 8, 5, 5, 4, 5, 5; total, 50.

The match between W. Bayard Cutting Jr., of the Lenox links and George M. Smith of the Agawam Hunt Club was very one-sided. Cutting took the lead at the start and kept it all the way through. Neither man seemed to be playing his best game, although Cutting had pretty fair success in his drives and puttings, driving further than Smith at every hole. The game finished with Cutting 7 up, 5 to play. Cutting and Fenn will meet to-morrow and decide who shall win the Lenox Cup. They will commence the first round at 10 o'clock in the morning, when they will play eighteen holes, and play the second half of eighteen holes at 2 P. M. There will also be a driving competition to-morrow afternoon.

There were so many entries for the Alexandre Cup that the playing commenced in the morning. It is a beautiful two-handled loving cup. On one side is the inscription "Lenox Golf Club," with an etching of a golfer about to make a drive. On the other is, "Presented by John E. Alexandre," with a blank for the name of the winner. It stands about ten inches high, and was on exhibition to-day on the clubhouse piazza, where it was much admired.

The match was eighteen-hole medal play, open to all members of clubs belonging to the United States Golf Association. There were over forty entries, and the cup was won by F. B. Kerr of the Lakewood Golf Club. He was in good form to-day, and, as the score will show, made a net of 85. He made some splendid drives, and had good luck all the way round. Fenn was in the race, and was plus three strokes, but he was tired out with his morning play, and did not make a very good showing. The other players were rather listless when they found out that Kerr had made such a good score, and many of them did not hand in their score cards.

These were the scores handed in:

Name.	Handicap.	In.	Out.	Net Total.
Sanford Barnes	11	51	57	97
C. De Heredia	14	55	54	94
F. B. Curtis	18	60	56	98
R. B. Kerr	8	45	48	85
Paul S. Kimball	15	55	46	93
F. B. Merritt	14	57	56	99
Robert Phifer	12	56	55	99
S. P. Shaw, Jr.	18	65	66	113
H. R. Sweny	Scratch	51	47	98
W. C. Van Antwerp	14	57	52	99

Cyclists to Play Pool.

A members' handicap pool tournament, lasting three months, will be commenced to-morrow evening by the crack cue wielders of the Manhattan Bicycle Club. The games will be played in the club's billiard parlor at 205 West Fifty-seventh Street. The conditions are fifty balls, continuous pool. The scratch men in the tournament will be Joe Oatman, Staubach, Hahn, and Post. Other competitors will be Adolph Oatman, Ritchie Bette, Kimmerle, Pelin, McFarland, St. John, King, Ausbuettel, and Kerr.

Atalanta Men's Annual Race.

A lively club race ought to result over the Elizabeth-Springfield course in Jersey to-morrow afternoon, when the Atalanta Wheelmen of Newark have their annual ten-mile handicap. William Weller will be on scratch, and in all probability fully thirty-five of his clubmates will compete against him. The start will be made about 4 o'clock, in Morris Avenue, just outside of Elizabeth. W. A. Babbitt, a former President of the club, will be referee.

Sporting News in Brief.

—The members of the Westchester Walking Club will make a trip afoot Sunday morning, if it does not rain, from Tarrytown on the Hudson to White Plains and Rye Beach on the Sound. Trains leave Grand Central Station at 9:35 A. M. and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street at 9:43 A. M.

—For the fourth time this season the Cuban Giants will play the baseball team of the Orange Athletic Club at Orange Oval to-morrow afternoon. The game will be started at 4 o'clock.

—Secretary Fleming of the National Sporting Club of London announces that the club will immediately offer a purse to be contested for by Robert Fitzsimmons and Peter Maher.

—The New-Jersey Athletic Club will give its second indoor carnival of sports in Madison Square Garden on the evening of Feb. 13 next.

HARRY REED WON A STAKE

BUT THERE WAS NO BID FOR HIM AT GRAVESEND.

Chic, Too, After Winning a Selling Race, Escaped Without Being Bid Up—The New Starting Rule Again Worked Very Successfully—Jockey Club Stewards Said to Have Evidence to Implicate a Lot of People in Shady Transactions.

Yesterday proved to be a day without sensations at the Brooklyn Jockey Club's track. There were but two selling races on the card, and there was no bid for the winner of either. Harry Reed, who won the first, the Speculation Stakes, at a mile, was entered to be sold for $2,300, which is considerably less than his value. It was so much nearer to it than has been customary, however, that the gentlemen who have instituted the raid on the selling plater, according to current report, decided to let him alone. Besides, too much of an attack on the Dwyer horses might be taken as a bit of persecution by the public, and so the syndicate kept its hands off. It was equally lenient with the Littlefield contingent in the last race, which was won by Chic, though she was entered to be sold for $500, which would seem to be very much less than her value. Possibly the fact that the custodian of the alleged fund for the purchase of selling platers happens to be the father-in-law of one of the Littlefields might have had something to do with it. If the crusade that has been started is to be continued, instead of petering out, as have so many previous attempts of a similar character, the manager of the affair should "play no favorites" if the syndicate would have the support of the public.

Again the rule that the raising of the machine means a start, worked well, and racegoers wonder why it was not put in operation sooner, as they are very much in love with it thus far. Mr. Fylnn managed to get the horses off in good shape in all the races and the sport was over so early that Newyorkers were able to get back home in time for a 6 o'clock dinner, a sort of thing that pleased them mightily.

The Stewards of The Jockey Club had a meeting at the track yesterday and were said to be continuing their work of investigation as to the "crooked races" that it is charged have been run at various times during the season and at several of the tracks. Mr. August Belmont, Chairman of the club, is still in Newport, where he is engaged in reading over the reports of the investigations held during his absence in Europe. These, rumor has it, are of a very sensational and startling character, and implicate some twenty jockeys, trainers, and bookmakers in operations that have been, at least, of a shady character. After Mr. Belmont has digested what has already been ascertained and has had a chance to question some witnesses that are yet to be summoned, it is expected by many that action will be taken which will lead to the enforced absence of some of these people from the race tracks for the rest of the season. It is also probable that there may be a revocation of some of the licenses of jockeys and trainers without explanation, if the stories that are whispered about have any foundation in fact.

There was nothing that was sensational about the racing. Agitator, Harrington, and Tragedian, who were fancied in the betting so that they were about even favorites, had the opening dash between them, and finished in the order named, Agitator being very cleverly handled by Clayton. Ferrier, who was expected to make a showin, at the end found the weight too much for him to carry successfully.

Buckwa was made the favorite for the run of a mile and a sixteenth, but after going in such good shape for the first three-quarters of a mile that he looked to be a winner, he went to pieces so badly that Howard Mann, the second choice, and Sapelo, a rank outsider, both beat him out in the stretch, the latter getting the place by only a head from the favorite.

In spite of the fact that Harry Reed was giving weight to all the others in the Speculation Stakes, at a mile, and at a distance that was popularly supposed to be a bit beyond his liking, he was made a hot favorite for the race, and won it in very gallant style, finishing very like a race horse. Urania had cut out the running for the party from the start, with Glennroyne chasing her until the stretch was reached. Sims held Harry Reed in third place until the stretch was well entered. Then he cut him loose, and the campaigner of two continents responded gamely, and won by a half length from Urania, who beat Glenmoyne a length and a half for the second money. Long Beach had a bad attack of the sulks, and Damien could not run fast enough to get out of his own way.

Challenger pulled the fourth race out of the fire after a splendid finish, thanks to Taral, who had waited with him until it seemed as if he had waited alt